~~Box 121~~ EPS
ANN RS (1)

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2019 with funding from
Wellcome Library

https://archive.org/details/s25id13210790

THE

ANNUAL REGISTER,

OR A VIEW OF THE

HISTORY,

POLITICS,

AND

LITERATURE,

For the YEAR 1770.

THE FOURTH EDITION.



PAGE PUBLIC LIBRARY

LONDON:

Printed for J. DODSLEY, in Pall-mall, 1785.

839/6

PREFACE.

THE year we treat of, afforded much matter for Hiſtory, and perhaps ſtill more for Speculation. Though fruitful in great and extraordinary events, it ſeemed to threaten more than it expreſsly told. A war which deſolated a great part of Europe, and might in its conſequences have affected the political ſyſtem of the whole, appeared at this time, as little more than a ſecondary object of conſideration. Battles and ſieges, the deſtruction of armies and fleets, and the ruin of countries, however diſtant the ſcene of action, would, in times of leſs buſineſs and importance, have nearly ſuperſeded all other matter, and have been conſidered as the only objects, that demanded the care of the Writer, or that claimed the attention of the Public.

In the preſent inſtance it has been otherwiſe; and however intereſting theſe ſubjects of

of obſervation or diſcuſſion may be, others have ariſen nearer home, by which, as a nation, we are more immediately affected. The extraordinary movements of ſome of our great neighbours, and the hoſtile appearances for ſome time, on the ſide, at leaſt, of one of them, were more than objects of curioſity; and though the ſtorm ſeems for the preſent blown over, it has afforded ſufficient cauſe for reflection. The iſſue of the preſent convulſions in France, whether they terminate in increaſing the deſpotiſm of the Monarch, or in regaining or enlarging the rights or liberties of the People, muſt be to us a matter of great importance. Fortunate, we ſhould think it, if in this precarious and critical ſtate of affairs, when almoſt every part of Europe preſents an ample field for diſcuſſion; our own domeſtic concerns were in ſo happy a ſituation, as not to furniſh the Patriot and Politician with the moſt juſt and ſerious anxiety for the welfare of his own country.

We hope that ſo much matter, and ſuch various ſubjects of diſcuſſion, as have ſwelled our Hiſtory beyond the limits uſually aſſigned to it, will ſufficiently plead with the Public, for

for our being later this year than we intended: And that if, upon the whole, we have endeavoured to give the cleareſt and moſt impartial account of foreign and domeſtic tranſactions, which the limited and imperfect imformation, that can be obtained ſo near the time of their being acted, will admit of, we ſhall ſtill continue to meet with that indulgence, which we have hitherto ſo happily experienced.

THE ANNUAL REGISTER, For the YEAR 1770.



THE HISTORY OF EUROPE.

CHAP. I.

State of the Belligerent Powers. Ruſſia. Conduct of the Neutral Powers. Probable conſequences of the war. Turky. Firmneſs of the Grand Signior. Probability of a peace. Spain. Falkland's Iſlands. Great Britain. Portugal.

THE great ſucceſſes of the Ruſſians in the two laſt campaigns, though flattering and brilliant, have not been productive of thoſe immediate advantages, which would have attended conqueſts of the ſame nature in other parts of the world. The fertile and extenſive provinces between the Danube and the Nieſter, if they had been ſituated in the cultivated parts of Europe or Aſia, and ſubject only to the well-regulated rapine of a diſciplined army under an able general, would in themſelves have nearly provided for the ſupport of the war.

In the preſent inſtance, the conquered countries are in ſo ruined a ſtate, that inſtead of contributing to defray the expences of the war, they cannot ſupply the common articles of ſubſiſtence; and forage is the principal, if not the only aid, which they can afford to their defenders or aſſailants.

The Ruſſians will, however, derive great advantages in the future opera-

operations of the war from this acceſſion of territory; and being in poſſeſſion of all the fortreſſes, and the Turks driven totally beyond the Danube, this ſtate of ſecurity, as well as that ariſing from the ſubmiſſion of the Budziac Tartars, will encourage the remaining natives to cultivate their lands and rebuild their houſes, and the fugitives to return to their country. Nor will the Turks find it eaſy now to renew the war on this ſide of the Danube; an attempt in which they will experience many of the ſame difficulties, which we had formerly ſhewn would attend the progreſs of the Ruſſians, if they were to extend their operations into Bulgaria. In either caſe the river will be found a very important barrier.

Though the Tartars of the Crim and Little Tartary, as well as thoſe of Oczacow, have hitherto continued firm in their attachment to the Porte, and have deſpiſed all the offers as well as threats, which have been uſed to detach them from it; yet it can ſcarcely be conceived by the preſent appearance of affairs, that without the intervention of ſome other power, or ſome extraordinary and unexpected good fortune on the ſide of the Turks, they can be able to withſtand the power of Ruſſia for another campaign. The Turkiſh operations on the Danube can be conſidered as little more than a diverſion in their favour, and in the preſent wretched ſtate of their marine, the ſupport by the Black Sea muſt be weak and uncertain. Nor is any extraordinary defence to be expected from the fortreſs of Oczacow; ſingle and expoſed as it is, without ſupport, and the dreadful fate of Bender before its eyes.

While the Ruſſians triumph upon the Danube and the Nieſter; by their expedition to the Mediterranean, they ſeem to have encloſed all Europe, from the bottom of the Baltic, to the Streights of the Dardanelles, within the line of their hoſtility. Extraordinary events are ſeldom brought about, without a ſingular concurrence of circumſtances to facilitate their execution; and it may perhaps be found, that moſt of the great revolutions which have taken place in the hiſtory of mankind, would have failed, if they had been attempted at any other time than that preciſe æra, which ſeemed calculated for their completion, and to have removed or ſmoothed every obſtacle to their ſucceſs. This expedition is one of thoſe remarkable events which could have as little taken place, as the attempt could have been believed or foreſeen, at any period of time prior to the preſent.

It had become the policy of the great European commercial powers, long before Ruſſia was miſtreſs of a ſhip, to ſuffer no new maritime ſtate to ſpring up amongſt them; nor did the antiquity of the republic of Genoa protect her from the jealouſy of Lewis the Fourteenth, when ſhe, who had before aſpired to be a rival for the commerce of the world, was reſtrained from building ſhips in her own docks; and even reſtricted as to the poſſeſſion of more than a ſpecified number. Arbitrary precedents of the ſame nature were not unknown in antiquity; and it is no wonder that the modern European ſtates, whoſe avidity for commerce, as ſoon as they had taſted her ſweets, was beyond all former example, and involved them in continual wars among themſelves for the ſhare they

ſhould

ſhould poſſeſs in her favour, ſhould eagerly convert ſuch precedents to their own advantage, and behold every new rival for it with the extremeſt jealouſy.

Peter the Great's efforts to create ſailors and a navy, were beheld with admiration as a novelty, and as the extraordinary attempts of an extraordinary man. His great ſhips and his land admirals were amuſing to himſelf and to others in the Baltic, and deſtructive to Sweden in the declining ſtate of that kingdom. Such a naval force as could be formed in ſuch a ſea, and locked up within it, was of little conſequence to the great commercial ſtates; and it was the ſtrict policy of theſe, as well as of later times, that it ſhould be confined to thoſe limits.

The particular jealouſy with which the Mediterranean powers have at all times regarded every intruſion on that ſea, which being ſurrounded by their dominions, they ſeem in ſome meaſure to conſider as their peculiar property, would in any other circumſtances of public affairs, have proved an inſuperable bar to this enterprize. Nor is this attempt more repugnant to the principles adopted by the commercial ſtates, than it is to the general political ſyſtem of Europe, which has been ſo long and ſo eagerly purſued, and which to preſerve a due equilibrium is totally averſe to the making of great conqueſts, or to the formation of a new dominion. To all theſe ſtanding impediments to an attempt of this nature, may be added, the general dread entertained of the overgrown power of Ruſſia, and a conviction of the conſequences that have already enſued from that ſupreme aſcendant which ſhe has acquired, and which ſhe ſo arbitrarily diſplays in all the affairs of the north.

Such, however, are the peculiar circumſtances of the preſent times, and ſuch the extraordinary fortune of the Empreſs Catherine, that with a very moderate naval force, ill found and ill provided, and manned with raw and unexperienced ſailors, ſhe has ſent fire and ſword into the ſhores of Greece, and the iſles of the Archipelago.

Great Britain, indeed, beheld without uneaſineſs, the aggrandizement of a power, in whoſe alliance ſhe is to look for a balance to the family compact. France does not chuſe to interfere in a quarrel which might bring into the Mediterranean an Engliſh, to the aid of a Ruſſian fleet. The diſtreſs which the Levant trade ſuffers, is more felt by France than by Great Britain; and Great Britain profits more by the proſperity of the Ruſſian arms and empire, than ſhe ſuffers by a temporary ſuſpenſion of her commerce in that part of the world, where our dealings are not near ſo extenſive as thoſe of France. If the progreſs of the Ruſſian arms ſhould meet any check, it muſt be owing to the intervention of Pruſſia and Auſtria; neither of which powers can ſee, without a rational alarm, Ruſſia becoming the miſtreſs of Poland, and the total deſtroyer of the Turkiſh empire; out of whoſe ruins ſomething truly formidable might ariſe in time.

This Mediterranean expedition has however, hitherto, anſwered more the purpoſe of damage to the enemy, than of direct benefit to Ruſſia. The paſſage of the Dardanelles has not been made good, nor does there ſeem any great probability, as it was not effected during the firſt ſurprize and confuſion, that it ſhould

ſucceed, after the Turks have had ſo long a time, under the conduct of able engineers, to prepare for its defence. Neither have the Ruſſians been able to poſſeſs themſelves of an iſland or port in the Archipelago, of any conſequence during the whole ſummer. This expedition, however, contributed to embarraſs and diſtract the councils of the Porte, to keep back ſome of their beſt troops and officers from the Danube, and by cutting off the ſupply of proviſions by ſea, to increaſe the tumults and diſorder at Conſtantinople. It is alſo probable that it encouraged, in a conſiderable degree, the rebellion that has broken out in Egypt.

None of theſe conſequences, except the deſtruction of the Turkiſh fleet, ſeem equivalent to the vaſt expences that have attended it, and which at preſent are ill adapted to the ſtate of the Ruſſian finances. It may alſo perhaps be doubted, whether they have not been counterbalanced by the ruin and ſlaughter of the Greeks, who ſeem by ſome fatality, to be devoted to inevitable deſtruction, wherever the Ruſſians appear in their favour.

This conſequence was however to have been expected, from the exceſſive ignorance of the Greeks, and the inability of the Ruſſians to ſupport them with effect. It does not indeed appear to have been good policy in Ruſſia, to have made ſo fatal and uſeleſs a trial of the diſpoſition of theſe unhappy people. It was natural enough that they ſhould wiſh for a deliverance from their oppreſſors, and that, vain of their antient national glory, they ſhould think themſelves poſſeſſed of the virtue of their anceſtors: their ignorance of geography, of the ſtate of Europe, and even of the ability of Ruſſia to aſſiſt them, would ſufficiently account for any act of madneſs that they were capable of committing. The Ruſſians are, however, too well informed to imagine that a people immerſed in a corruption of two thouſand years, broken by long ſlavery, and ſunk thro' every ſtate of degradation; whoſe depravity, and total inſenſibility of condition, were become proverbial, and whoſe imaginary bravery only depended upon their having never ſeen the face of an enemy, ſhould all at once do more than inherit the valour of their anceſtors, and without diſcipline or knowledge of any thing martial, not only encounter regular forces, but ſubdue thoſe conquerors to whom they had baſely ſubmitted when they were yet a people, and the remains of a great empire. It would ſeem that this trial ſhould at leaſt have been reſerved for a better opportunity; when they could have landed a ſufficient body of forces to have kept the field independently of the Greeks, whom they were to conſider only as feeble auxiliaries, but willing ſubjects.

Upon the whole, this war has placed the military character of Ruſſia in a very high point of view. And while their armies have gained the greateſt honours in the field, their ſailors have learned to traverſe new ſeas, and to navigate and fight under the direction of Engliſh officers. An admiral of our nation of high note, and of ſuperior knowledge in all the parts of his profeſſion, has gone lately into their ſervice; and there is little room to doubt under his tuition, and from his acknowledged judgment in the conſtruction of ſhips, but their ma-

rine

rine will ſoon make a very reſpectable figure.

In other reſpects there is no doubt but Ruſſia will obtain the moſt ſolid advantages, in conſequence of her ſucceſs in this war; among which the eſtabliſhment of ſuch a barrier, as will ſecure her whole European frontier from the future inſults of the Tartars, may be conſidered as an object of great importance: as beſides their depopulating and preventing the cultivation of her fineſt provinces, ſhe was at the expence of employing 50,000 men in peace and war, in guarding the lines upon that long extent of frontier. It is alſo little to be doubted in the preſent circumſtances, that the court of Peterſburg will gain the grand and favourite point which has been ſo long and ſo eagerly coveted, of eſtabliſhing a port, or perhaps more than one, upon the Black Sea; and it is as probable that it will urge, to the utmoſt extent, the obtaining a liberty to trade upon it in Ruſſian bottoms.

The renewing of the fortifications of Azoph, which were deſtroyed in purſuance of the treaty of the year 1739; or even the reſtoring of the port of Troitza, or the Trinity, would not anſwer all the purpoſes, nor at preſent gratify the ambition of the court of Peterſburg. This city, which is the metropolis of the Cuban Tartary, lies on the Aſiatic ſhore of the ancient Tanais, now called the Don, a few miles from its junction with the eaſtern extremity of the Palus Meotis, which now takes its name from the city. Though the harbour of Azoph was capable of receiving veſſels of conſiderable ſize, yet from ſome ſhoals that croſſed the river near the mouth, thoſe of a certain burthen could not fall down to the ſea, without taking out their heavy loading and guns. For this reaſon, the Ruſſians built the port of Troitza, a few miles lower down, but immediately on the ſea, where they had a good harbour, capable of building and receiving ſhips of any burthen. The Streights of Caffa are the only navigable communication between the Black Sea and this of Azoph; and as the Turks are maſters on both ſides, by erecting proper fortifications at Jenicola in Crim Tartary, and on the oppoſite ſhore of the iſland of Taman, which form the Streight, they might command the navigation of it. Notwithſtanding theſe impediments, Azoph has always been conſidered as a place of the greateſt importance to Ruſſia, and was accordingly the firſt object that attracted the ambition of Peter the Great; who, as ſoon as he found himſelf ſole maſter by the death of his brother, and that the Turks were engaged in a loſing war with the Emperor and Venice, took that opportunity in the year 1696, to beſiege and take it. The bad ſtate of the Turkiſh affairs, together with his being included as an ally by the other hoſtile powers, obliged them to cede it to him by the treaty of Carlowitz; and nothing but the imminent danger in which both he and his army were involved many years after upon the banks of the Pruth, could have obliged him to reſtore it.

Ports that lie immediately on the Black Sea, are the leaſt that can be expected will now content Ruſſia; and thoſe of Oczacow and Kimburn, ſituated on either ſide of the mouth of the great river Boryſthenes or Nieper, are ready to drop into their hands. Theſe fortreſſes, together

with Bender, and Bialgorod, both on the Nieſter, and which are already in their poſſeſſion, would, beſides a ſufficient length of ſea-coaſt, and a great extent of country, give them the ſole command of theſe great rivers, and ſhut in the remaining Tartars in ſuch a manner, as would totally prevent their future incurſions.

Another part of the great primary deſign formed by the court of Peterſburg, ſtill remains for completion; and is a matter of ſuch importance as to render its iſſue much more doubtful than thoſe we have already mentioned. The obtaining of a free right of trade to and from the Mediterranean, directly through the Streights of the Dardanelles, is an innovation of ſuch a nature, and pregnant with ſuch conſequences, as cannot fail to be ſeriouſly alarming to moſt of the commercial ſtates of Europe. Without pretending to enter into the motives which may operate upon the preſent ruling ſyſtem of policy, it is certain that in the war of the year 1739, the miniſters of the maritime powers at Conſtantinople, though their reſpective courts were directly adverſe in all other politicks to that of Verſailles, in this inſtance, coincided with it, and equally oppoſed the Ruſſians obtaining any ſhare of the Levant or Mediterranean trade. Nor is it to be thought that any thing but the moſt extreme neceſſity, and every other hope of preſerving a temporary exiſtence being at an end, can ever bring the Porte to ſubmit to ſo fatal a conceſſion. The Turkiſh empire no longer exiſts, when Ruſſia becomes miſtreſs of the Black Sea.

We take theſe to be the outlines of the great purpoſes, which the court of Peterſburg wiſhes to accompliſh, in conſequence of its ſucceſs in this war. To ſecure for the future, with little expence, an almoſt unbounded length of frontier, which has been hitherto badly maintained by lines, and an endleſs chain of forts; to gain, along with ſecurity, a large acceſſion of new territory and new ſubjects; to acquire a great and extenſive commerce; and to become a firſt-rate maritime power, are objects adequate to ſuch ſucceſs.

The Grand Signior has borne with amazing firmneſs, the heavy loſſes and misfortunes of the war; nor have his licentious ſoldiers, nor tumultuous ſubjects, gone to thoſe extremities, which paſt experience of their conduct would have given room to expect, under ſuch a ſeries of calamities. Neither have theſe mighty evils, nor the dangers with which he is ſurrounded, diſturbed the equanimity of this Prince's mind, or precipitated him in the manner of his anceſtors, to acts of injuſtice, violence and cruelty; on the contrary we ſee, that with a lenity before unheard of at the Porte, the moſt unfortunate of his commanders (except in the ſingle inſtance of the captain-pacha or high-admiral) not only eſcape with their lives, but without any other puniſhment than their removal to other departments, from thoſe offices, in which they were unfortunate. The ſame moderation is obſervable to his Chriſtian ſubjects; and notwithſtanding the rebellion of the Greeks and the unheard-of violences and barbarities they committed, we hear of no vengeance that he has taken, either upon the perſons or goods of their inoffending brethren. The villainies committed by the ſailors and deſerters, or the miſchiefs occaſioned

ed by the rage of the populace in great cities, are out of the queſtion; they being equally outrages to government as to the ſufferers, and as ſuch, ſeverely puniſhed at different times. Such enormities, in leſs trying and leſs heating circumſtances, have been too often practiſed in countries where a more perfect form of government, and a purer religion were boaſted.

Whatever the conſequences of the war may be, this prince has not hitherto departed from his proper dignity to avoid them; and if he has not a confidence in ſome ſupport with which the public are unacquainted, his conſtancy in this inſtance is truly remarkable. We find, notwithſtanding the unparalleled loſſes of the preſent year, that he is making every preparation to ſupport the war, and to carry on the enſuing campaign with vigour; and it has been rumoured that he intended to command the grand army in perſon.

The Turks are, however, no longer the ſame; and it would require more than the abilities of the Czar Peter to make them again great; as it is much eaſier to civilize the ſavage and inſtruct the ignorant, than to reclaim the degenerate from riveted ill habits. This vaſt, ill-founded, and unwieldy empire, ſeems indeed nodding to its fall, and nothing but its ſituation could ſupport it much longer. Its European poſſeſſions bring it, in a conſiderable degree, within the ſyſtem of the great European republic; a happy circumſtance at preſent to the Ottomans.

The noble provinces of Greece, the Aſiatic Turky, and Egypt, together with the numerous Mediterranean iſlands, the Signory of the Black Sea, and its adjoining provinces, from ſituation, products, and numberleſs other advantages, might become in any other hands, and any other form of government, the center of commerce, riches, and power; and the greateſt empire perhaps in the world. Even a diviſion of the ſpoil would totally change the face of affairs in Europe; and perhaps cauſe as great a revolution in riches, power, and commerce, as the diſcovery of America did. While the indolence, religious principles, and wretched policy of the Turks, prevent their making a proper uſe of thoſe bleſſings which fortune has ſo fruitleſsly beſtowed upon them, it is the general intereſt of the reſt of Europe, that they ſhould continue in ſuch improvident hands. In any other, ſuch powers would have been dangerous, if not fatal.

It may perhaps be worth remembrance, that within little more than two hundred years, a bold pirate, with only the ſcum and outcaſts of the Levant, became ſovereign of the ſea, deſtroyed and founded kingdoms, and made half the ſhores of Europe tremble. The military genius and knowledge of the Turks are now extinct. They are no longer terrible; and beſides the ſafety that ariſes from their weakneſs, and from their ignorance in maritime affairs, the commercial ſtates carry on an advantageous trade for and with them; and through their want of induſtry, have the additional benefit of freight, for conveying their commodities from one part of the empire to the other.

Such ſeems to be the preſent ſtate of the belligerent powers; and notwithſtanding the great ſucceſſes of Ruſſia, we cannot think that peace, upon ſuch advantageous

terms as ſhe may equitably require, can be an undeſirable object to her. The expences of ſo complicated a war, carried on by ſea and land at ſuch a diſtance from her dominions, are far beyond what her finances can bear. Recruiting, in Ruſſia, from the vaſt diſtance of the provinces, the length of time taken, and the difficulties that occur in traverſing ſuch boundleſs and inhoſpitable deſarts as lie between them, and above all from the mortal averſion to the ſervice which poſſeſſes the people, is attended with greater loſs and difficulty, than in any other country in the world. For though the diſtricts are obliged to furniſh their quotas of men, they muſt be ſtrictly and ſtrongly guarded by a ſuperior force, from thence to the place of their deſtination, ſo that the number of troops employed upon this buſineſs is almoſt incredible; and notwithſtanding the utmoſt care that can be taken, they frequently loſe half the recruits, before they join their regiments; which can be eaſily conceived from the numberleſs opportunities of eſcape that muſt preſent, in a journey perhaps of three or four thouſand miles, and which frequently laſts for ſeveral months: nor does the evil reſt here, for as the deſerters (from the particular form of the government) can never return to their homes, nor mix again with the community, they are obliged to retire to the woods, where they herd in conſiderable bodies, and continue for the reſt of their lives in the moſt ſavage ſtate, ſubſiſting by robbery, and committing innumerable murders.

It is alſo obſervable, that the Ruſſians, though bred in a northern climate, and naturally robuſt and of ſtrong bodies, loſe more men by ſickneſs in a campaign than any other armies in the world; this, in a great meaſure, may be imputed to the conſtant habit of the extreme hot vapour baths, which they uſe regularly twice a week when at home, and thereby cauſe a moſt violent perſpiration; and with which it is impoſſible they ſhould be ſupplied in a camp. The ſeverity of their lents, which take up more than half the year, contribute alſo to this mortality; for though the clergy not only diſpenſe with their keeping them when on ſervice, but by order of the court have taken great pains to recommend the contrary, they are, notwithſtanding, ſo ſuperſtitiouſly attached to them, that they will endure any thing, even death, ſooner than be guilty of the ſmalleſt violation of the rules.

Depopulation is the bane of Ruſſia; and the loſs of lives in this war muſt be prodigious, and for the length of time, greatly exceed that of any former period. How ſenſible ſhe is of the heavy expences of the war, is evident from the large loans which ſhe has negociated at Amſterdam and other places, and which ſhe had attempted at Venice, till the reverſe of fortune in the Morea damped the ſpirit of the lenders.

As to an intention of puſhing her conqueſts much farther, or even an obſtinate determination of retaining the Danubian provinces, it is probably no part of the preſent ſyſtem of Ruſſia. Such a con-

duct might give too much umbrage to her great and jealous neighbours, who, though ſilent ſpectators, ſtand ready armed, watchfully attentive to all the events of the war. She has the balance now in her hands; the conſequences that may attend a perſeverance in the war muſt be very uncertain; but no peace can be propoſed in her preſent ſuperiority, that will not add highly to her power, ſplendour, and advantage.

On the other hand, the great loſſes which the Porte has ſuſtained, the hopeleſſneſs of being able to recover them in the preſent ſtate of their armies, the danger to which their iſlands are ſubject from the inability of the marine to protect them, and the revolution in Egypt, which requires to be ſpeedily checked, before Ali Bey extends his conqueſts, and has time to eſtabliſh his government; all theſe cauſes make peace much to be wiſhed for at Conſtantinople, and worth the purchaſe, at any price, almoſt, which it can be ſuppoſed Ruſſia will think it prudent to fix upon it. Upon the whole, from the preſent appearances on both ſides, we ſhould imagine peace not to be at a great diſtance.

While the rage of war was laying waſte the countries from the north-eaſt to the ſouth of Europe, its calamities were very near being extended to the weſt and center, and might poſſibly in its conſequences have nearly involved the whole. The violent act of hoſtility committed by Spain, in diſpoſſeſſing England by force of its ſettlement in Falkland's iſlands, accompanied with a new and unheard-of inſult offered to the Britiſh flag, by the forcible detention of a King's frigate for twenty days, and the taking off of her rudder, in time of profound peace between the two nations, was an injury of ſuch a nature, as ſcarcely left room for a hope that theſe evils could have been averted.

An accommodation has, however, taken place ſince the end of the year, which, for the preſent, has in ſome degree ſkinned over the ſore, without removing the cauſes from which it proceeded. The continuation of the general repoſe, ſeems, indeed, principally owing to accidental or unforeſeen events: of theſe, may principally be conſidered the calamities of the people in France, proceeding from civil diſtractions, from tempeſts, torrents, an earthquake which nearly ruined the iſland of St. Domingo; and a famine at home from the inclemency of the ſeaſons; to all which may be added the almoſt total loſs of public credit, from the extraordinary meaſures taken laſt year, and purſued in this, in regard to their funds: to theſe cauſes we are probably only to look for the preſervation of the general tranquillity, as it cannot be imagined that Spain would have ventured upon the commiſſion of ſo daring an act of hoſtility, againſt a nation whoſe power ſhe had ſo lately and ſo fatally experienced, if ſhe had not a full aſſurance at the time that it was reſolved on, of being effectually ſupported by all the other branches of the Bourbon line. Nor was the object of contention in any degree of ſufficient worth to authorize the riſque of a war, if it had not been blended with other matters: if the ill diſpoſition of that family to Great Britain, and the jealouſy ariſing from the progreſs

of

of the Ruſſians in the Levant, had not operated with ſuperior force.

The whole attention of the court of Spain has accordingly been taken up during the preſent year in preparations for a war. We have formerly obſerved, that no pains or expence had been ſpared, for ſome years paſt, in putting their Weſt India poſſeſſions in a moſt reſpectable ſtate of defence: this has been continued with redoubled diligence, while large bodies of troops have been ſucceſſively embarked from Europe for that quarter, and a very formidable naval force was preparing at the Havanna.

At home every thing bore the face of war. Levies were made with the greateſt induſtry; all young men above the age of fifteen were enrolled; the troops were marched from the interior provinces to the ſea-coaſts, where great quantities of heavy artillery and ſtores were alſo ſent, to put the fortreſſes there in the beſt ſtate of defence. The city and port of Cadiz were particularly attended to, and ſuch ſpeedy meaſures taken for its defence, as ſufficiently indicated the apprehenſion of an attack. The navy was already in ſuch a ſtate, as ſhewed that the preſent event was by no means unexpected. A ſtrong fleet was formed at Ferrol, and there were conſiderable ſquadrons ſtationed both at Carthagena and at Cadiz. Every thing both at ſea and land ſeemed to threaten an immediate attack upon Gibraltar, which was but weakly garriſoned, and could have expected no timely aſſiſtance from home for its protection. A ſimilar deſign ſeemed to be formed in the Weſt Indies againſt the iſland of Jamaica, which ſeemed to be in equal circumſtances of danger, as there was no naval force in that quarter that could have prevented its taking place. Upon the whole, whatever the circumſtances were that prevented a war at the preſent juncture, they ſeem to have been highly fortunate to England, as, through ſome unaccountable negligence, we were totally unprepared, both at home and abroad, for an event which all Europe expected to take place; and our navy was far from being in that immediate ſtate of ſervice, which it ſhould always be in a great maritime country like this, whoſe power and ſecurity depend in ſo great a degree upon its marine.

The ſame weak and cruel ſyſtem, which has ſo long diſgraced the government of Portugal, becomes every day more glaring and dreadful in its effects, and ſeems finally to threaten the total ruin of that country. Real or pretended conſpiracies, with all the cruel conſequences peculiar to that government, are now ſo common as to excite neither ſurprize nor pity. At the ſame time, private executions, without any form or pretence of trial, the moſt dreadful and abhorred by mankind, of all the vices of deſpotiſm, are ſaid to be the preſent favourite mode of removing the obnoxious, and may be conſidered as the completion of this ſyſtem. The prime miniſter, the principal actor in the tragedy, does not ſeem to be much more at his eaſe than the ſpectators; and has arrived at that ultimate perfection of tyranny, the fear of being ſeen by his fellow-citizens, without a ſtrong military guard,

guard, as a protection againſt their reſentment.

We have frequently had occaſion to obſerve with regret, the unfriendly treatment which the Engliſh have for ſome years met with, in the courſe of their commerce with this country; and which has been continually increaſing, ever ſince the deſpotiſm of the preſent miniſter has been fully eſtabliſhed. Great hopes had been formed at different times, upon the appointment of new miniſters to that court, that they were endued with ſuch powers, and would have purſued ſuch meaſures, as by reinſtating matters upon their natural baſis, and recurring to the ſpirit of the treaties ſubſiſting between the two nations, would have finally terminated all diſputes, and have guarded effectually for the future, againſt thoſe oppreſſions and continued cauſes of complaint, under which the Britiſh merchants and factory had ſo long laboured. The public, beſides being deeply intereſted, were the more ſanguine in theſe expectations, as it ſeemed to require no great depth of argument, nor any very ſpecious colouring, to convince the court of Portugal how conducive it was to its intereſt, and how neceſſary even to its ſafety, to cultivate the friendſhip of Great Britain, and to preſerve inviolably thoſe treaties, which had been founded upon the wiſeſt policy, for the mutual benefit of both nations. Beſides, no new claim was ſet up, no right nor privilege demanded, but what had been eſtabliſhed by mutual concurrence, and confirmed by the uninterrupted uſage of a long ſucceſſion of years: and it could be eaſily proved, that the advantages ariſing from the alliance and friendſhip ſubſiſting between the two nations, were to the full as much in favour of Portugal as England.

CHAP. II.

War on the Danube. State of the armies during the winter. Account of the countries that were the ſeat of the war. Battle at the river Larga, in which the Kan of the Tartars is defeated. Grand Vizir croſſes the Danube. Great battle fought between the Pruth and the Cahul, in which General Romanzow gained a compleat victory. The Turks purſued to the Danube, and obliged to croſs that river with great loſs.

THE new grand vizir Halil Bey, did not arrive at the camp near the Danube till the latter end of the year, though he had uſed the utmoſt expedition for that purpoſe, as the diſorders committed by the janizaries and other ſoldiers, became every day more alarming. The reſtoring of any degree of order and ſubordination, among ſuch licentious and mutinous troops, who had long indulged themſelves in the moſt intolerable exceſſes, and had already maſſacred ſeveral of their principal officers, and were more diſpoſed to ſheath their ſwords in each others breaſts, than to face an enemy, preſented ſuch difficulties, as perhaps neither the courage nor abilities of the vizir could have ſurmounted, if he had not taken the prudent precaution, of being

being attended by fourſcore mules, loaded with gold and ſilver coin. A proper diſtribution of this money, had however its effect, and enabled him, in ſome degree, to bring about a reformation that was ſo much wanted.

As the provinces of Moldavia and Walachia, were objects of the greateſt importance to the Porte, the vizir determined, if poſſible, to profit during the winter, of the diſtance of General Romanzow's army, and however contrary to the genius of his troops, to triumph for once over the inclemency of the ſeaſon. This project was the more capable of ſucceſs, as the Turks were not only maſters of the Danube, but were ſtill poſſeſſed of Ibrailow, and ſome other fortreſſes in Walachia. The deſign was worthy of a commander, and if it ſucceeded to its full extent, the vizir would have had the honour to have retrieved during the winter, the fatal miſcarriages of Moldovangi Ali Pacha, and the campaign would again have been opened on the banks of the Nieſter.

In conſequence of this determination, the Ruſſians, who were ſtationed in the conquered provinces, found that neither the ſeaſon, nor the ſucceſſes of the late campaign, were ſufficient to procure them reſt or ſafety in their quarters. A continued and cruel war was carried on during the long enſuing winter and ſpring, in which a number of ſmall but bloody engagements were fought, of which we have but few particulars, and thoſe that are given very imperfect, and contradictory in every circumſtance of place, time, and event.

Upon the whole, theſe actions were not productive of any conſequence of great moment; at the ſame time that they were attended with the loſs of a great number of men, and the troops were harraſſed and ruined on both ſides. The Ruſſians were in general ſucceſsful in the field; which indeed may be concluded, as well from the ſucceeding, as the preceding fortune and conduct of the war. Thus the grand vizir's deſign did not take place in its full extent, which was to drive the Ruſſians beyond the Nieſter, and make that river, ſo far as the fortreſs of Choczim would admit, once more the line between the two armies at the opening of the campaign: it however ſucceeded in part, and if every thing elſe had been equal between them, the conſequences might have been very conſiderable: having it in his power to throw freſh troops whenever he pleaſed over the Danube, he not only removed the enemy totally from the borders of that river; but he by degrees ſo ſtreightened them in their quarters, and they were ſo weakened by fatigue and the continued loſs of men, that he recovered the whole province of Walachia, and the lower part of Moldavia, and thereby opened the communication again by land, with Beſſarabia and the Tartars.

In the mean time the country preſented a ſcene of the moſt dreadful deſolation; every thing was deſtroyed; ſuch of the wretched inhabitants, as had not the fortune to eſcape to the neigbouring countries, naked and deſtitute of every thing, became either ſlaves to the Tartars, or victims to the revenge and fury of the Turks. At length having compleated the reduction of the province, the vizir appointed Monalechi, a Greek of great cou-

rage

rage and ability, to be Hoſpodar of it, in the room of Gregorio Giko, who was then at Peterſburgh, and was charged with betraying the country to the Ruſſians. The Turkiſh revenge being alſo ſated, it was too late conſidered, that a country without inhabitants could be of little uſe to the poſſeſſor, and the vizir iſſued an ineffectual proclamation, to aſſure the Greeks of protection, and to encourage the fugitives to return to their country.

The Ruſſian generals were not much more at eaſe, though in ſervice of leſs danger, who were employed during the winter upon the long extended frontier of Poland and the Ukraine, than thoſe who were ſtationed in the Danubian provinces. Here the Tartars renewed their cuſtomary ravages, and though theſe incurſions were attended with various ſucceſs, and that they were ſometimes ſeverely chaſtiſed, their route, whether victors or vanquiſhed, is generally fatal to the inhabitants of the countries through which they paſs.

The Ruſſian troops diſperſed in different parts of Poland, were as fully employed by the confederates, who ſeemed to increaſe in courage and boldneſs, if not in numbers, by their continued loſſes. Thus the army under the command of General Romanzow on the banks of the Nieſter, was the only part of the Ruſſian forces that could enjoy any reſt during the winter, and that was extempt from the fatigues and dangers of the war.

Great preparations were made on both ſides for the opening of the campaign; and the Porte ſeemed to ſtrain every nerve to retrieve its paſt loſſes. It was reported that the grand vizir's army would have amounted to two hundred thouſand men; and it is probable that if the Tartars are included as a part of it, and the different detachments taken in, it may not fall ſhort of that number. It was however very ſickly; malignant fevers of the moſt dangerous kind, which finally terminated in the plague, having through the whole courſe of the year made a dreadful havock in it. The war in the Morea contributed to leſſen its numbers conſiderably, and its force much more, as the Albanians and Epirots, who were employed upon that ſervice, are among the braveſt ſoldiers in the Turkiſh empire.

We have ſeen no authentic liſt of the Ruſſian forces that were on actual ſervice in this campaign. By the beſt accounts that have been publiſhed of the ſtate of this empire, it appears that Ruſſia cannot by any means ſupport above 130,000 regular forces, for any conſiderable length of time out of the country; and that the armies employed in her former wars, were generally much ſhort of that number. As to the irregular troops, of which ſhe can employ ſuch amazing numbers, they are only of uſe in ſuch wilds as are generally the ſcene of their operations, and againſt ſuch enemies as the Tartars; if they were to act againſt regular forces, and in an encloſed country, they would ruin their friends inſtead of their enemies. Whatever the numbers were, they were this campaign divided into many parts; the grand army was commanded by General Romanzow, another on the ſide of Bender by Count Panin, General Proſorowſki advanced towards Oczakow, at the head of a conſiderable body

of

of troops, and General Berg againſt Crim Tartary with another. As no ſervice was expected from the two laſt, more than to chaſtiſe, and keep the Tartars in awe, it is probable that their detachments conſiſted almoſt entirely of irregulars, and that the two armies commanded by General Romanzow and Count Panin, contained the greateſt part of the regular forces.

The campaign, from the deſolate ſtate of the adjoining countries, could not be opened early on either ſide, and it was not till the end of May that General Romanzow's army had paſſed the Nieſter, near Choczim, though there was no enemy in that quarter to impede his progreſs. The greater part of the Grand Vizir's army, alſo croſſed the Danube in the beginning of June, and it was computed that in that month, there were above 300,000 combatants mortally bent upon each others deſtruction, encloſed in the provinces of Moldavia, Walachia, and Beſſarabia.

Theſe three provinces, along with Tranſylvania, formed much the greateſt and moſt conſiderable part of the ancient Dacia. They lie between the 43d and 48th degrees of latitude, and are defended on three ſides, by the Nieſter, the Black Sea, and the Danube; the former on the north ſeparates Moldavia and Beſſarabia from Poland and Little Tartary, the Black Sea is the boundary on the eaſt, and the Danube ſhuts in Walachia, from Bulgaria and Servia on the ſouth; Tranſylvania and the Bannat of Temeſwar, form the weſtern boundary. Theſe countries, whether we conſider the happineſs of the climate, the extraordinary fertility in general of the ſoil, or the excellency of the products, are perhaps equal to any, and are certainly ſuperior to moſt in Europe. From the ſurprizing luxuriancy of their paſtures, which are ſcarcely to be paralleled in any part of the world, they produced, beſides admirable horſes, almoſt incredible numbers of excellent oxen and ſheep, with which, notwithſtanding the repeated calamities they have undergone, they have long ſupported the markets of Conſtantinople. Their other products in corn, wine, oil, honey, and wax, beſides a great variety of mines, were, in a ſtate of culture, equal to thoſe we have already mentioned. The people were calculated to enjoy theſe bleſſings, being able-bodied, brave, and warlike. Their power was ſuch, that notwithſtanding their groaning under a cruel and execrable domeſtic government, the prince of Walachia, a few centuries ago, was able, at a ſhort notice, to bring from that province only, 70,000 men into the field againſt the Turks.

All theſe advantages were inſufficient to protect them againſt ſiniſter events. The primary cauſe of their ruin, was the cruel and arbitrary conduct of their deſpots: the bad neighbourhood of the Germans and Turks, equally inſidious and oppreſſive in their deſigns, and ever watchful to take an advantage of their diſſenſions, precipitated their deſtruction; the wretched policy, and cruel government of the Porte, have compleated it. Thus have theſe fine countries been reduced to little better than a deſart; and ſuch are the unhappy effects of a cruel and deſpotic government: to render vain all the bounties of nature, and to make the fineſt parts of the globe, equally ſterile and inhoſpitable

table with its moſt barren mountains.

General Romanzow, after croſſing the Nieſter, moved very ſlowly towards the Pruth: both theſe rivers riſe in Poland, and hold a parallel courſe, running from the north-weſt to the ſouth-eaſt; the latter enters Moldavia above Choczim, where it cuts its way through the Carpathian mountains, which fill up the narrow country between the rivers, that are not here above twenty miles aſunder, and form the dangerous defiles, called the ſtreights of Tſchernantza, or Precop, celebrated in hiſtory for the number of remarkable battles that have been fought in or near them. The Pruth runs the whole length of Moldavia, which it divides into two parts, the country between the rivers growing continually wider, from its parting the mountains to near its confluence with the Danube, where they are near 200 miles aſunder, and include the whole province of Beſſarabia between them.

The Ruſſian army firſt directed its courſe to Jaſſy, the capital of Moldavia, ſituated on the Pruth, above 100 miles to the ſouth-eaſt of Choczim; a great part of the intermediate country is naturally a deſart, being totally deſtitute of water, ſo that they were obliged to carry that article, as well as every other ſpecies of proviſion along with them. The operations of a war in thoſe regions, muſt ſeem very ſtrange to ſuch as have been only acquainted with that art in the cultivated parts of Europe. It appears, that in the campaigns made by Count Munich, during the war of the year 1736, that general found a neceſſity of conſtantly employing 90,000 waggons, for the ſupply of an army, which never exceeded, but was generally much under 80,000 men. For the protection of this enormous train of carriages, the army muſt be thrown into ſeveral large diviſions, which are formed into great ſquares, in the center of which the proviſions and baggage are placed, and in this order they are obliged to march; a method of ſecurity that could only be adopted in thoſe boundleſs and level plains, which create the neceſſity.

Such impediments eaſily account for the ſlowneſs of General Romanzow's motions, which were probably guided at the ſame time by thoſe of Count Panin, who was marching along the Nieſter with a train of heavy artillery, and all the other apparatus neceſſary to form the ſiege of Bender. Several great detachments from the hoſtile armies, were alſo contending for the poſſeſſion of the country, which lies between the Moldau, the Pruth, and the Sereth; in the courſe of which ſeveral engagements had happened, and more than one of the Ruſſian generals were ſaid to have been roughly treated. Theſe events, though ſo obſcurely and imperfectly told as not to admit of a detail, and afterwards totally abſorbed in the glare of ſucceſs that followed, had probably an influence on the conduct of the grand army, as it is not otherwiſe eaſy to account, how it ſhould have ſpent near a month after its departure from Choczim, without an enemy, that we have any account of being in the way, in advancing leſs than 200 miles.

However this was, General Romanzow, having left Jaſſy to the right, advanced along the courſe of the Pruth, till he arrived at that

part of the river, which, ſo far as we can comprehend the account, ſeems to have been nearly parallel to Bender; from which it was diſtant about 120 miles. In the mean time a conſiderable army of Turks and Tartars marched along on the ſame ſide of the river to meet
June 25th. them. When the two armies came in ſight, the Turks immediately, and with great judgment, changed their poſition, and took poſſeſſion of a moſt advantageous camp, which they as ſuddenly fortified in the ſtrongeſt manner.

This army was commanded by Capian Ghieri, Kan of the Crimea; a mark to him of the greateſt honour, and of uncommon confidence in the Porte; for as theſe Kans are heirs to the empire, in failure of iſſue in the Ottoman line, it has been the conſtant policy of that family, not to entruſt them with the ſupreme command of a Turkiſh army. This prince had three baſhas under his command, and the army was ſaid to conſiſt of about 80,000 men. The ground on which they encamped, was a ſteep, rocky, and almoſt inacceſſible eminence, which the Ruſſian account calls a mountain, covered on one ſide by the Pruth, and on the other by the little river Larga.

This camp was ſo well choſen, and the ground ſo difficult, that notwithſtanding the repeated efforts of General Romanzow to bring on an engagement, it was above three weeks before he could hazard a general attack. The Turks not being inured to that ſtrict diſcipline, nor tempered by that long ſervice, which enables veteran ſoldiers to bear with patience the ſight and continued inſults of an enemy, twenty thouſand of their braveſt partizans deſcended from their ſtrong camp, and attacked the Ruſſians with great reſolution; but were repulſed, and beaten back to their camp with conſiderable loſs.

At length, ſome difficulties having been probably removed, or ſome favourable circumſtances occurred, with which we are not acquainted, the Ruſſians, three days after this engagement, mounted
the hills at the dawn July 18th.
of the morning, where
they found four great and ſtrong entrenchments, covered with a numerous artillery; theſe they attacked with great reſolution, and met with as obſtinate a defence. The Ruſſians, however, triumphed over all oppoſition, and beat them ſucceſſively out of the four entrenchments; after which the Turks abandoned their camp, and fled in the greateſt diſorder. The victors became poſſeſſed of a great booty upon this occaſion, beſides thirty-eight pieces of braſs cannon, and ſeveral other trophies.

No account is given of the loſs on either ſide, in killed, wounded, or priſoners, in this engagement; it is only ſaid, that of the Ruſſians was moderate, conſidering the length and importance of the action. We are as much in the dark as to the manner in which the retreat was conducted, and whether there was any purſuit; even the route which the Turks took after the battle, is only to be diſcovered by comparing other circumſtances, which had no immediate relation to this action. In a word, the account given of this battle, though attributed to General Romanzow, is ſo inaccurate, that it is only by deduction, from the former and ſubſequent conduct

conduct of the campaign, that the ſide of the Pruth on which it happened could be aſcertained, as by one part of it the Turkiſh camp ſeems to have been upon the right, and by another on the left of that river.

The victory at the river Larga was only a prelude to, and contributed to accelerate one much greater; which at the ſame time that it does the greateſt honour to the military abilities of General Romanzow, eſtabliſhes the infinite ſuperiority of the Ruſſian troops beyond a doubt; and evinces almoſt to a demonſtration, that in the preſent ſtile of arms, and diſcipline among the Turks, there is ſcarce a poſſibility of their being able to cope with them.

The Kan of the Tartars having retreated towards the Danube, the Grand Vizir thought proper to croſs that river at Iſatſka, at the head of the grand army, to ſupport him. General Romanzow in the mean time purſued his march along the Pruth, towards its confluence with the Danube. The two armies came in ſight of each other in the evening, and at eight o'clock the Turks encamped at about 4 miles diſtance from the Ruſſians, both armies lying between the Pruth and the river Cahul. The Tartars formed a ſeparate corps on the left of the Ruſſians, but afterwards ſpread themſelves in their rear, to cut off a great detachment which General Romanzow had made for the eſcort of a convoy of proviſions. In certain ſituations boldneſs is prudence; it is in theſe that great genius is diſtinguiſhed from common abilities; the preſent was one of them, and General Romanzow did not want diſcernment to perceive it. A more cautious commander might have heſitated till he had loſt his army.

The Ruſſian army was greatly weakened by making this detachment; and the inequality of numbers was ſuch, as in common caſes would have made it inexcuſable to have riſked a battle. The General however having duly weighed the goodneſs of his troops, the confidence with which they were inſpired from a long courſe of ſucceſs, and the conſequences that might reſult from the dangerous deſign formed by the Tartars, reſolved boldly to attack the enemy next morning. The Ruſſian army was accordingly in motion before light, and began its march at the break of day. An unexpected incident which took place in the night, would have ſtaggered a mind of leſs firmneſs, and damped the courage of any but veteran troops. As ſoon as the morning had cleared up, the General perceived to his great aſtoniſhment, that the Turks, notwithſtanding their prodigious numbers, and the daring countenance they bore in the evening, had fortified their camp during the night with no leſs than three great and ſtrong entrenchments, ſuperior to thoſe which he had lately forced in the Kan's camp, and defended by a hoſt, which as to number and appearance, ſhould have deſpiſed any other protection than what their arms and their valour gave them.

The die was however caſt, and the General bravely perſevered in his reſolution. His ſituation was truly critical, for a defeat muſt have been attended with the total loſs of the army; nor would Count Panin have found it eaſy, in that caſe, to have retired in ſafety from

Bender, even with the loſs of his artillery and ſtores. In a word, the wholy fate of the war ſeemed to hang upon this day.

Aug. 2d.

The Turks did not however wait to be attacked in their entrenchments, theſe were only intended as the laſt reſort, and the Ruſſians found themſelves almoſt ſurrounded, at a conſiderable diſtance from the camp, by ſeveral large bodies of troops, who attacked them in front and flank with the greateſt bravery. A deſperate engagement enſued, in which the cloſe order and excellent diſcipline of the Ruſſians ſtill prevailed, and they continually gained ground on the enemy. As they advanced nearer the entrenchments, which were covered with a prodigious artillery, the battle grew every inſtant more terrible; at length the Grand Vizir made a ſally in perſon, at the head of the Janizaries and all the braveſt troops in the army. The conflict now became dreadful, and was ſupported with the moſt determined reſolution and obſtinacy on both ſides. After a continued fire of artillery and ſmall arms, which laſted for five hours without intermiſſion, the Ruſſians, by the united force of their bayonets, penetrated to the firſt entrenchment, which they carried by a deſperate aſſault.

A pauſe then enſued, which was only preparatory to a new engagement, between the entrenchments, if poſſible more furious than the firſt. In this the Turks uſed every poſſible effort to retrieve the fortune of the day; one body ſtill coming on and renewing the engagement with freſh ardour, as another was defeated. At length, ſeeing that the braveſt corps of their Janizaries, and all the other beſt bodies of their infantry were ſucceſſively defeated, and unable to withſtand the cloſeneſs of the Ruſſian array, the continued weight of their fire, and the irreſiſtible force of their bayonets, they loſt all hope and courage, and the ſecond and third entrenchments were ſucceſſively carried. The rout then became general; and the Grand Vizir ſeeing every thing loſt, made the beſt of his way, together with his principal officers and the celebrated Count Potocki, to the Danube, which was about twenty miles from the field of battle.

The whole camp, tents, equipage, a vaſt quantity of ammunition, 143 pieces of braſs cannon, and above 7,000 carriages loaded with proviſions, became a prey to the conquerors. The fugitives were purſued to the Danube, where the crowds were ſo great as to render the paſſage very difficult and dangerous, and ſome bodies of horſe, it is ſaid, were obliged to ſwim over; others croſſed the Pruth, and directed their courſe to Ibrailow, and other parts of Walachia. It is ſaid that above 7,000 Turks were killed on the field of battle, and that the roads to the Danube were covered with dead bodies; a great number of priſoners, among whom were many of conſiderable rank, were alſo taken. Some accounts make the loſs amount to 40,000 men, and ſay that the Grand Vizir's army conſiſted of 150,000: General Romanzow, in his letter to the Empreſs, does not give the numbers that engaged, nor the loſs on either ſide; he however takes notice of the great inferiority of his own army. The loſs

of

of men in such a battle must undoubtedly be very great, and in its consequences much greater.

Nothing could be more decisive than this battle, nor more glorious to General Romanzow and to the troops that he commanded. It might be said in the language of poetry, that the genuis of Russia particularly predominated upon this occasion, and had chosen the Pruth as the scene of victory, to wipe off the disgrace which Peter the Great had formerly met with on the banks of that river. The General acknowledges in his letter to the Empress, that the Turks behaved with great bravery, and says that the Russians were never engaged in any battle that was more obstinately disputed. The great superiority of the Russians may be attributed, to their quickness and dexterity in the management of the artillery, in which they are particularly excellent, and scarcely rivalled by any other nation, to the constant and regular fire of their small arms, in which the Turks are very deficient, and to their charging with screwed bayonets, against which the sabre can scarcely be considered as a weapon. In other respects, there seems to have been no fault in the conduct of the Turkish Generals; and it is evident that there was no want of resolution in their troops.

The Tartars had engaged the convoy without success during the battle, the event of which perhaps had an effect upon their conduct; they were however totally separated from the Turkish army, and being at a great distance from the Crimea, and the Russians in possession of the intermediate countries, it was a long time before they could make their way home, after having been reduced to great straits, and suffering very considerable losses. We do not hear of the cavalry having been engaged on either side in this battle; it is probable that the greater part of the Russian had been detached to escort the convoy, and perhaps the nature of the ground did not admit of the Turks making use of theirs.

It would seem that the Turks have not known in any part of this war how to make a proper use of their cavalry. Their European horse were long esteemed among the best in the world: they have still great courage, able bodies, good horses, are excellent horsemen, and know the use of the sabre from their infancy: an army of foot without discipline is worth nothing; but a body of horse with these qualifications, would, if properly conducted, be at all times formidable. The extensive plains, vast wastes, and inexhaustible growth of herbage, in the countries that are the seat of the war, point them out as the proper scene of action for such troops, and where they might undoubtedly be employed with very great effect. As to the Turkish infantry, it is evident, that unless they adopt the improvements in arms and discipline made by the European nations, they never will be able to make any figure against them in the field.

CHAP. III.

Bender beſieged by Count Panin. Brave defence made by the garriſon and inhabitants. The Governor in a fit of deſpair poiſons himſelf; another choſen by the garriſon in his room. Globe of compreſſion; a kind of mine ſo called by the Ruſſians. The place taken by ſtorm and burned; a great ſlaughter made. Budziac Tartars conclude a treaty with the Ruſſians. General Romanzow fixes his head quarters at Calpouk, near the Danube. Ibrailow beſieged. Kilia Nova taken. Bialogrod taken by Baron Ingleſtrom. Turks abandon the citadel of Ibrailow, after a long ſiege. The Turks being entirely driven beyond the Danube, the Ruſſian armies go into winter quarters. War in Georgia.

WHILE the arms of Ruſſia were thus victorious on the Pruth, under General Romanzow, Count Panin was not leſs induſtrious in proſecuting their ſucceſs on the Nieſter. He had for ſome time inveſted Bender, and was expediting all the neceſſary preparations for beſieging it in form. Bender was ſituated upon the Nieſter, about 180 miles to the ſouth-eaſt of Chotzim, and 100 north-weſt of Bialogrod or Ackirman, which lies at the mouth of the river; and was from ſize, ſtrength, ſituation, and the number of its inhabitants, a place of the greateſt conſideration in theſe countries.

We have already ſeen that General Proſorowſki had been detached early in the campaign, to ſcour the country between the Nieſter and the Nieper or Boriſthenes, thereby to keep the Budziac Tartars in awe, and prevent their impeding the operations of Count Panin. This ſervice he performed with great effect, having laid waſte and ruined the country, taken a great booty in cattle, delivered ſeveral thouſands of the poor Walachians who had been carried into ſlavery, and proceeded ſucceſsfully with his incurſions to the very gates of Oczakow, which lies at the mouth of the Nieper, about 130 miles to the ſouth-eaſt of Bender.

This ſucceſs greatly facilitated the operations of Count Panin, who divided his army into two parts, to beſiege the fortreſs effectually; a meaſure which could not have been attempted with ſafety, if the enemy had any army in the field, to take advantage of the ſeparation made by ſo large a river. Every thing being at length prepared, the trenches were July 30th. opened on both ſides of the river at the ſame time, and the garriſon next day ſet fire to the ſuburbs, after which a furious cannonade and bombardment was begun from all quarters, and vigorouſly returned by the town. The fortreſs was very ſtrong, and the garriſon very numerous; who, beſides the governor, were headed by ſeveral Baſhas and officers of rank, ſo that the place was defended with the greateſt bravery.

In ſixteen days from the opening of the trenches, the garriſon made ſeven deſperate ſallies, in which, though they loſt a great number of men, they gave ſufficient proofs of their

their reſolution; and though the town was twice on fire in that time, they were neither diſcouraged nor diſconcerted by it. The Seraſkier, Mahomet Waſa Waliffi, who was Governor of the place, was ſo overcome with grief and deſpair, upon receiving an account of the loſs of the two late battles, that he put an end to his life, by taking a doſe of poiſon. Another Baſha was killed by the falling of a bomb; the garriſon however were not diſcouraged, and appointed Demin, a Baſha of three tails, and a brave man, who had more fortitude in oppoſing ill fortune than his predeceſſor, to be their Governor.

In this manner was the ſiege carried on for near two months, with the greateſt labour, induſtry, and reſolution on the one ſide, and an obſtinate courage not ſhort of deſperation on the other; as the garriſon and inhabitants were in that unhappy ſituation, which from the beginning ſcarcely admitted of a hope of relief or deliverance. Continual ſallies were made, with little advantage, but great loſs on both ſides. The Burghers and inhabitants, who were very numerous, had from the beginning gone through all the hardſhips and dangers of the ſiege, which they bore with the ſame conſtancy and intrepidity that the ſoldiers did; they fought like men wedded to the old dwellings and habitations, in which their anceſtors had lived for a long ſucceſſion of years, in which they firſt drew breath themſelves, and who were determined to periſh along with them.

In the mean time the Ruſſians were puſhing on their mines with indefatigable induſtry; particularly one of an extraordinary conſtruction, in which they placed great confidence, and which from the pedantry of a modern French Engineer, who was either the inventor or improver of it, received the ridiculous appellation of globe of compreſſion, terms that convey no ideas, either of its conſtruction or powers. In this mine, or rather complicated labyrinth of mines, interwoven and incloſed one within the other, it was pretended that a given quantity of gunpowder, would cauſe a greater exploſion, and throw up a greater quantity of earth, than in any other method. This excited all the eagerneſs and expectation that naturally attend the reſult of an untried ſyſtem; it however generally appears, that the greateſt operations are produced by very ſimple means.

Count Panin had made ſeveral overtures during the ſiege to induce the garriſon to treat of a capitulation, to which they obſtinately refuſed to liſten. At length the globe of compreſſion being brought to its due ſtate for ſervice, and charged with the amazing quantity of 400 pœds of gunpowder, each pœd amounting to about forty pounds weight, every thing being beſides prepared for a ſtorm, and the army ſtrengthened by the arrival of a reinforcement from General Romanzow, Count Panin once more ſummoned the governor to ſurrender, which was again peremptorily refuſed.

Every thing was then prepared to make the aſſault that night; the troops deſtined to that ſervice were divided into three columns, and marched to their reſpective ſtations, with the greateſt ſilence. The firing of the globe of compreſſion Sep. 27.

was to be the ſignal for the attack, which they hoped, beſides ruining the outworks, might ſhake down, or make a breach in ſome of the principal walls of the town, and at the ſame time bury the defenders, either under the ruins, or the mountains of earth which it was expected would have been thrown up. The Ruſſians themſelves were apprehenſive of the conſequences of this dreadful mine, as it was not eaſy to define how far the effects of ſuch an enormous maſs of gunpowder might extend; and the troops who were to make the attack in that quarter, were accordingly ſtationed at a conſiderable diſtance, with orders to advance with the utmoſt expedition as ſoon as the mine had ſprung. To be prepared for all events, the troops were provided with petards for burſting the gates, as well as with ladders for ſcaling the walls; and while one part were thus employed, another was to throw up entrenchments with the greateſt ſpeed on the glacis, ſo as to ſecure a lodgment there if every thing elſe ſhould fail. Falſe attacks were to be made at the ſame time to divert and diſtract the attention of the garriſon, and the whole army was ranged upon the wings of the firſt parallel, ready to ſupport the aſſault, none being left in the camp but the ſick and wounded.

The globe was blown up at ten o'clock at night, with a moſt horrible concuſion, which ſhook the whole circumjacent country, and during the aſtoniſhment and confuſion excited by this dreadful phenomenon, the three attacks were inſtantly begun, and carried on with the greateſt vigour. It being ſoon perceived in the army, by the direction of the fire and the cries of the ſoldiers, where the aſſault was taking place with greateſt effect, ſeveral of the moſt diſtinguiſhed officers, and a number of others who wanted to ſignalize themſelves, deſired leave of the General to grant them an equal ſhare of the honour and danger, with thoſe that were already engaged, which he readily granted, and gave them four companies of choſen grenadiers to attend them upon that ſervice.

This ſelect detachment having eagerly joined the foremoſt troops, the example they gave, and the emulation they excited, ſoon became irreſiſtible. Nothing was able to withſtand their impetuoſity. The double ditches at the foot of the glacis, were inſtantly paſſed and filled up; the double paliſadoes before the covered way, were as ſoon ſurmounted or deſtroyed; a great ditch with a couvette, two fathom deep and ſix wide, was no longer an obſtacle, and an outward wall was not able to ſtop their career.

The ardor of the troops kept pace with the rapidity of their ſucceſs, and the body of the fortreſs was the next object of their impetuoſity. The gates were tried in vain, for they were ſo cloſely and firmly plated with iron, that the petards had no effect. Scaling ladders were every where applied, and if they had not a ſufficient number of their own, thoſe they took from the enemy would have ſufficed, who diſputed every inch of the ground with the moſt obſtinate bravery, and had uſed the ladders to get over the works, but ſeldom ſurvived to carry them off.

The

The Ruſſians at length got every where over the walls; and now a new and dreadful fight began in the dark, on and amongſt the fortifications, in the ſtreets, lanes, and paſſages, and from the houſes. The conflict became ſo doubtful, ſo extenſive, and ſo dangerous, that the Ruſſians were under a neceſſity of ſetting fire to the town, which they did in ſeveral parts at the ſame time: the flames raged every where, but not with greater fury than the combatants; and the burning houſes increaſed the horrors of the night, by ſhewing its calamities. Every ſtreet and lane the Ruſſians gained, was by dint of fire and bayonet; and at the next turning, the defendants rallied, and renewed the fight with all their former obſtinacy and deſperation.

This dreadful ſcene of rage, cruelty, bloodſhed, and horror, continued the whole night; preſenting to view every ſcene of calamity and diſtreſs that human nature is capable of undergoing, and every ſpectacle that is ſhocking and terrible to it. The gardens, the fortifications, the ſtreets and the houſes, reeked with blood, and were covered with dead bodies, while the flames ſtill pointed out freſh objects of revenge to the ſurvivors.

At length, after ten hours continued fight, the flames and the aſſailants ſeemed to have vanquiſhed every oppoſition, and at eight in the morning the ſoldiers began to ſhout and cry out victory The Seraſkier, who commanded the town, with moſt of thoſe that ſurvived, had by this time retired to the caſtle, where they found the flames had already reached. A ſelect body of 1,500 cavalry, and 500 infantry, ſenſible that the caſtle could afford but a very temporary protection, took the nobler reſolution of cutting their way through the enemy, or of periſhing in the attempt. They accordingly made a deſperate ſally from the town, on the ſide near the river, and cut their way through the Ruſſian troops for ſome time with great fury, and ſeemed to have a fair proſpect of effecting their purpoſe. Fortune, ſo generally the friend to courage, was, however, at this time wayward, and deſerted it in its extremeſt need. A Ruſſian Colonel of the Corps de Reſerve, with a conſiderable body of cavalry, happened by chance to come full in their way, in the courſe they had intended to take, which was to gain the road towards Ackirman, and make their eſcape that way. This caſual rencounter having checked their impetuoſity, the neighbouring troops had time to recover from their firſt ſurprize, and gathering round, attacked them furiouſly on all ſides. All hopes of ſafety and eſcape being now at an end, they determined upon a cruel revenge, and by a ſudden motion, made their way to that quarter of the Ruſſian camp, where the ſick and wounded were lodged upon ſeveral eminences, for their ſecurity and better accommodation.

Count Panin perceived the danger, and immediately diſpatched ſeveral generals, with all the troops that could be gathered in the hurry from the fortreſs and ſuburbs, to prevent it, while he himſelf followed, and the whole

army was every where in motion. The Turks were ſoon ſurrounded, and attacked on every ſide by troops of every denomination; cavalry, infantry, coſſacks, and hunters, fell on promiſcuouſly as they came up; and made a noble defence; and the General was obliged to order the artillery to be brought up from the hindmoſt parallel to play upon them; they, however, ſtill fought it out with the greateſt intrepidity, and were almoſt totally cut to pieces.

On the General's return from this engagement, he met a deputation from the Seraſkier, who demanded a capitulation: this being refuſed, and the caſtle at the time all in flames, he was obliged to ſurrender himſelf and his garriſon priſoners of war; the fire being ſo urgent, that the Ruſſians were obliged to remove them immediately to the camp for their preſervation.

The total number of priſoners, including the inhabitants of all ages, amounted to 11,749, of whom 5,554 were Janizaries and Spahis, with their commanders, beſides the Seraſkier and two Baſhas. The number of ſouls in the town at the beginning of the ſiege, were computed at 30,000, of whom one half were ſoldiers. The Ruſſian accounts, which are the only ones we have, ſay, that the defenders of the town were, at the beginning of the laſt aſſault, near one-third ſuperior in number to the whole army that beſieged it. Such repreſentations, calculated to anſwer particular purpoſes, are more or leſs adopted by all nations, and ſhould be received with many reſtrictions. In the preſent inſtance, this account of the numbers, as well as of the ſmall loſs ſaid to be ſuſtained by the victors, tally very badly with the acknowledgments that are made of the deſperate valour and reſolution ſhewn by the Turks; as well as with the natural and inevitable conſequences that muſt attend one of the moſt cruel and deſperate engagements that we have almoſt any account of in modern hiſtory; ſupported for ſo long a time, and involved, along with the darkneſs of the night, in all the intricacy, confuſion, and danger, which ſuch a variety of ground, and ſo many different ſituations, among walls, ditches, narrow ſtreets, and burning or falling houſes, were capable of producing; where judgment and diſcipline were nearly out of the queſtion, and every thing ſeemed committed to chance, fury, rage and deſpair.

The fire continued for three days, and could not be reſtrained till it had conſumed every thing. Thus fell, and totally periſhed, the celebrated town of Bender; famous, among other things, for the hoſpitable reception and protection which it afforded to Charles the XIIth of Sweden, as well as for his long reſidence in it after the fatal battle of Pultowa. As it was from its ſtrength and ſituation the grand Magazine of the Turks for their northern provinces, the Ruſſians found a vaſt quantity of arms, bombs, granades, gunpowder, and other military ſtores, beſides above two hundred pieces of braſs cannon, and eighty-five braſs mortars; they alſo took four horſe tails, fourteen batons of command, and forty pair of colours.

The country of the Budziack Tartars had ſuffered all the calamities of the war from its firſt breaking out; which affected them the more

more ſenſibly, as they led domeſtic lives, were rich in flocks and herds, and cultivated the country in a conſiderable degree. Their diſpoſition being to dwell in open pleaſant villages, rather than in towns, they were entirely at the mercy of any enemy that became maſter in the field; or if they eſcaped barely with their lives, their property was totally loſt. This year had been particularly fatal to them: General Proſorowſki had cruelly ravaged the country between the Nieſter and the Bog: the upper part of Beſſarabia ſuffered in the ſame manner from the army under Count Panin; and the lower part of the province, near the Black-ſea, was experiencing the ſame treatment, from the troops under Baron Ingleſtrom, who was ſent by General Romanzow after the late victory, to lay ſiege to Bialogrod, or Ackirman, at the mouth of the Nieſter,

In this ſituation, totally abandoned, and not a hope left of any timely relief from the Porte, ſeveral of their mirzas or chiefs, to prevent the total ruin of their country, entered into a negociation, during the ſiege of Bender, with the Ruſſians, and at length concluded a treaty, by which they renounced all connection and alliance with the Turks, and ſubmitted themſelves to be under the protection of Ruſſia, on condition of enjoying their religion, and all their antient rights, liberties, and immunities.

General Romanzow, after the great victory of the 2d of Auguſt, fixed his head quarters at Calpouk, which lies between the confluence of the Pruth and the Danube, and the Black-ſea; from whence he ſent large detachments over the former, to diſlodge the Turks from their poſts in Walachia; this was eaſily effected, except at Ibrailow, which made an obſtinate defence, and to which General Glebow laid ſiege in form.

Kilia Nova, a ſtrong town, ſituated on the moſt northern branch of the Danube, not far from its entrance into the Black-ſea, was beſieged by another detachment of this army, and ſurrendered in the beginning of September, after eight days open trenches, on condition that the garriſon, conſiſting of 4,000 men, and commanded by a Baſha of three tails, ſhould be tranſported to the other ſide of the Danube; that ſuch of the inhabitants as choſe to go, ſhould have the ſame benefit, and in any caſe that their private property ſhould be ſecure.

Bialogrod, held to be the capital of Beſſarabia, though Bender was a place of much greater note and importance, ſurrendered in the ſame manner, in the beginning of October, to Baron Ingleſtrom after a ſiege of only ten days; the inhabitants, conſiſting of about 6000 people, and the garriſon of 2000, were with all their moveables tranſported to the other ſide of the Danube.

The citadel of Ibrailow made a long and brave defence, the garriſon being continually reinforced by the Grand Vizir, with freſh troops from the other ſide of the Danube; and it was not till the latter end of November, that, all their defences being nearly deſtroyed, and the fortreſs reduced almoſt to a heap of rubbiſh, the garriſon took the reſolution of abandoning it by night, and making their

their eſcape over the Danube. Several other poſts upon that river have been ſince taken by the Ruſſians, and they are now maſters of all the northern banks of it, and ſome of their hunters made a ſucceſsful incurſion even to the other ſide.

The Grand Vizir continued at Iſatſka till the middle of November, at which time he retired farther into the country of Bulgaria. General Romanzow took up his head quarters, for the winter, in Jaſſy; his army being partly cantoned in that neighbourhood, and partly ſtationed on the borders of the Danube, and in the newly taken fortreſſes. General Count Panin, after putting things into the beſt condition at Bender (that the ruined ſtate of the place would admit of), and having left a conſiderable body of troops for its ſecurity, retired with the reſt of his army into the Ukraine; whither General Berg alſo returned, after committing ſome devaſtations on the borders of Crim Tartary.

We are much in the dark as to the operations of Count Tottleben, on the ſide of Georgia: while the Ruſſian accounts crown him with great ſucceſs—the Turkiſh tell us quite the contrary; nor have any conſequences appeared that at all confirm the former. It ſeems pretty certain, that being joined by a conſiderable number of Georgians, he deſcended into Armenia, and laid ſiege to Erzerum, the capital of that country; here the Turks ſay he was totally defeated by the neighbouring Baſha's, and drove back to the mountains, with the loſs of ſeveral thouſands of his men. This account muſt in part be true, as he undoubtedly quitted Armenia, and no other cauſe has been aſſigned for it: at the ſame time it is ſaid, that inſtead of waſting time at the ſiege of Erzerum, if he had marched directly to Trebiſonde, which is ſituated on the Black-ſea, was in no poſture of defence, and not above 140 miles diſtance, he could not have failed of ſucceſs, and as the Ruſſians have now a number of ſmall veſſels on that ſea, might have been ſupported with effect.

However this might be, we find this General has ſince been engaged in a kind of civil and petty war in Geogia, where the Princes and Chieftains ſeem divided among themſelves, and either the Ruſſians, or thoſe with whom they have acted, have changed ſides, at leaſt once. The celebrated Prince Heraclius, who it was ſuppoſed firſt encouraged this expedition, has ſince been called a deceiver, and ſpoken of as an enemy; and a Prince Solomon, who at firſt oppoſed them, has lately been ſeverely chaſtiſed by the Turks for acting in concert with them. In the mean time, the Ruſſian accounts gave a pompous liſt of conquered places, as if taken from the Turks, though they are moſt of them places of no conſequence and unknown, or elſe that belonged to the Georgians. It is probable that the principal end of this expedition, was to gain a thorough knowledge of the country, to foment diſſenſions among the princes and great men, and by degrees, under the colour of friendſhip and religion, to prepare that ſlavery for the braveſt nation in Aſia, which the avowed enmity of the Turks and Perſians was never able fully to accompliſh.

CHAP.

CHAP. IV.

Ruſſian expedition to the Mediterranean. Count Orlow arrives in the Morea. Inſurrection of the Greeks; cruelties committed by them. Miſitra, Arcadia, and other places taken. Meſſalongi taken. Caron beſieged. Navarino taken. Patras taken, and the caſtle beſieged. Several other places ineffectually beſieged. Greeks maſſacred at Patras, and the city burnt. Mainotes defeated. Turkiſh army arrives in the Morea. Execution of ſeveral of the principal Greeks. Modon beſieged by ſea and land; actions between the beſiegers, and a body of the Turks and Albanians; the ſiege finally raiſed. Ruſſians and Greeks totally ſeparate; the latter retire to Navarino, and ſoon after abandon the Peninſula. Admiral Elphinſtone's ſquadron arrives from England. Engagements at ſea. Turkiſh fleet deſtroyed in the harbour of Ciſme. Captain Pacha beheaded. Levant trade ruined. Smyrna in danger. Caſtle of Lemnos beſieged; relieved by Haſſan Bey. Enormities committed by the runaway ſailors and deſerters. Plague at Conſtantinople. Revolution in Egypt. Aly Bey.

THE misfortunes of the Turks were not confined to the Nieſter or the Danube: the moſt ſoutherly, as well as the moſt northern parts of their European dominions, were now doomed to bear all the rigours of war, and the ſea as well as the land to be a witneſs of their diſgrace. The time ſeemed at length arrived, when the wretched adminiſtration and conduct of their government, which they had for ſo long a time totally neglected, and ſuffered their military departments by ſea and land to languiſh and run to ruin, ſhould now be exemplarily puniſhed on both theſe elements: an error, into which all the great empires of the world have, at a certain period of their exiſtence, ſucceſſively fallen; which has as conſtantly and fatally brought its own puniſhment along with it, and which has, notwithſtanding, been continually adopted by their ſucceſſors, when they arrived at the ſame zenith of power, riches, and ſeeming ſecurity.

The Ruſſian fleet, which had left England in the latter part of the preceding year, notwithſtanding the great and friendly aſſiſtance it had met with in this country, arrived at Port Mahon, where it wintered — ſhattered and ſickly. The ſame kind offices being, however, repeated there, and the ſame powerful and maſterly aſſiſtance, which characteriſes the Engliſh nation in every thing relative to maritime affairs, being again freely given, the ſhips were put into as good condition, as the ſtate they were in could admit of; and the men, from the benefits of a fine climate, and a plenty of freſh fruits and proviſions, recovered their health very faſt.

In the mean time, application had been made to the different Italian ſtates, to know the degrees of friendſhip and ſuccour that might

might be expected from them, upon ſuch occaſions as ſhould induce or oblige the Ruſſian ſhips to put into their ports. Theſe ſtates in general, ſhewed a conſiderable degree of reſerve upon this occaſion, and preciſely reſtricted the number of ſhips that ſhould be admitted into one port at a time, and the length of their continuance in it; and in the dominions of Naples, the quantity of proviſions with which each ſhip was allowed to be furniſhed, was particularly ſpecified: at the ſame time, the garriſons in the ſea-ports were ſtrengthened, the batteries mounted with cannon, and every other meaſure taken, which, if not ſufficient to prevent ſurprize or danger, were fully ſo, to expreſs an affected apprehenſion, and a jealous caution and diſlike. We have formerly ſeen, that the Venetians abſolutely refuſed admittance to the Ruſſians in any of their ports or iſlands; this reſolution they have firmly adhered to, and ſeverely puniſhed by confiſcation of lands and goods, and every other method in their power, ſuch of their ſubjects in Cephalonia and other iſlands, as either fitted out ſhips, or went ſimply as volunteers to aſſiſt them. At the ſame time, they fitted out a conſiderable fleet to guard the Adriatic, and to protect their iſlands and coaſts. The Grand Maſter of Malta was invited by the Ruſſians to take an active ſhare in the war, and a requiſition made, that they might be admitted to make uſe of the port of Malta, as a place of general rendezvous for their fleets, and for the equipment and fitting out of their ſhips. Theſe propoſals, the Grand Maſter did not think fit to comply with; he totally refuſed taking any ſhare in the war, and limited to three, the number of their ſhips that ſhould at any one time be admitted in the harbour of Malta.

Some Ruſſian officers of rank, had been employed in the courſe of the preceding year, to carry on a negotiation with the Greeks, which was eaſily effected, not only from the intercourſe and mixt boundaries of the Venetian and Ottoman territories on that ſide; but partly through the remiſſneſs, and partly the mildneſs of the Turkiſh government. The garriſons were thin and negligent; the ports and duties ſlackly attended to; the Greeks were in poſſeſſion of the trade and the ſhipping; were almoſt the only inhabitants in the open country, and had a great majority upon the coaſts, and even in the cities and towns. If to all this, we add the want of a neceſſary communication by poſt, and the taciturnity, reſerve, ſupineneſs, and indolence of the Turks, we muſt conceive their opportunities of information very imperfect, and that it muſt principally come through or from the chriſtians.

We accordingly find, that the Ruſſian officers, not only carried on a negociation in the country, in time of open war, with the greateſt ſafety, but ſent ſhips to the coaſts, freighted with arms and ammunition, which were landed and diſtributed with equal facility, long before the arrival of their fleet in the Mediterranean. The hopes excited by theſe means, were raiſed to the higheſt pitch of extravagance and enthuſiaſm, as ſoon as it was certainly known that the fleet had arrived at Minorca; and the phrenzy of the Greeks upon this occaſion, can only perhaps be equalled,

equalled, by that heretofore ſhewn by the Jews, upon the appearance of a pretended Meſſiah among them.

The Ruſſian fleet departed from Minorca in the beginning of February, and ſhaped its courſe for the Morea; but having met with ſome ſtorms by the way, was ſeparated, and much the greater number of the ſhips obliged to take refuge in different parts of Italy, Sicily and Sardinia, in which ſeveral of them were obliged to continue a conſiderable time, to refit, and repair the damages they had ſuſtained. Count Orlow, who was commander in chief of the whole armament, however arrived at Cape Metapan, the ancient promontory of Tenarus, in the Morea, and the ſouthern extremity of the Peninſula, on the laſt of February, with only three ſhips of the line, and two others.

This country, the antient Peloponneſus, the ſeat once of poets, heroes and philoſophers, being all claſſical ground, is too well known to require any deſcription; nor has the curioſity of modern travellers, ſuffered even its misfortunes, or preſent wretchedneſs, to lie in obſcurity. The Count having debarked ſuch land forces as he had with him, at Maina, which lies a little to the weſtward of Cape Metapan, and about 50 miles to the ſouth-weſt of Miſitra, the antient Sparta; the Mainotes, the deſcendants of the Lacedemonians, and who ſtill poſſeſſed the country of their anceſtors, under ſubjection to the Turks, immediately flew to their arms in every quarter, and joined them by thouſands. The other Greeks immediately followed their example, or rather only waited to hear of the arrival of the Ruſſians, to do what they had long intended; and the whole Morea ſeemed every where in motion.

The open country was quickly over-run, and Miſitra, Arcadia, and ſeveral other places as ſpeedily taken: the Ruſſian ſhips that had been ſeparated, or that put into Italy, arrived ſucceſſively, and landed their men in different quarters, where every ſmall detachment ſoon ſwelled to a little army, and the Turks were every where attacked or intercepted. In the mean time a dreadful maſſacre was carried on, and the Greeks gave a looſe to the moſt baſe and effeminate revenge; the Turks were every where ſlaughtered without mercy; every act of ſhameful and horrid cruelty committed; while, to the diſgrace of humanity and the chriſtian religion, neither age, ſex, acquaintance or connection, were a defence againſt their ſavage barbarity. The governor of Meſſalongi, finding himſelf unable to defend the fortreſs any longer, and expecting no mercy from the aſſailants, put his perſon into the hands of the Greek Syndic of the town, who from acquaintance and connection, he expected ſhould either have protected or concealed him; but the villainous Syndic, as ſoon as he was in his power murdered him. It is ſaid that the commander of the Greeks hanged the Syndic; and it may be wiſhed to be a truth.

The rage and fury with which the inhabitants of the continent were ſeized, extended itſelf to the iſlands; the deſire of novelty, hope of plunder, and animoſity to the Turks, operated every where, and produced every where ſimilar effects; repeated acts of the moſt barbarous

barous cruelty, and of the blindeſt folly. Three Turkiſh ſhips that were collecting recruits for the army, having put in at the ſmall iſland of Micone, one of the Cyclades, the greateſt part of their crews being on ſhore, were all murdered by the inhabitants; and thoſe that remained on board, as well as the ſhips, only ſaved by a timely flight: an order was ſaid to be iſſued to maſſacre all the inhabitants, but we have not heard of its being put in execution. The Venetian iſlands, notwithſtanding the ſtrictneſs of the government, and the ſeverity of the proclamations that were iſſued to prevent it, were in a great meaſure deſerted by their inhabitants, each hurrying to have a ſhare in the ſpoil and the carnage. At Cephalonia, Count Metaxa, and ſeveral others, fitted out ſhips at their own expence, and joined the Ruſſian fleet; and the inhabitants, who ſhewed themſelves as well diſpoſed for a revolt as thoſe in the Turkiſh territories, had an open engagement with the troops ſtationed in the iſland; in which, though they were routed and diſperſed, a conſiderable number were ſlain on both ſides.

Count Orlow, upon his arrival at Maina, had publiſhed a manifeſto in the name of the Empreſs, in which ſhe declared, that ſhe looked upon it as a religious duty, to free the Greeks from the Turkiſh ſlavery; ſhe at the ſame time promiſed protection and rewards to thoſe who ſhould join her army, and the ſevereſt puniſhments to thoſe who refuſed. It is a ſingularity, perhaps not unworthy of remark, and ſhews how ſtrong national habits will inadvertently appear, even where there ſeems no cauſe to call them forth, that as fear is the operating principle throughout the whole Ruſſian empire, from the higheſt noble to the loweſt peaſant, their public acts are tinged by it, though the matters they relate to are foreign, and out of their own dominions; and as ſure as a favour or reward is offered in a Ruſſian proclamation, it is clogged on the other hand by an oppoſite threat of extreme puniſhment.

From Maina, the Ruſſian commander proceeded with the fleet to Coron, which was inveſted by ſea and land. This city and caſtle ſtands on the weſtern ſide of the Peninſula, about forty miles to the north-weſt of Maina, on a fine bay of the ſame name, and were formerly places of great ſtrength; but, like moſt of the other fortreſſes in the Turkiſh dominions, have been long neglected, and ſuffered to go to ruin. The Baſha of the Morea had, during theſe tranſactions, collected ſuch troops as he could haſtily get together, which being few in number, were overpowered and defeated in ſeveral ſmall engagements by the Ruſſians and Greeks, and he was at length obliged to retire with ſuch as remained to Napoli de Romania, a great and ſtrong city and port, on the eaſtern ſide of the Peninſula. In the mean time the Ruſſians made themſelves maſters of Navarino, a conſiderable city, with an excellent harbour and two caſtles, about 28 miles to the weſt of Coron; which from the goodneſs of the harbour, ſituation, and other advantageous circumſtances, they made the general place of arms.

Patras was taken in the latter end of March, a very flouriſhing city, in which the Turkiſh inhabitants were

were more numerous than in moſt others of the Morea; it was the metropolis of the province of Clarentia, and ſituated on the north-weſt extremity of the Peninſula, on the arm of the ſea which ſeparates it from Livadia, now called the gulph of Lepanto, about 20 miles ſouth of Lepanto, which lies on the oppoſite ſhore, 60 weſt of Corinth, and 120 north-weſt of Miſitra. This city, from the circumſtances that attended it, ſeems to have been taken by ſurprize, and a moſt cruel and inhuman ſlaughter was made of the Turks, without regard to age or ſex; the garriſon, and ſuch others as could eſcape, retired into the caſtle, which was immediately beſieged.

As the Turks were unable to appear in the field, ſuch of them as ſurvived the firſt effects of the revolt, made the beſt of their way to the neareſt fortreſſes; and the inſurgents were now ſo numerous, that they laid ſiege to Corinth, Napoli de Romania, Modon and Trippolizza; beſides Coron and the caſtle of Patras, which we have already mentioned. This was a ſervice however, to which the Greeks were very unequal, and the ſmall number of the Ruſſian land forces, which probably did not much exceed two thouſand, did not allow of their ſupplying the deficiency. The Turks, beſides, made every where a brave defence; at Trippolizza, the beſiegers were totally ruined, and every Ruſſian upon that ſervice, except two, killed, by the continual and ſucceſsful ſallies made by the garriſon. It did not happen better at Coron, where the Greek inhabitants being more numerous than the garriſon, and the latter worn down with the continual danger and fatigue of guarding againſt a double enemy, within the walls and without, abandoned the city, (which was immediately taken poſſeſſion of by the beſiegers) and retired within the caſtle. The garriſon afterwards found means to ſet fire to the oil magazines in the city, with ſuch ſucceſs that they reduced it totally to aſhes, and making a ſally during the confuſion cauſed by the fire, made ſuch a ſlaughter, both among the beſiegers and inhabitants, that the ſurvivors were glad to make the beſt of their way to Navarino. Their ſucceſs was little better in other places; and though it was ſaid that they defeated a body of Turks who attempted to paſs the Iſthmus of Corinth, we find immediately after, that they had retired from that quarter.

The ſiege of the caſtle of Patras ſtill continued; in the mean time a body of Turks and Albanians having paſſed the iſthmus marched to its relief, and attacked the beſiegers at break of day. The governor of the caſtle at the ſame time made a general ſally with his garriſon, the city was ſet on fire in the conflict, and a dreadful carnage enſued; the Turks now retaliated all the cruelties of the Greeks, with the ſame barbarous ſpirit which had before inſpired them; every thing became a victim to their ungovernable fury, and the city was burned to its foundations. April 13th.

The foreign conſuls had fortunately eſcaped to Zante; the ſon of the Engliſh conſul, from ſome error, or imprudence, run a great riſk of his life, and was moſt remarkably delivered. This young gentleman had ſhut himſelf up in his

his hotel, with his own family, two Neapolitan travellers, and ſeveral ladies of the beſt families, and greateſt diſtinction in the city, whom he had taken under his protection; his whole ſuite amounting to about ſeventy perſons. A body of Albanians came with axes to force his gates in the heighth of the confuſion; but he repreſenting to them, that his nation was in alliance with the Porte, the Albanians, with a temper and humanity, which in the ſame circumſtances and heat of blood, would have done honour to more civilized, and better diſciplined ſoldiers, took him and all that were along with him under their protection, and conveyed them ſafely to the caſtle.

Here however their fear, as well as their danger, was redoubled. Upon their entrance into the fortreſs, the firſt thing that preſented, was the dreadful ſpectacle of a number of dead bodies lying round in heaps, and the executioners buſily employed, according to the Turkiſh ſummary method, in cutting off the heads of the principal Greeks, as they were taken and ſent in from the action. As theſe miniſters, whether of juſtice or tyranny, are little uſed to liſten either to arguments or ſupplications, the unfortunate young gentleman and his companions, were only delayed till it came to their turn, to undergo the ſame operation. Moſt happily for him and them, the governor arrived in the interim; immediately recollected the conſul's ſon, took them all under his protection, and ſent them to his own apartments for their greater convenience and ſafety. They had the good fortune the ſame night, to meet with an opportunity of being all ſafely conveyed to Zante.

Every thing went wrong with the Greeks after the deſtruction of Patras. The Turks and Albanians had ſcarcely compleated that ſervice, when they received intelligence, that a large body of Mainotes were advancing towards the iſthmus of Corinth, with an intention of penetrating into Achaia. This, they immediately marched to prevent, and totally routed the Mainotes, after killing above two thouſand of them.

The Morea ſtill continued a ſcene of the greateſt bloodſhed and cruelty. The carnage at Patras gave a new whet, which was not at all wanted, to the barbarous and ſanguinary revenge of the Greeks; which together with the cruelties they were originally guilty of, ſeemed to give a ſanction to the Turks for taking that vengeance, to which they were naturally too much diſpoſed. It is, in many inſtances, painful to treat or to read of the tranſactions of the preſent war, as it has through all its parts been ſullied and diſgraced with acts of ferocity, oppreſſion, and cruelty, which are happily but little known, in the weſtern and middle parts of Europe. The enmities of theſe poliſhed nations, are tempered by a generoſity and humanity, which alleviate and in a great meaſure conceal the deformity and horrors of war; and a liſt of the killed and wounded after a battle, when attended with no circumſtances to excite horror or diſguſt, cauſes little more emotion, than the ſight of an adjutant's roll would before it.

The Seraſkier, Baſha of Boſnia, arrived

arrived in the Morea at the head of 30,000 men, moſtly Albanians and Epirotes, ſoon after the defeat of the Mainotes. This officer, who had much diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the courſe of the preſent war, recovered all the northern part of the Peninſula, as ſoon as he appeared in it; and all the Greeks, that were found with arms, or out of their villages, were inſtantly put to death: at the ſame time the archbiſhop of Trippolizza, and ſome other Greeks of diſtinction, who were charged with being the principal inſtigators of the revolt, were executed.

The principal force of the Ruſſians and Greeks, was now employed in the ſiege of Modon, which was vigorouſly carried on by ſea and land. As this city, which lies about 120 miles to the ſouth-weſt of Corinth, is well fortified, has a very ſtrong caſtle and a fine haven, it was an object of great importance to the Ruſſians, as under the protection of their fleet, they might have ſupported a garriſon there, and by that means preſerved a footing in the Peninſula, until by the arrival of reinforcements, they might once more be enabled to diſpute the poſſeſſion of it. Its remoteneſs afforded a proſpect of ſucceeding before it could be relieved; and it was the only hope now left, and was accordingly the laſt effort they made.

A body of Turks and Albanians however traverſed the Peninſula, and attacked the beſiegers with great fury in their camp, at one o'clock in the morning; and were well ſupported by the governor, who made a vigorous ſally at the ſame time. It now appeared evidently, that the ſpirit of the antient Spartans had totally forſaken their poſterity. The Mainotes, ſunk and diſpirited by the late actions, which taught them the difference ſeverely, between maſſacring a defenceleſs people, and engaging an enemy openly in the field, abandoned their poſts almoſt as ſoon as they were attacked, and were cut to pieces, almoſt without reſiſtance. The Ruſſians however made a noble ſtand, and fought moſt couragiouſly; they did all that men could do, to protect their daſtardly friends, who if they had acted with only a common degree of reſolution, would undoubtedly have gained a compleat victory. They were at length however overpowered by numbers, and having loſt a great many men, and their commanders, the young Count Orlow, and Prince Dolgoroucki, being both wounded, they were obliged to abandon their camp, together with a battery of twenty pieces of cannon, and retire to the ſhore under the protection of their ſhips.

May 17th.

The Albanians now having no enemy to contend with, in the true ſpirit of irregular troops, fell to plunder the camp with ſuch greedineſs, that they were ſoon in great diſorder; a fault not to be committed with impunity, in the face of their veteran enemies, who immediately took the advantage, and being joined by a detachment from the ſhips, attacked them in turn with great fury, and routed them in ſuch a manner, that they again recovered their camp and their battery. This ſucceſs brought together the ſcattered Mainotes, and the ſiege was again renewed. The Ruſſians now ſaw, that their only hope of ſucceſs depended upon expedition, and upon taking the place before the arrival of freſh ſuccours;

they had a recent experience that the Greeks were of no uſe againſt an equal enemy; but a confidence in their numbers might make them uſeful in an attack upon an inferior. The ſhips accordingly drew nearer the fortreſs to ſecond the attack, and a general aſſault was made; but the garriſon behaved with ſuch reſolution, that they were repulſed with great loſs. The Mainotes, had now loſt all hope as well as ſpirit, and ſeparating themſelves totally from the Ruſſians, withdrew to the faſtneſſes of their native mountains. The latter retired to Navarino, which they kept for ſome time longer in their hands; but nothing remarkable happened after this, till they entirely abandoned the Peninſula.

During theſe tranſactions in the Morea, the Ruſſian fleet was reinforced about the middle of April, by the arrival from England, of the ſquadron under admiral Elphinſton. In the month of May, the Turkiſh fleet alſo arrived in thoſe ſeas, and ſome engagements of no great conſequence happened ſoon after between them. The Turks however, ſeem to have had the worſt, as they retired to the Archipelago; and the Ruſſians having taken on board the remains of their land forces in the Morea, purſued them. The two fleets came in ſight in the channel of Scio, which divides that iſland from Natolia, or the leſſer Aſia; where the Turks were at anchor in a very advantageous ſituation, their rear and flanks being covered by ſome iſlands and rocks, that lay contiguous to the continent. The Turkiſh fleet was conſiderably ſuperior in force, conſiſting of 15 ſhips of the line, from 60 to 90 guns, beſides a number of chebecs and gallies, amounting in the whole to near 30 ſail; the Ruſſians had only ten ſhips of the line, and five frigates. Some of the ſhips engaged with great reſolution, whilſt others on both ſides found various cauſes for not approaching near enough. The Ruſſian admiral Spiritoff, encountered the Captain Pacha in the Sultana of 90 guns, yard arm and yard arm; they both fought with the greateſt fury, and at length run ſo cloſe, that they locked themſelves together, with grappling irons and other tackling. In this ſituation the Ruſſians by throwing hand granades from the tops, ſet the Turkiſh ſhip on fire, and as they could not now be diſentangled, both ſhips were in a little time equally in flames. Thus dreadfully circumſtanced, without a poſſibility of ſuccour, they both at length blew up with a moſt terrible exploſion. The commanders and principal officers on both ſides were moſtly ſaved; but the crews were nearly totally loſt.

July 5th.

The dreadful fate of theſe ſhips, as well as the danger to thoſe that were near them, produced a kind of pauſe on both ſides; after which the action was renewed, and continued till night, without any material advantage on either ſide. As ſoon as it was dark, the Turkiſh ſhips cut their cables, and run into a little bay on the coaſt of Natolia, near a ſmall town called Ciſme; this fatal meaſure, was owing to the ignorance, obſtinacy, and probably want of reſolution of the Captain Pacha, who perſiſted in the execution of it, notwithſtanding the remonſtrances of Zaffer, and Haſſan Bey, and others of the braveſt and moſt experienced officers, who foreſaw

ſaw and pointed out all the dangers with which it was attended.

The Turks erected ſome batteries to cover the entrance of this little harbour, which was ſo confined, that ſeveral of the ſhips received great damage, and ſome ſtuck faſt in the ſands for want of water. Thus encloſed, and huddled together like birds under a net, the Ruſſian fleet ſurrounded the mouth of the harbour next morning, and caſt anchor within cannon ſhot of them; at the ſame time, admiral Elphinſton was immediately employed in the preparation of four fire-ſhips, whoſe operations were intended to take effect that night. This however being a ſervice with which the Ruſſians were not acquainted, it appeared very terrible, and they ſhewed a great backwardneſs in undertaking it: an Engliſh lieutenant, who had quitted the ſervice of his country upon ſome diſguſt, boldly undertook the conduct and management of the fire-ſhips, and commodore Greig, another officer of the ſame nation, with equal ſpirit took the command of the ſhips that were to cover them.

At twelve o'clock at night, commodore Greig, with four ſhips of the line and two frigates, having approached to the mouth of the harbour, engaged the enemy within 400 yards, and an inceſſant cannonade and bombardment enſued: about one o'clock a ſignal was made to lieutenant Dugdale, to run in with the fire-ſhips, which he readily performed, and bore down himſelf upon the weathermoſt ſhip, one of his conſorts upon the next in the line, and the two others he ordered to fall on board the two leewardmoſt of the Turkiſh fleet; at the ſame time a fortunate ſhot having ſet the rigging of one of the ſhips in the center on fire, it added much to the confuſion and danger, in a place where they had ſo little room to act. The ſailors on board the lieutenant's fire-ſhip, were ſo overpowered by the horrors of the night, and dreaded ſo much the reſult of an operation which they did not comprehend, that it was only by dint of ſword and piſtol he could keep them on board when he approached the enemy; and at length, when within a few yards, he being obliged to run forward to take a cloſer view, the man at the helm immediately deſerted it, and with the whole crew jumped into the boat, and totally abandoned him. The lieutenant bravely laſhed the helm, and ſeeing a boat full of Turks ready to board him, before he had quite reached the ſhip, he with the ſame intrepidity fired the fuzee with his piſtol, and though he was nearly blown up, and terribly burnt, by ſome looſe gunpowder that lay on the deck, he run forward and hooked the cable of the Turkiſh ſhip, ſo that the fire was immediately communicated to her. The lieutenant after this brave exploit jumped into the ſea, and was with great difficulty ſaved.

The fire took place ſo effectually, that in five hours, the whole fleet, except one man of war and a few gallies that were towed off by the Ruſſians, was totally deſtroyed; after which they entered the harbour, and bombarded and cannonaded the town, and a caſtle that protected it, with ſuch ſucceſs, that a lucky ſhot having blown up the powder magazine in the latter, both were reduced to a heap of rubbiſh. Thus, through the fatal

miſconduct of a commander, there was ſcarcely a veſtige left at nine o'clock, of a town, a caſtle, and a fine fleet, which had been all in exiſtence, at one, the ſame morning.

It is ſaid that the Turks loſt 6000 men upon this occaſion, which does not however ſeem probable, conſidering the nearneſs of the ſhips to the ſhore, and the number of boats that the fleet as well as the port muſt have afforded. The run-away ſailors filled the whole coaſts of the Levant with ſlaughter and confuſion, murdering the Greeks where-ever they met them, and endeavouring to burn the towns and cities. At Smyrna, theſe ruffians maſſacred ſeveral hundreds of the Greeks, and it was with the greateſt difficulty that the Janizaries prevented them from treating the other Europeans and foreign merchants in the ſame manner, as well as from burning and plundering the city, which they ſeveral times endeavoured; nor was tranquillity thoroughly reſtored, till the arrival of Cara Oſman Oglou, a Turkiſh nobleman of great power and riches in that country, who came with all the pomp of a prince, at the head of 3000 of his vaſſals and followers, and having made ſome examples, and corrected the mal-conduct of ſome of the civil officers, diſperſed theſe incendiaries. In the mean time, the unfortunate Captain Pacha, who was wounded in the engagement, and who notwithſtanding bore the total blame of this fatal misfortune, was beheaded by order of the Grand Signior, and Zaffer Bey appointed Captain Pacha in his place.

The Ruſſians, by this great and unexpected ſucceſs, became undiſturbed maſters of the ſea, and having blocked up the Streights of the Dardanelles, intercepted and totally ruined the trade of the Levant. Count Orlow rewarded the brave lieutenant, who had conducted the fire-ſhips, with the command of the Turkiſh man of war that had been ſaved, and which carried 62 braſs cannon; he alſo gave Commodore Greig the rank and title of admiral, with an aſſurance that it ſhould be realized to him, as ſoon as an expreſs could return from the Empreſs.

In the mean time they overrun the neighbouring iſlands, and being joined by great numbers of the Greek inhabitants, as well as by thoſe who had followed their fortunes from the Morea, they laid ſiege to the caſtle of Lemnos; the poſſeſſion of which, from its vicinity to the Dardanelles, and having a good harbour, was an object of great importance to them. While ſome of the Greeks were employed in this ſiege, a much greater part betook, after the example of their anceſtors, to piracy, plundering indiſcriminately, under the pretended ſanction of the Ruſſian flag, both friend and foe, and filled the Archipelago with their robberies and cruelties.

The once celebrated and ſtill great and trading city of Smyrna, was now in a moſt critical ſituation; its domeſtic dangers ſeemed at leaſt equal to its powers of defence; and an attack from the Ruſſians, which was every day expected, ſeemed to threaten its utter deſtruction. The inhabitants were accordingly in the greateſt conſternation; but the apprehenſion of ſuch an event, was more particularly dreadful to the foreign factories,

and

and the great number of European merchants conſtantly reſident, to whom it would probably have proved fatal in the firſt inſtance, as they had nothing leſs to expect than to become victims to the fury and violence of the populace. A deputation to Count Orlow, it was hoped, might prevent ſuch a deſign, if it was formed, from being carried into execution; to this, however, the jealouſies which the Turks muſt entertain, of any communication or intercourſe between the reſident Chriſtians, and an enemy ſo near and ſo dangerous of their own profeſſion, ſeemed to preſent unſurmountable difficulties.

The uſual jealouſy of the Turks remitted upon this occaſion, and gave place to the common ſafety; they embarked in this meaſure with as much eagerneſs as the propoſers, and furniſhed a ſmall veſſel with a flag of truce, for the deputy, as well as ſome Janizaries to protect him on his courſe, from their own people. An Engliſh merchant was prevailed upon to undertake this hazardous office, as it was thought, from the great friendſhip ſubſiſting between the two nations, that he was more likely than any other to ſucceed in the negociation: the ſame reaſons, however, doubled the danger to him and his countrymen, if any misfortune had followed. This gentleman, after running great riſks in his voyage from the pirates on both ſides, found Count Orlow buſily engaged in the ſiege of Lemnos, who received him with great diſtinction, and ſhewed every mark of reſpect and regard for his country. The Count informed him, that neither his inſtructions nor inclinations led him to offer any injury to the Chriſtians of any nation; that the Engliſh in particular were held by the Empreſs in the higheſt degree of eſteem and friendſhip, and that he ſhould think himſelf happy in every occaſion that offered, of fulfilling her friendly intentions, and expreſſing his own affection to them. The Count then obſerved, that it was a thing unheard of in the proceſs of a war, to let an enemy know, what was, or was not, within the intended line of operation; that it was beſides beyond his knowledge, as ſuch operations muſt in a great meaſure depend upon intervening circumſtances, as well as upon the excluſive will of the Sovereign.

This was the general anſwer to the deputation; but Count Orlow at the ſame time treated the gentleman with ſuch uncommon marks of friendſhip and attention, and gave him ſuch aſſurances that nothing but the utmoſt neceſſity could induce his miſtreſs to order, or him to take any ſtep that might prejudice his nation, as fully removed his apprehenſions, and convinced him that he had met with the deſired ſucceſs. The Count at parting gave him ſeveral Turkiſh priſoners to take along with him, and told them they owed their liberty only to that gentleman, and to the country which he belonged to, and deſired himſelf to attribute every particular ſatisfaction he had received to the ſame cauſe. This favourable reception of the deputy, reſtored quiet to the inhabitants of Smyrna, and ſafety to the ſtrangers.

It would be an injuſtice to the character of Count Orlow, not to take notice of the extraordinary humanity and generoſity, with

which he upon every occaſion treated the Turkiſh priſoners that fell into his hands, in the courſe of this naval war. Among other noble inſtances of this nature, the lady of an officer of high rank, was taken on her paſſage from the coaſt of Syria, together with her daughter, a fine child of about nine years old; the Count immediately ordered them to be removed from the cruizer on board his own ſhip, where they were lodged and treated with every degree of reſpect, attended by their own people without the ſmalleſt reſtraint, and all their rich baggage and effects returned. With the ſame ſpirit of generoſity, he in conformity with the Turkiſh manners abſtained from ſeeing the lady; but treated the child when ſhe choſe to come to ſee him, with all the tenderneſs of a parent, and made her ſeveral valuable and curious preſents. At length, the firſt opportunity that preſented, he ſent the whole family, at his own expence, on board a neutral ſhip, to the huſband and father at Conſtantinople. Such actions ſhould not be forgotten, and require no praiſe but the relating.

The ſiege of the caſtle of Lemnos went on but ſlowly, and continued a long time; the Greeks, who were almoſt the only land forces that the Ruſſians now had, were languid operators in a ſervice that required patience, labour, and diſcipline, and which preſented no immediate, nor raiſed no golden hopes of plunder. At length Haſſan Bey, who we had occaſion to mention in the late ſea-fight, croſſed over by night from the continent of Romania with 3000 men, and conducted matters ſo well, that the beſiegers never heard of his being in the iſland, till he attacked them ſuddenly before day in their camp. The conſequence was, that the Ruſſians were routed, and the ſurvivors obliged to take ſhelter in their ſhips; and the Greeks were almoſt totally cut to pieces: the few that eſcaped, and the inhabitants of the iſland that aſſiſted the Ruſſians, were hanged without mercy wherever they were caught.

Later accounts ſay, that the Ruſſians returned to the iſland, and not only recovered their former footing in it, but obliged Haſſan Bey and his troops to experience all the ſeverities, which they had before inflicted on the Greeks. Theſe accounts, though there has been more than ſufficient time for it, have not however been properly authenticated. The Ruſſians have made ſeveral attempts to force their way through the Dardanelles; but without effect; and notwithſtanding the unparalleled fortune that attended them in deſtroying the Turkiſh fleet, the conſequences have not hitherto been equal to what might have been expected from ſo extraordinary an event.

During this ſtate of extreme loſs and misfortune, the Turkiſh empire ſeemed convulſed in all its parts; order, ſubmiſſion, and reſpect to government ſeemed totally at an end; maſſacre and confuſion took place; and to fill up the meaſure of calamity, the plague made the moſt cruel ravages, above a thouſand perſons dying daily in Conſtantinople only, for ſeveral weeks. The deſtruction of their fleet was better known in that metropolis, and was in itſelf more immediately alarming, than any other misfortune that could have happened;

happened; and as if the dangers from without were not ſufficiently terrible, the run-away ſailors filled it with ſlaughter and confuſion, and actually ſet fire to the city and ſuburbs at ſeveral times: at length theſe miſcreants were ſo ſtrengthened, by the acceſſion of vagabonds and villains of all ſorts, particularly by the crowds of deſerters from the Danube, who had nothing to ſubſiſt on but plunder, that they came to an open engagement with the Janizaries in the ſuburbs of Pera, where ſome thouſands of them were deſervedly cut to pieces, and the reſt diſperſed.

In the mean time, every immediate meaſure was taken for the ſecurity of the Dardanelles, and all the remaining ſhips and gallies were fitted out with the greateſt expedition to aſſiſt in defending the paſſage. The late Vizir, Moldavangi Ali Pacha, was recalled from his exile, and ſent at the head of 15,000 men for the ſame purpoſe; where the firſt enemies he had to encounter were the rebellious ſailors, who landed in a body in ſpite of the Captain Pacha, and making zeal for their religion, a cloak for their avarice and licentiouſneſs, intended to have plundered and burnt the city of Gallipoli, and to have maſſacred the Greeks: they were however happily diſappointed in this cruel deſign, by the vigour and reſolution of the late Vizir, who ſeverely chaſtiſed their profligacy, and after killing a great number of them, reduced the remainder to order. The Chevalier Tot, a French gentleman who had been conſul in Tartary, and is ſaid to be an engineer of the firſt rank, together with ſeveral others of his countrymen, were alſo procured, to erect new batteries on the ſtreights, and to put the caſtles into a proper ſtate of defence. By theſe means, together with the uncertainty of the winds and currents neceſſary to facilitate ſuch an enterprize, all the attempts of the Ruſſians, to force their paſſage, have hitherto proved fruitleſs.

Nor has the revolution in Egypt, nor the intercepting of the trade from the leſſer Aſia and Syria by the Ruſſians, been attended with the fatal conſequences to the metropolis that were expected, as amidſt all its calamities it has been conſtantly and plentifully ſupplied with proviſions; a felicity for which it is principally indebted, to the long extent of ſea-coaſt from the mouth of the Helleſpont to the Black Sea. In the mean time, the winter ſeaſon having obliged the Ruſſians to quit their ſtation near the Dardanelles, the trade through the ſtreights has again been opened.

While the Porte has thus fatally experienced all the viciſſitudes and havock of war, the calamities of peſtilence, and the headlong deſtructive evils of anarchy, in their European dominions; the ſame ruinous ſyſtem of policy, and weakneſs and relaxation of government, have extended their effects into other parts of this great empire, and have produced a new and extraordinary revolution in Egypt. The celebrated Aly Bey, who has ſo long made a diſtinguiſhed figure among the factions that for ſome years have torn that country to pieces, has at length thrown by the maſk, and taking advantage of the preſent ſtate of diſtreſs and danger, has boldly mounted the

throne of the ancient Sultans of that kingdom.

It appears that the Ottomans, have from the beginning made but a lax uſe of their authority in the government of Egypt. The diſtance and climate made it difficult to ſupport any conſiderable number of troops there; while from its peculiar ſituation, and the number of barbarous nations on its borders, who would naturally join the natives, or at leaſt afford them ſhelter and protection if overcome, nothing leſs than an army could enforce a very ſtrict obedience. Satisfied with the great benefits that reſulted from its being a granary to Conſtantinople and other parts of their dominions, as it had formerly been to ancient Rome, the Turks were content with a very moderate tribute, not above one-third of which came into the treaſury. A garriſon of Janizaries was kept at Cairo, where a Baſha with the title of Governor, but with little more power than what the great men of the country choſe to allow him, conſtantly reſided. The Princes and Grandees of the country, had abſolute power in their reſpective territories, and held a general aſſembly or council, every year at Cairo, where they ſettled the payment of the revenues, and debated upon ſuch other national matters as demanded conſideration. To prevent any reſtraint from the Governor, or their being overawed by the Janizaries, as well as from the continual quarrels among themſelves, they all came attended by their armed vaſſals. Such aſſemblies, among ſo barbarous a people, naturally factious and treacherous, preſented continual ſcenes of bloodſhed and confuſion; while the Governors, by occaſionally ſupporting one party againſt the other, endeavoured to derive that power and conſequence from their diſſentions, which the authority of office was incapable of procuring.

Ali Bey, who ſeems to be a man of ſtrong natural parts, and conſiderable abilities, appears to have improved upon the line of policy ſtruck out by the Governors, and by dexterouſly ſhifting for a number of years from one ſide to another, and deſtroying by degrees ſuch parties as were obnoxious to him, he at length formed one great one, which like Aaron's rod ſwallowed up all the others. Not content with the kingdom of Egypt, he has laid claim to Syria, Paleſtine, and the part of Arabia that had belonged to the ancient Sultans. The uſurper accordingly marched at the head of an army to ſupport theſe pretenſions, and has actually ſubdued ſome of the neighbouring provinces both of Arabia and Syria.

At the ſame time that he is engaged in theſe ambitious purſuits, he is not leſs attentive to the eſtabliſhing of a regular form of government, and of introducing order into a country that has been ſo long the ſeat of anarchy and confuſion. His views are equally extended to commerce, for which purpoſe he has given great encouragement to the chriſtian traders, and has taken off ſome ſhameful reſtraints and indignities, to which they were ſubject in that barbarous country; he alſo wrote a letter to the republic of Venice, with the greateſt aſſurances of his friendſhip, and that their merchants ſhould meet with every degree

gree of protection and safety. His great design is said to be, to make himself master of the Red-Sea; to open the port of Suez to all nations, but particularly to the Europeans, and to make Egypt once more the great center of commerce,

Though this conduct and these views, shew an extent of thought and ability that indicate nothing of the barbarian, and bespeak a mind equal to the founding of an empire; yet if the Porte can conclude a tolerable peace with Russia, there seems no great probability that this new government will be lasting. The people over whom Ali Bey has assumed the rule, are effeminate, cruel, treacherous, and dastardly; who for a long succession of ages have been the easy prey of every barbarous invader, and corrupted with every vice, that debases human nature. If it could be imagined that such a people would act like men in the defence of their rights, their own malice and treachery would probably afterwards execute what the enemy was incapable of effecting in the field. It could be only the total subversion of the Ottoman empire, that could afford a prospect of success to this undertaking.

CHAP. V.

Unhappy state of Poland; the plague breaks out in that country. Germany. Conduct of the Emperor. Of the King of Prussia. Prussian troops enter the territories of Dantzick. Changes in the ministry at Copenhagen. Danish expedition against Algiers. Sweden. Difference between the states of Holland and the Elector Palatine.

POLAND still continues to groan under all the calamities of a war, in which her share is only to suffer. While labouring under the yoke of foreign cruelty and oppression, and convulsed in every part by the domestic rage of her citizens, these complicated evils have this year been increased, by the addition of that most dreadful scourge the pestilence. This distemper broke out in some villages on the frontiers of Turky, from whence it soon spread into the adjoining provinces of Poland, and made the most cruel ravages in Podolia, Volhinia, and the Ukraine. Having penetrated into the strong frontier city of Kaminieck, where it made great havock among the garrison as well as the inhabitants, the survivors totally abandoned that important fortress, which continued exposed and deserted for several months, neither Russians nor natives venturing to take possession of it. All the peasants of a village belonging to Prince Czartoriski were swept off in one day, and nine monasteries were left without an inhabitant.

It would seem that this fatal scourge of mankind, in the present lawless state of that country, continually scoured by independent, or opposite bodies of armed men, together with the constant communication occasioned by the taking of prisoners and plunder, and the carrying off provisions, could not by any human means have been restrained in its progress. The lines

lines however that were drawn, and the great care taken to prevent its ſpreading, have providentially ſucceeded, and confined its rage to thoſe provinces where it firſt began, where it is ſaid to have ſwept off 250,000 of the people. By the lateſt accounts, the ſevere cold of the winter has effectually checked its fury; happy if the returning heat of the ſummer, operating upon the miſery and diſtreſſes of the people, does not again call forth its latent ſeeds into action.

The continual loſſes of the confederates have by no means leſſened their exorbitances, nor even in appearance their numbers; on the contrary, they ſeem to multiply and acquire new ſtrength by repeated deſtruction, are in poſſeſſion of ſeveral provinces, and that extenſive country preſents nothing but endleſs ſcenes of ruin and deſolation. If we are ſurprized at the aſtoniſhing perſeverance which ſtill produces confederacies, we cannot be leſs ſo, that the country ſhould in any manner be capable of ſupporting them: it might be imagined that in ſuch a ſtate of inſecurity and anarchy, where there is ſo little hope of enjoying the future crop, the huſbandmen would wholly abandon the cultivation of the earth. It appears by a calculation ſaid to be accurate, that the confederates had exacted above a year ago from the inhabitants of the province of Great Poland only, ſince the firſt commencement of hoſtilities, above 16 millions of florins: to which if we add the proviſions and forage furniſhed to the Ruſſians, the plunder and ruin of private families, and the loſs ſuſtained from the great number of exiles, who carried off their moſt valuable moveables, ſome idea may be formed of the deplorable ſtate of the country.

The great Germanic powers, ſtill obſerve the ſame myſterious conduct with reſpect to the affairs of Poland, and the events of the preſent war, which we have before more than once taken notice of. The breaking out of the plague, has afforded an opportunity to the Emperor as well as the King of Pruſſia, to form lines compoſed of great bodies of troops along the frontiers of that country. The cloſe connection that at preſent ſubſiſts between theſe Princes, the mutual completion of their forces, the attention they pay to their reſpective military departments, and the excellent condition of their armies, ſeem to indicate ſome great deſign in view.

The Emperor, in purſuance of his former conduct at Milan, the good effects of which had been ſo happily experienced by the inhabitants of that dutchy, has ſet apart one day in the week at Vienna, for receiving petitions and complaints from all his ſubjects, without any the ſmalleſt diſtinction as to birth or rank; and the officers of the court have expreſs orders, not to turn away any perſon whatever who may come to implore his protection, let their condition be ever ſo low. He at the ſame time nobly declared, that it behoved him to do juſtice, and that it was his invariable intention to render it to all the world, without reſpect of perſons.

The camp and grand review this year at Neuſtad in Moravia, ſeemed calculated for the entertainment and reception of the King of Pruſſia, who paid a viſit to the Emperor at that place. The meeting between theſe great monarchs was in Sept. 3. appearance

appearance so cordial and affectionate as greatly to affect the beholders, particularly the troops, many of whom remembered, and had experienced, the fatal consequences of the animosity that had so long subsisted between the two families.

The people were disposed to imagine, that other causes besides pleasure or curiosity, had conduced to the late visits between these Princes; and that the war between the neighbouring powers, to which neither of them could be indifferent, was the ultimate object of them. The visit paid by Prince Henry of Prussia to the court of Petersburgh, seemed in some degree to countenance this opinion; and made it not appear impossible, that such a partition of territory might be agreed upon between the three courts, as would be highly advantageous to them, and which in the present circumstances must have been submitted to, as well by the Porte as the republic of Poland. The city of Dantzic, and regal Prussia, were objects of the most important and alluring nature to one of the parties; nor were the provinces of Moldavia and Walachia, less so to another; while Russia might have been amply compensated on the side of Tartary and the coasts of the Black Sea.

However this may be, states that have great power seldom want ambition; and the Emperor is now said to have the finest and best disciplined army, that ever the house of Austria was possessed of. With this force, and the affections of the people, which he so eminently possesses, he may well be supposed to form great designs, and the present situation of affairs, seems in a particular manner to afford an opportunity for their completion.

The city of Dantzick had an occasion this year, of experiencing one of the many misfortunes to which a small state, which has great and formidable neighbours, is frequently exposed. A body of Prus- Sept. 29. sian troops made a sudden irruption at two o'clock in the morning into the territories of that city, where they surprized several of the out-posts, seized the cannon, and made the men prisoners. They were afterwards reinforced to the number of five thousand, and encamped about four miles from the city, where they continued some weeks, but observed an exact discipline.

This violent transaction could not fail of being sufficiently alarming to the Dantzickers, who having secured their gates, applied to all the foreign ministers to write to their respective courts, to implore their protection, or intercession in their favour. It seems that the magistrates had forbidden the Prussian recruiting officers to levy men within their free city; and the Post-master had refused to pass some casks of silver which came from the Prussian resident, without examination. The complaint founded on the last of these causes was the more groundless, as the post-office belongs to the King of Poland, and the magistrates have no manner of authority over it.

The consequence was, that in about a month, the city, upon agreeing to pay 75,000 ducats, and subscribing to certain conditions, was admitted to depute two counsellors to make a submission to his Prussian Majesty. The conditions were: 1st. That they should settle and pay without delay, all the demands made by the King's subjects, on the city or burghers;—2d. That the

Prussians

Pruſſians ſhould have liberty to enliſt recruits, agreeable to the treaty of Whelavar:—3d. That they ſhall not harbour any Pruſſian deſerters:—4th. That the money conſigned to the Pruſſian reſident, ſhall not be liable to inſpection:—and 5th. That the inhabitants ſhall comport themſelves in ſuch a manner, as not to give any future cauſe of complaint to his Pruſſian Majeſty.

At the ſame time all the Pruſſian ſubjects that were reſidents of Dantzick, were peremptorily ordered to return to their reſpective countries. Nothing could be more arbitrary, nor attended with circumſtances of greater cruelty than this act. Many of theſe people had married, had formed all their connections, had acquired conſiderable fortunes, and had ſpent the principal part of their lives in that great trading city: So that this order carried along with it all the pungent ſtings of baniſhment from a native country, at the moſt critical periods, and in the moſt intereſting ſituations of life.

Several quick and unexpected revolutions, have taken place this year in the Daniſh miniſtry. Count Holke, the great favourite of the King, and ſuppoſed to poſſeſs an unbounded aſcendency over him, was ſuddenly, to the ſurprize of the world, without any motives publicly aſſigned, degraded from all his employments, and baniſhed the court. Several other great changes, as rapidly, and almoſt as unexpectedly, have ſince taken place at this court: the Counts Moltke, Thott, Reventlau, and M. de Roſencrantz, have been diſmiſſed from their employments, without a penſion, or other mark of favour to any of them, except M. Roſencrantz. General Philoſophow, the Ruſſian miniſter, quitted this court abruptly, and without taking leave, immediately upon theſe laſt changes, which took place juſt at the cloſe of the year.

The cauſe of theſe movements has not yet tranſpired. It is ſaid that the French intereſt has of late gained ground conſiderably at Copenhagen; and from the ſudden departure of the Ruſſian miniſter, it might not ſeem unwarrantable to hazard a conjecture, that the intrigues of that buſy court had ſome ſhare in this change of miniſters. The king however continues the ſame patriotic conduct towards his people which has hitherto diſtinguiſhed his reign; as a new proof of which, as well as of his diſpoſition to the encouragement of arts, ſciences, and learning, he has this year freed the preſs from all reſtraints, and by a reſcript dated at the caſtle of Hirſcholm, exempts all books publiſhed in his dominions from any kind of cenſure.

The ill ſucceſs of the expedition which the Danes undertook this year againſt Algiers, is a recent inſtance, that large ſhips, heavy cannon, and a number of ſailors, will not conſtitute an uſeful and effectual navy, without that military bravery and ſkill, which is only to be acquired in actual ſervice. The ſquadron ſent upon this expedition was conducted by Admiral Kaas, and conſiſted of four ſhips of the line, two frigates, two bomb veſſels and a fire-ſhip. The Admiral having anchored in the road of Aug. 3. Algiers, hoiſted a white flag, after which he entered into a fruitleſs negociation with the Dey, who was ſo much diſpleaſed with a letter he had received from him, that he ordered the Algerine colours to be hoiſted, and ſeveral cannon ſhot

to be fired at the Danes; but they being at ſuch a diſtance as to be out of all danger, ſtill continued in the ſame pacific diſpoſition, without returning a ſingle ſhot, and the white flag flying.

This ſtrange appearance of war and peace, of avowed threat, and of real inaction, continued on the ſide of the Danes for five whole days, though the Algerines fired at them ſeveral times with great fury, but without effect, as they were never within reach of their ſhot. In the mean time the Algerines fitted out ſix gallies and galliots, who made a bold attempt, in the night, to bring off the Daniſh bomb-veſſels, in which, however, they failed of ſucceſs. The inhabitants of the city were notwithſtanding in great confuſion, as the longer the cloud was gathering, the more dreadful they apprehended would be its effects when it burſt; they accordingly deſerted the place in great numbers, and retired with their moſt valuable moveables to the woods and mountains.

On the 6th morning, the admiral hoiſted the bloody flag, and the cannonade and bombardment at length began, which was immediately anſwered with great briſkneſs by all the caſtles and forts about the city, and continued all day, but without a ſingle ſhot having taken place on either ſide. In the evening, the admiral again hung out the white flag; and the Algerine gallies made another attempt in the night, with great reſolution, to bring off the bomb veſſels, but were overpowered by the ſuperior fire of the fleet, which continued till morning. This ſort of engagement was carried on to the 12th day, during which time the Barbarians made ſeveral ſpirited, though ineffectual attempts, as well by their gallies, as by a raft, or floating battery, which they conſtructed, to have made the Danes repent of their viſit.

On that day the admiral hung out a white flag, and ſent a ſloop towards the ſhore, under the ſame peaceable enſign, which was met by the captain of the port, in a bark, who came to know the cauſe of its approach. A letter from the admiral was then delivered to the captain, which he was charged to deliver into the Dey's own hands, but which he ſoon after brought back, with an account that the Dey refuſed to receive it. The Danes lingered two days longer, during which time the Algerines were ſtruggling with the weather, though it blew a ſtorm, to endeavour to bring the raft to bear upon them. At length, on the 15th day, the fleet weighed anchor in the morning, and put an end to this unaccountable expedition.

Sweden has been productive of nothing very intereſting this year. A ſum of money having been allotted by the ſtates, to enable the Princes of Sweden to gratify their curioſity, of making a tour to ſee the principal nations of Europe; the Prince Royal and his next brother, Adolphus Frederic, ſet out in the latter end of the year upon that laudable deſign.

A new ordinance relative to pomp and luxury has been iſſued, by which the ſeverity of the former, of 1765, has been much relaxed. All wines, however, except thoſe of France, the Rhine, and Portugal, as well as punch, ſtill continue to be prohibited; as are worked ruffles, velvets, and ſilk laces upon liveries.

The

The uſe of coffee, tea, and chocolate is permitted; but every family that uſe them muſt pay for a licence in proportion to their rank and number. The importation of window-glaſs from England and France is permitted, but ſubject to a duty of 25 *per cent.* By another regulation, the expence of funerals is limited, and oak coffins are prohibited; as are heyducs and running footmen.

The death of the King, which happened ſince the cloſe of the year, and the acceſſion of a young active Prince, nearly allied to the King of Pruſſia, and who does not ſeem deficient in ability, may probably cauſe great alterations in the internal government, as well as in the general political ſyſtem of this country. We have ſeen upon former occaſions that the court have a very great party in the country: and a young Prince, if he has only common abilites, will find a diſpoſition very favourable to his augmenting the number of his friends.

A miſunderſtanding which happened this year between the States of Holland and the Elector Palatine, relative to the navigation of the Rhine, and the payment of certain duties claimed by the former, had for a time the appearance of being attended with ſerious conſequences. The Elector, upon this diſpute, ſtopped ſome veſſels belonging to the republic, at Duſſeldorp, and the latter publiſhed an interdiction of the navigation on the Rhine to his ſubjects, and prohibited all commerce and communication between the two ſtates. This was reſented ſo warmly by the Elector, that his troops received orders to be ready to march at the ſhorteſt warning; whereupon the ſtates iſſued an order for fifteen battalions to reinforce the garriſons of Maeſtricht, Venlo, and Grave, and a number of veſſels were prepared to convey artillery and warlike ſtores to thoſe places. The courts of Vienna and Berlin, and the Elector of Triers, however interfered upon this occaſion, and by their friendly mediation, affairs were amicably adjuſted, and the navigation on the Rhine again opened. July 19th.

CHAP.

CHAP. VI.

France. Sufferings of M. de Chalotais. Proſecution commenced againſt the Duke d'Aiguillon, at Verſailles. A bed of juſtice held, at which the King puts a ſtop to the proſecution by his Letters Patent. Conduct of the Princes of the blood. Arret of the parliament of Paris againſt the Duke. The King iſſues an arret, by which that of the parliament is annulled. Grand deputation from the parliament to Verſailles; the King's anſwer. Conduct of the other parliaments. Deputation from the parliament of Britany; two of its members ſent to priſon. The King arrives ſuddenly at Paris, and holds a bed of juſtice, at which all the papers relative to the proſecution are ſeized, and the decrees of the parliament eraſed from the Regiſters. Violent meaſures taken with the other parliaments. Arret from the King's council of ſtate. Diſtreſſes of the people from the ſcarcity of proviſions. Corſica: Expedition to Tunis. State of Italy.

WHILE war has been laying waſte one part of Europe, and has been hardly withheld from the other, that reſtleſs active ſpirit in France, which has ſo often urged its influence among her neighbours, ſeems now, perhaps, happily for them, to find domeſtic matter ſufficient to give it full employment. The partiality and obſtinacy ſhewn by the king in behalf of his favourite the Duke de Aiguillon, being oppoſed by the intrepid reſolution of the parliaments in defence of the eſtabliſhed and legal government, has already effected in part, and ſeems finally to threaten, ſome extraordinary alteration in the conſtitution of that country.

This Duke, who has occaſioned ſo much confuſion in his native country, was ſeveral years governor of the province of Britany, and acquired ſome credit in the laſt war, from his having the command of the regular forces and militia, who attacked our rear in the well-known affair of St. Cas. Whatever degree of merit he might derive from that action, the adminiſtration of his government was ſuch, as to bring upon him a great degree of the odium of the people whom he governed; till at length a public proſecution was commenced againſt him by the parliament of the province, for crimes of the deepeſt and blackeſt dye. Whatever foundation there might have been for theſe charges, there muſt have been ſomething very alarming and extraordinary in his conduct, that could induce the whole nation to unite againſt one man, with as much fervor, as the particular members of the province that he governed. Nor was this a popular odium only, founded upon the ſympathy of the people, or proceeding from the veneration they owed to their parliaments; we ſee that the Princes of the blood, and ſuch of the Peers as were not under immediate influence, though the natural ſupporters of the crown, were upon this occaſion on the ſame ſide, and

as

as ſanguine as the people, and ventured to encounter all the rage of an arbitrary monarch, in their endeavours to bring him to juſtice.

Among many other charges brought againſt the Duke de Aiguillon by the parliament of Britany, thoſe relative to the perſecution which he had carried on for four years, with unremitting vengeance, againſt the celebrated and unfortunate M. de Chalotais, their attorney general, were the moſt affecting to the public. This venerable gentleman was 74 years of age, and is deſcribed as a perſon, who for genius, learning, integrity, and goodneſs of heart, was an ornament to human nature. Theſe qualities made him the more ſenſible to the mal-adminiſtration of the D. of Aiguillon, and urged him with all the reſolution, as well as indignation of a virtuous magiſtrate, to exert himſelf to the utmoſt in oppoſition to it. The conſequence was natural, from ſuch a man as the governor is repreſented to be; he had great intereſt at court, which he made effectual uſe of for the removal of ſo great an eye-ſore, and miſrepreſented his conduct in ſuch a manner, as to procure an order for his baniſhment.

Thus, at the age of ſeventy and upwards, was a worthy man torn from all the eaſe and comfort neceſſary at that time of life; from the aids of friendſhip, the pleaſures of ſociety, and the endearing connections of blood and family; to be dragged about from priſon to priſon, from dungeon to dungeon, only for daring to be honeſt, and for fulfilling his duty to God and his country. In this ſituation, we find facts of ſo horrid a nature, that if they had not compoſed a part of the charge, which was brought and ſupported by the parliament, we ſhould not have thought proper to mention them; obſerving at the ſame time, that we do not vouch for their authenticity, but relate them as charges not yet refuted. Ineffectual attempts having been made to take away the life of Monſr. de Chalotais with poiſon; the unhappy ſufferer was at length ſent to the Caſtle of Morlaix, where, by the ſubornation of falſe witneſſes, and the management of ſome profligate creatures (whom his enemies had appointed to be his judges) a pretended form of trial was hurried through, and a ſentence, as ſpeedily as privately, paſſed for his execution.

At this critical period, when every thing ſeemed haſtening to a fatal concluſion, the parliament of Britany had the fortune to obtain ſuch lights, as enabled them to develope ſome of the moſt hidden parts of this complicated ſcene of iniquity; which they immediately laid before the Duke de Choiſeul, who with great humanity interfered, and his order in favour of Mr. de Chalotais, arrived time enough at Morlaix, to ſtay the hand of the executioner; the ſcaffold having been then juſt finiſhed in the caſtle.

The parliament having now obtained what it deemed ſufficient proofs againſt the Duke de Aiguillon, his trial was commenced in the preſence of the King at Verſailles, in the month of April; the Princes of the blood and the Peers, amounting to about ſixty, and the parliament of Paris, of which they com-

compoſe a part, being his proper judges; the proſecution was managed and carried on by the attorney general of the parliament of Paris, aſſiſted by the attornies of the parliament of Britany; the whole nation waiting in ſuſpenſe for the deciſion; while one of the parties, from his virtue and ſufferings, was as much the object of their love and admiration, as his enemy was of their utmoſt deteſtation and abhorrence. At this trial, the written proceedings carried on againſt M. de Chalotais in the caſtle of Morlaix, came of courſe to be laid before the King and Peers, and it is ſaid, diſcloſed ſuch a ſcene of cruelty and iniquity, as not only juſtified the charges already made, but exceeded what ever could have been ſurmiſed.

In the midſt, however, of theſe proceedings, the King thought proper, by a violent exertion of power, to put a total ſtop to the due courſe of juſtice, and to all farther inquiries into the Duke de Aiguillon's conduct. He accordingly held a bed of juſtice at Verſailles, and obliged letters patent to be regiſtered in the preſence of all the Princes and Peers, by which a ſtop was put to the trial, the charges were ſuppreſſed, and all perſons prohibited from taking any farther notice of them. June 27th.

Upon this occaſion, the Duke of Orleans, firſt Prince of the blood, told the Chancellor in the King's preſence, that although he had not been bound by the reſolutions of parliament, in which he had before concurred; yet he could not, in conſcience, give an opinion where votes were not free, concerning letters patent, which were as contrary to the laws and maxims of the kingdom, as to the honour of the Peerage. The King ſaid to the Duke of Orleans, "In caſe that my Parliament ſhould convoke the Princes and Peers, I forbid you to go to the Houſe. I charge you to ſignify this to the other Princes of the blood." To which the Duke anſwered, "Sire, the other Princes of the blood are here; this order will become your mouth much better than mine. Beſides, I beg to be excuſed." The King then turned to the other Princes, and ſaid to them, "Gentlemen, you hear." To which the Prince of Conti replied, "Yes, Sire, we hear ſomething very contrary to the rights of the Peerage, and very little to the advantage of the Duke de Aiguillon."

Notwithſtanding the diſapprobation ſhewn by the Princes and Peers, the King, as a proof of his entire ſatisfaction in the conduct of the Duke de Aiguillon, took him along with him on a party to Marli, immediately after this tranſaction. The royal countenance was not, however, ſufficient to protect him from the general indignation of the people, nor from the legal, though determined reſolution of the parliaments in their proceedings againſt him. That of Paris immediately aſſembled, and publiſhed a thundering arret, whereby the Duke was forbid to take his ſeat again in parliament, or to exerciſe any of the functions of the peerage, till the blots upon his honour and character were wiped off by a legal trial. This arret was immediately ſucceeded by a counter one, paſſed by the King in Council, which annulled that of the July 2d.

parliament; declared it to be an infringement of the royal authority, and commanded the Duke to take his place among the Peers.

This arret was followed by ſtrong repreſentations from the Princes and Peers, complaining not only of the illegal proceedings at the late bed of juſtice, which annihilated the undoubted rights, at the ſame time that it ſacrificed the honour of the peerage; but alſo of the king's arbitrary mandate, which forbad them to deliberate upon a ſubject, in which their moſt eſſential intereſts, and moſt valuable privileges were involved. Repreſentations of the ſame nature, were made by the parliament of Paris, who ſent a grand deputation of forty-two of their members to Verſailles, headed by the firſt preſident, to whom the king returned the following anſwer:

10th.

"After the decree you gave on the 2d of this month, which I have annulled, I ought not to liſten to your repreſentations: I will never permit any oppoſition to the execution of my Letters Patent, of the 27th of laſt month; and I forbid you, under the pains of diſobedience, to throw any obſtacle in the way of the Duke de Aiguillon's enjoyment of all the rights of Peerage in your Aſſembly." The peremptorineſs of this command, had, however, no effect upon the conduct of the parliament; who, having met next day in full aſſembly, confirmed all their former decrees and reſolutions, and only deliberated what were the proper meaſures next to be taken in conſequence of it.

The other parliaments were not behind-hand in vigour or reſolution with that of Paris. They declared the late tranſactions to be illegal, and as ſubverſive of the king's authority which was founded upon the laws, as they were deſtructive to juſtice, and to the rights and privileges of the peerage and people.

Arret followed arret, from the parliaments of Bourdeaux and Toulouſe, by which the Dutchy of Aiguillon was ſtripped of all the rights and privileges of peerage, until the Duke ſhould be acquitted by due courſe of law, of all the charges laid againſt him. The parliament of Rennes, returned unopened the king's letters patent, which were ſent to annul one of their arrets. They alſo burnt by the common hangman, two printed memorials in favour of the Duke de Aiguillon, which they declared to contain the moſt deteſtable tenets, totally ſubverſive of the conſtitution, of the rights, liberties, and franchiſes of the people; and founded upon principles that tend to overturn all legal government, and to looſen every band that unites mankind in a ſtate of ſociety.

The king's council being ſent to court by the parliament of Paris, to know what day it would pleaſe his Majeſty to receive their remonſtrances, were anſwered by the chancellor, "That his Majeſty would neither *ſee* nor *hear* his parliament." The Council, were however blamed, upon the aſſembling of the chambers to receive the report, for not delivering their meſſage perſonally to the king, and for accepting any anſwer from the Chancellor.

A deputation of ninteeen members from the parliament of Britany, received leave to wait upon the

the king at Compeigne; but were forbid to pass through Paris, either going or coming back.

Aug. 20th. The king did not suffer them to speak a sentence, told them that his letters patent should have imposed a most absolute silence on them, that their conduct was of too serious a nature to pass unpunished; but that he would content himself with punishing two of them, which he hoped would be sufficient to keep the rest to their duty. Two of the members were accordingly seized, and sent prisoners to the castle of Vincennes.

Notwithstanding the ill success which had hitherto attended the parliament of Paris, in all its applications to the king, it still persevered in sending repeated deputations and remonstrances to him, and though the season of the year for their vacation was arrived, resolved not to adjourn, while the laws and constitution of their country were in so critical a situation.

Sep. 3d. At length the king arrived suddenly at Paris, in the morning, attended by his guards, who having immediately surrounded the parliament house, he entered it, and held a bed of justice, at which it is said he reproached the members in the severest terms; he then told the chambers of Inquests and Requests, that he had no need of them, and they might retire; after which all the decrees, acts and proceedings, against the Duke d'Aiguillon, were called for and delivered, and ordered to be erased from their registers. The chancellor then made a speech, in the king's name, in which he told them, among many other things, "That their example had been the principal cause of still more irregular proceedings in some other parliaments; that the king now imposed the most absolute silence, and forbid all deliberations upon those subjects. That he forewarned them, that he should look upon all correspondence with the other parliaments, as a criminal confederacy against his person and authority. He ordered all his first presidents, and all other presidents and officers of the parliament, who should preside in his absence, to break up all assemblies, wherein any proposal should be made for deliberating upon objects, concerning which he has imposed silence, as well as upon any letters or dispatches they should receive from other parliaments" Thus ended this extraordinary bed of justice; which had thrown the whole city of Paris into the utmost terror and dismay; and which was farther increased, by the profound silence that had been commanded, and was for some time observed, in every thing relative to the transactions of this day.

The parliament however had resolution enough to meet again, and issued an arret, in which they observe, talking of this matter, that the many acts of arbitrary power exercised against both the spirit and letter of the constitution of the French monarchy, and indeed against the solemn vow of the king, leave no room to doubt of a premeditated design to change the form of government; they however professed their firm intentions, to persevere in carrying truth to the foot of the throne, and postponed the farther consideration of what passed at the late bed of justice, to the following December.

In the mean time violent measures were purſued with ſeveral of the other parliaments. The parliament of Britany, beſides the injuries it had already ſuſtained, particularly in the loſs of two of its members, carried off from the king's preſence, though making part of a deputation that had the ſanction of his leave for its protection, and whoſe ſituation ſeemed the more deplorable, as their fate was unknown, was now ſurprized by the intruſion of the Count de Gayon, a Major General, who brought the king's letters patent for them to regiſter, and an order to eraſe their own arrets. Though the parliament declared they could not deliberate in his preſence, he notwithſtanding refuſed to withdraw, upon which all the members quitted the houſe, except the firſt Preſident, Solicitor General, and Regiſter, to whom he produced letters de cachet, and who were accordingly obliged to attend him till one in the morning, at which time the buſineſs was finiſhed. The parliament however iſſued a very ſtrong proteſt againſt this act of power, which they ſhewed in the higheſt degree to be arbitrary and illegal, and declared it to be null and void in every part.

At Metz, Marſhal d'Armentieres entered the parliament-houſe, at the head of eight companies of grenadiers, and after tearing to pieces an arret of theirs, baniſhed ſeveral of their members to Vizoul. And at Beſançon, the parliament having committed the king's attorney there into confinement, Marſhal de Lorges went at the head of a detachment, forced open the priſon, and ſet the attorney at liberty.

The parliament of Rouen, which has always had the honour to diſtinguiſh itſelf in ſupport of the conſtitution, againſt the deſpotic will of the monarch, without regard to theſe violences, with its uſual ſpirit, prepared a very ſtrong remonſtrance; and in conſequence of its breaking up, charged the court of vacation with its delivery; as well as with the uſing all poſſible means to further its intention. The court of aids in Paris did the ſame, and preſented it, but the king refuſed to hear or accept it. This remonſtrance was written with great energy, and to the amazement as well as anger of the Court, was printed and publiſhed the next day.

In the mean time an arret of the king's council of ſtate was iſſued, to annul there ſolutions of the parliament of Bourdeaux againſt the Duke d'Aiguillon. In this arret, among ſeveral others, the following are laid down as maxims not to be controverted, "That the whole adminiſtration of the public power, reſides in the king's perſon alone, and that he is accountable for that adminiſtration to God only; that it is from him alone that the magiſtrates hold their power; that they are, and can be nothing more than the officers of his majeſty, charged with the execution of his will; that, if for the good of his people, he grants them leave to repreſent to him what they think conducive to his ſervice, and advantageous to his ſubjects, it is their duty to do it only with the reſpect due to his ſacred perſon; that it is never allowed to oppoſe the execution of his orders, but only to make the moſt reſpectful repreſentations; and that when his majeſty does not think proper to condeſcend, obedience is a duty impoſed by all the laws; that

that his majeſty is ſole legiſlator in his kingdom, independent and undivided; that he alone has a right of putting the ancient laws in execution, of interpreting them, of aboliſhing them, and of making new ones."

As the diſputes between the king and the parliament of Paris, entered into the enſuing year, in which they were finally terminated, by the total diſſolution of the latter, and the eſtabliſhment of a new and extraordinary tribunal in its room, we muſt therefore defer our account of the concluſion of them, till it appears in its proper place, in our next volume. By that time, ſome of the conſequences of the extraordinary meaſures purſued by the king, may poſſibly begin to appear, and new lights be probably thrown upon the cauſes that led to theſe meaſures: at any rate, we may then have more accurate accounts than can be obtained at preſent.

During theſe tranſactions the kingdom was in a ſtate of the greateſt diſſatisfaction and confuſion; and notwithſtanding the ſtrong powers of government in that country, ſo little was prudence able to reſtrain public diſcontent, that the Baſtile and other ſtate priſons were filled with unhappy offenders. The patriotiſm and heroic firmneſs of the parliaments, who at the expence of fortune and perſonal ſafety, perſevered to the laſt in defence of the laws and conſtitution of their country, wedded all mankind to them, and every order, from the prince of the blood to the peaſant was on their ſide. Indeed if we conſider the temper ſhewn by the people, it is not to be conceived, that any thing but the immenſe ſtanding army, which with an iron hand has ſo long ruled that country, could have hitherto prevented the moſt extraordinary conſequences from taking place. How long this deſtructive power may continue to deſolate the country, or whether, as has frequently been the caſe, it may at length fall by its own enormous weight, muſt be left to time to diſcloſe.

We have already taken notice of the ſcarcity of proviſions which prevailed this year in France. The diſtreſſes of the people were ſo exceſſive, that it is ſaid 40000 perſons periſhed by famine in Limoſin and the Marche only; and in Normandy, the moſt fruitful province of France, barley bread ſold at above two-pence a pound. This miſery produced numberleſs riots and inſurrections in different parts, in which much miſchief was done, and many lives loſt. The ports were opened, and liberty given to foreigners as well as natives, to import corn, to ſtore it, and to export it whenever they pleaſed upon paying the cuſtomary duties, without any retroſpect as to the price for which it might have been ſold at any time during its continuance in the ports. Upon the whole, this country is at preſent far from being in an enviable ſituation with reſpect to its domeſtic affairs; nor could a ſtronger inſtance perhaps be given of its internal ill government, than that ſince the death of King Staniſlaus, notwithſtanding every means being uſed to prevent it, above 2000 families, it is computed, have emigrated from the city of Nancy in Lorrain, which had been in ſo flouriſhing a ſtate during that prince's adminiſtration.

Corſica, has in no degree gratified the rapacity of its conquerors; if that can be called a conqueſt,

where the people are upon every occaſion in a ſtate of defiance, as ſoon as the weakneſs of the invader, or the nature of the country admits the ſmalleſt hope of ſucceſs; where the French are afraid to ſtir without their walls for fear of being maſſacred; and where the governor was this ſummer obliged to make a kind of campaign at the head of 5000 men, to reſtrain the fury of the ſuppoſed ſubjects. Indeed the Count de Marbeuf gained no great honour by this kind of campaign; a great many examples of cruelty, and a few perhaps of juſtice, were made. The real inſurgents fled to their native and inacceſſible faſtneſſes; they had no intention of engaging the French in the field, and they knew they would not follow them. As there was no doubt but their friends and countrymen, who dwelt in more expoſed places, held a correſpondence with them, and would aid and aſſiſt them, when it could be done with ſafety, it was thought neceſſary to ſtrike a terror by numerous executions. A number of theſe poor people have alſo been ſent in chains to France, from whence they are to be tranſported to the Weſt-Indies; in this the French ſeem to have adopted the Eaſtern policy, of ſecuring the conqueſt by removing the inhabitants to diſtant parts of the world.

The French however, from the heat of the weather and the unhealthineſs of the country, have paid dear for this ſummer expedition; and it would ſeem, that while the preſent invincible averſion of the natives to their government continues, it cannot coſt them leſs, unleſs they totally exterminate them, than 18, or 20 battalions to keep poſſeſſion of the iſland. At an aſſembly of the ſtates convened this year by the Count de Marbeuf, the following are ſaid to have been their demands, "That France ſhall have the ſupreme dominion of the kingdom of Corſica; but that the government ſhall be republican; that the public employments, churches, and benefices, ſhall be at the diſpoſal of the Corſians; that the people ſhall have a Speaker, to deliver whatever they may have to lay before the king; that all public acts ſhall be in the Italian language; and that they ſhall retain the privileges of ſalt, and of the mint."

A ſmall ſquadron which was ſent from France to bring the Tuniſians to reaſon, ſucceeded much better in that enterprize, than the Danes did in theirs againſt Algiers. It appears that regency had concluded a treaty with the Corſicans, while they were yet a free people, and ſeem never to have approved of the invaſion of that iſland: ſince the conqueſt of it, they took all Corſican barks that they met under French colours, and made ſlaves of the crews: they alſo drove the French African company from a valuable coral fiſhery, which they poſſeſſed on their coaſts. When the French ſquadron, which conſiſted only of two ſhips of the line, together with ſome frigates, bombs, and Malteze gallies, appeared before Tunis, their demands were ſo high, being 800,000 livres for the expence of the expedition, and 200,000 for the loſs of the coral fiſhery, that the Bey equivocated for ſome days without giving a direct anſwer.

Mr. Broves, the French commander, did not however chuſe to be trifled with; and after drawing the inhabitants of his nation out of the city, who were ſuffered to depart

part with their effects, without the leaſt moleſtation, or the receiving even an inſult from the populace, he left ſome frigates to cruize at the mouth of the harbour, and ſailed with the reſt of the ſquadron to bombard Biſerta. This port, which is in the kingdom of Tunis, lies about 40 miles north of the capital, and is built near the ſite, and probably out of the ruins of the ancient Utica; the French bombarded it with vigour, and threw in between 2 and 300 bombs; ſome galliots were burnt, and ſome other miſchief done, but not very conſiderable. From thence they proceeded to Suſa, and ſome other places on the coaſt; but as the deſign of the expedition was only to obtain ſatisfaction, and ſecurity for the future, and the Bey was averſe to war, matters were eaſily compromized. A treaty was accordingly concluded, the principal articles of which were, the reſtoration of the Corſican ſlaves with their effects, an acknowledgment of that iſland's being now the property of France, and the coral fiſhery to be again put upon its former footing.

Italy, which has been ſo often the theatre of war, now happily enjoys all the bleſſings of peace and repoſe. An advantage which is not loſt to her, as the different ſtates ſeem to vie, in improving their country, increaſing their commerce, and cheriſhing thoſe arts that properly appertain to peace. Without that violence that generally attends the firſt efforts of reformation, and which the Jeſuits ſo lately experienced in France, Spain and Portugal, the Italian powers ſeem unanimous in the general intention, of reducing the exorbitant power of the clergy, contracting their numbers, and leſſening their riches; they do this, however, with ſuch a degree of moderation, and ſo ſtrict a regard to juſtice, as to refrain from all acts of inhumanity, and from the ruin of helpleſs and unfortunate individuals. By this means the reformation will be effectually, and almoſt imperceptibly brought about; with the greateſt advantage to the ſtate, and with leſs clamour or diſcontent.

The preſent Pope, by his moderation, good ſenſe, and the peculiar happineſs of his temper, has conciliated all thoſe powers, who were ſo adverſe to the court of Rome in the time of his predeceſſor. By this means, enmity has died away, good humour taken place, and he will owe to kindneſs, what his predeceſſor loſt, by a rigid, and perhaps harſh perſeverance, in defence of what he deemed his rights. The breach with Portugal, which ſeemed irreparable, is already made up, and a papal nuncio received at that court; France has almoſt reſigned Avignon, and the territories ſeized, and claims made by the king of Naples, will probably follow.

CHAP. VII.

State of affairs previous to the meeting of parliament. General diſcontent upon the determination on the Middleſex election. Addreſſes: Petitions the conſequence of the addreſſes. Parliament meets. Speech from the throne. Debates. Amendment propoſed to the addreſs: Affair of the petitions violently agitated: Amendment rejected. Reſignations. Motion tending to define the juriſdiction, in caſes of conteſted election; amendment to the motion. Motion in the Houſe of Lords. Proteſt.

THE general diſcontent excited by the proceedings on the Middleſex election, particularly by the final deciſion, given upon the petition preſented by ſome freeholders of that county, at the cloſe of the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, did not at all ſubſide during the ſummer. On the contrary, the remoteſt counties caught the alarm, and the body of freeholders, in general, throughout the kingdom, thought themſelves wounded in the moſt vital part. It is, however, to be doubted, whether they would ſo ſoon have adopted the method of expreſſing their feelings by petitions to the throne, if it had not been for ſome well meant, though probably not well judged meaſures, that were taken ſome time previous to the ultimate deciſion on the Right of Election.

Addreſſes from great bodies or communities, that give a plaudit to the public management and conduct of affairs, muſt be very flattering to all miniſters. They have frequently deſired them, when any difficult conjuncture in affairs, foreign or domeſtic, has made it neceſſary, to take along with them the collective ſenſe of the people. At this particular time, when public diſcontents ran higher, and public meaſures were more freely and loudly cenſured, than at any other late period, ſuch teſtimonies of popular approbation, if they could be pretty generally obtained, would not only have been pleaſing, but highly uſeful. They would have made it appear, at a time when a queſtion of the moſt delicate and important nature was on the point of being agitated, that ſuch cenſures were groundleſs, and proceeded either from intereſted views, or the particular animoſity of a few; while the meaſures on which they were founded, were well received, and ſatisfactory to the nation at large.

Upon this principle, meaſures were taken at the ſpring aſſizes, to feel the temper of the counties; and as addreſſes, in their general acceptation, are conſidered as little more than matters of compliment and good humour, and that the Judges, Lieutenants of the counties, and Sheriffs, have great influence at theſe meetings, it was not doubted but a conſiderable number, if not a majority, might have been induced to preſent them; eſpecially as moderate men, even when far from being ſatisfied with the meaſures of government, will ſeldom hazard

hazard a refuſal, which, however unjuſtly, the party that happen then to be warm in outward profeſſions of loyalty, will always conſtrue into an inſtance of diſaffection. Whatever probability appeared on the ſide of theſe reaſons in ſpeculation, the deſign anſwered but indifferently, when it came to be brought into execution; and if the event could have been perceived in time, by remotely trying the public diſpoſition, which does not appear impoſſible, it would ſeem much more prudent to have laid the meaſure totally by for the preſent, than by an obſtinate perſeverance, to ſhew a weakneſs which would have been otherwiſe unknown; or which at leaſt muſt have continued a matter of doubt.

Eſſex, Kent, Surry, and Salop, were the only counties from which ſuch addreſſes were obtained. The management uſed to get ſome, even of this ſmall number, in a great degree fruſtrated the end that was propoſed: management, in a divided county, perhaps neceſſary, and which, in a popular cauſe, would have been eaſily overlooked. The Univerſities addreſſed on this occaſion. A conſiderable oppoſition was made to the meaſure at Oxford; at Cambridge, the intereſt of the Duke of Grafton carried it with leſs difficulty. The Cities of Briſtol and Coventry, and the corporation of Liverpool, with a few other places of leſs note, preſented addreſſes. An addreſs was alſo preſented, which purporting to be from the Merchants, principal Traders, and Inhabitants of the city of London, was intended to contradict the ſentiments, and counteract the proceedings of the corporate body of this great metropolis, in which the party of the court was extremely weak. The manner in which this addreſs was ſaid to have been obtained, and the riot that enſued upon the delivery of it, our reader will ſee in the Chronicle, and its Appendix, for the former year.

The ſpirit of addreſſing could be carried no further in England. It was invidiouſly obſerved, that Scotland was much more ready in expreſſing the moſt perfect ſatisfaction in the conduct and character of the Miniſters. Addreſſes, which filled the Gazette for ſeveral weeks, came from every town, and from almoſt every village in that part of the kingdom.

The ſtyle of many of theſe addreſſes was not altogether proper: they were unneceſſarily overloaded with profeſſions of loyalty, which are needleſsly repeated, except in caſes of great doubt, or real danger, when they carry much the more weight for not being in common uſe. By repreſenting the people to be in little leſs than a ſtate of rebellion, they threw an oblique, and alarming imputation upon a conſiderable part of the nation. It ſeemed to many, that they were called upon to juſtify their diſcontent, by ſhewing, in ſome manner equally ſtrong and publick, that their oppoſition to the court was not taken upon falſe or trivial ground. The final deciſion of the Middleſex Election, whilſt the nation was in a ferment from other cauſes, furniſhed a favourable opportunity.

Petitions were therefore ſet on foot, in many places, for the redreſs of grievances, for the removal of bad miniſters, and for the baniſhment from the royal preſence

ſence for ever, of thoſe evil counſellors, who, the petitioners aſſerted, had endeavoured to alienate the affections of the ſubjects, and to deprive them of their dearest and moſt eſſential rights. The County of Middleſex, as the moſt immediately affected, took the lead upon this occaſion, and preſented a petition, which, it was generally thought, would have had greater force, if it had not been clogged with a verboſe and tedious detail of all the real and ſuppoſed grievances that had been complained of for the laſt ſix or ſeven years.

The City of London ſucceeded to the County of Middleſex: This petition was pretty nearly in the ſame ſtrain with the former. Although the diſcontent ſpread faſt and widely, and was even ſtronger in ſome remote places than in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, the courſe of petitioning ſeemed for ſome time to be at a ſtand; ſeveral doubts aroſe in the minds, even of thoſe who were moſt animated againſt the conduct af the miniſtry; ſome queſtioned the legality of a petition to the crown againſt a deciſion of the Houſe of Commons in matter of election, and did not ſee, though the complaint were legal, how it was in the power of the crown to give redreſs; others were diſguſted with the pattern of the firſt petitions, which were filled with a variety of matters, ſome of which they conſidered either as ſtale, or frivolous, or doubtful.

Theſe difficulties were removed in ſeveral places by the activity of the oppoſition, who, it muſt be owned, exerted very great powers, with equal induſtry. They argued, that the imprudent matter or expreſſions of any petition, formed no objection to the meaſure itſelf. That if the right of election was important, the violation was flagrant; and no remedy was to be expected for that flagrant violation of an important right, from the very body which had been guilty of the violation. The crown could not, indeed, reſcind the act of the Houſe of Commons; but the crown could ſend that Houſe of Commons to their conſtituents; and theſe might chuſe a Houſe diſpoſed to redreſs the grievance complained of. In this manner the crown might adminiſter a remedy; the legality of an application for it could not be denied, ſince the Houſe of Commons had, by expreſs reſolution, admitted a right in the ſubject to petition the crown for the diſſolving, as well as the calling and ſitting of parliaments.

Theſe arguments prevailed in about ſeventeen counties, and ſeveral cities and boroughs. The petitions were ſaid to be ſigned by upwards of 60,000 of the electors. Some of the petitions were principally confined to the violated right of election, others were more diffuſe; Yorkſhire, Weſtminſter, and ſome others, prayed in expreſs terms for a diſſolution of parliament; ſome only inſinuated it; while a good many preſcribed no particular mode of redreſs.

Such was the ſtate of affairs previous to the meeting of parliament. The nation had been in a great ferment during the whole ſummer——the like had ſcarcely been ever remembered. Many faſt friends of adminiſtration having found, that, whether from the nature

ture of the act, or the dexterity of misrepresentation, the power of declaring incapacities in the House of Commons, was extremely and universally unpopular, thought it would be wise to give way to the general disposition, and that it would be no disgrace to rescind in one session, their own resolution of another; that they would thereby immediateiy remove that fatal source of discontent, the Middlesex Election, let what would else remain behind, and prevent its being any longer a matter seriously alarming to the most moderate and dispassionate part of the nation, while it was used as a means by the turbulent and ambitious, of bringing themselves into consequence.

On the other hand, several of the court party cried out for measures of severity. The authority of Parliament had been trampled upon. The K—— had been insulted on his throne, by proceedings at once the most absurd and provoking; insolent petitions. A dissolution of parliament was desired from the King; and on what ground? because that parliament had complied with the ministers, whom the King himself had appointed. How could he expect to be obeyed in those great critical emergencies, that must necessarily occur in any plan for aggrandizing the crown; when the ministers who formed such plans were given up, and the p——, who had acted under their influence, was dissolved? To support the ministers effectually, it was not only necessary to adhere to their grand measure in the Middlesex Election, as a perpetual rule of policy; but to punish the contraveners, who, otherwise, might continually keep alive that matter of complaint. Besides, if the subjects were suffered to proceed in this method, of remonstrating to the crown in their natural capacity, not only without but against their representatives; a majority in parliament would become ineffectual to the support of government; and so no ministry could be safe, except in courting the popular opinion, to the manifest detriment of the service of the sovereign. They would therefore have these petitions considered as acts little less than treasonable, and to be examined and punished as crimes of the greatest magnitude.

The minds of all men were occupied on the one side and the other with these considerations, and great expectations were formed concerning the manner in which these great points would be handled in the speech from the throne. The speech began, by taking notice of a distemper that had broke out among the horned cattle; touched some topics concerning foreign affairs, and the distractions of America, and concluded with the usual recommendation to unanimity. No notice whatsoever was taken of the great domestic movements, which had brought on, or followed the petitions. Jan. 9th.

The public were much surprized at the silence concerning the petitions, and at the solemn mention of the horned cattle, which filled the place of that important business. It became even a subject of too general ridicule, especially as the existence of the distemper, or at least the extent or danger, did not dispose the people to more serious thoughts.

The

The oppoſition, however, did not copy the reſerve of the ſpeech. Upon reading the addreſs, a motion was made for the following amendment, to aſſure his Majeſty, that they would immediately enquire into the cauſes of the diſcontents that prevail in every part of his majeſty's dominions. This motion occaſioned long debates, which were carried on with a warmth and acrimony of expreſſion, before unknown in that aſſembly, and in the courſe of which, the ſevereſt animadverſions were made upon different parts of the ſpeech.

The affair of the petitions was violently agitated; and while, on one ſide, the grievances and diſcontents of the people, were urged as the ſtrongeſt reaſons for the propoſed amendment, ſome of the gentlemen on the other ſide, denied the exiſtence of either grievances or diſcontents: another more moderate and ſmaller part of thoſe who ſupported adminiſtration, did not deny but there might be ſome grievances, though much exaggerated; they acknowledged the diſcontents, and they declared themſelves willing to conſider them at a proper time, as well as to re-conſider the Middleſex affair, though they were ſtill of opinion that they had acted right in it, upon the principles of the law as it ſtood when they made the deciſion; theſe principles, they allowed, might bear hard on the rights of the electors, eſpecially in parliaments continued beyond the ſeſſion; they ſaid they were willing to liſten to methods of redreſs ſoberly propoſed, and at a time of leiſure; but they objected to the motion, as it would be to criminate themſelves; to aſſure his Majeſty, that by an abuſe of power, they had been the cauſe of all the prevailing diſcontents, and in effect to join in a prayer for their own diſſolution.

The far greater number, however, on this ſide of the queſtion, admitting the diſcontents, entirely charged them, as well as the petitions, to the gentlemen in oppoſition, through whoſe influence and induſtry the people were perſuaded to imagine the one, and to ſign the other; while the only cauſe for either, was the ill will of their leaders to adminiſtration. They obſerved, that the majority of gentlemen of large fortunes, of the juſtices of peace, and of the clergy, in ſome of the counties, had not ſigned the petitions; that a majority of the counties had not petitioned; that the inferior freeholders were not capable of underſtanding what they ſigned; that the farmers and weavers in Yorkſhire and Cumberland, could neither know, nor take any intereſt in what befel the freeholders of Middleſex, if they had not been ſet on by ſeditious and factious men, by grievance-hunters and petition-mongers; that by theſe people, meetings were advertiſed, ſpeeches made, writings publiſhed, government viliſied, the parliament abuſed, and the people inflamed; that all this was done only to diſtreſs government; but that if even a majority of ſuch freeholders had ſigned petitions, without any influence or ſollicitation, they were only to be conſidered as the acts of a rabble, and of an ignorant multitude, incapable of judging.

Such

Such was the language, beſides many opprobrious epithets, that it had been wiſer not to uſe, drawn out by the violence of party, and the heat and eagerneſs of debate. Theſe charges drew from the gentlemen in oppoſition, a ſpirited avowal of the part they had taken in reſpect to the petitions, and of the ſentiments which they delivered to their conſtituents: they contended that they were bound to render to their conſtituents an account of their conduct in parliament, to give them their advice and opinion, when aſked in any thing that related to their intereſts, and to give them the earlieſt notice of any meaſures that were ſubverſive of their rights, or dangerous to the conſtitution. That in the preſent inſtance, they did not hunt after petitions or petitioners; the petitioners ſought them; for the inſtant that the unprecedented deciſion of the majority on the Middleſex election was known, every independent freeholder in the kingdom, was ſtruck with the moſt alarming apprehenſions. Several freely acknowledged, that they went to the meetings of the freeholders, whenever they were invited, and thought it their duty ſo to do, and to give them every legal aſſiſtance in their power to obtain a redreſs of the injury done to them. In conſequence of ſome violent threats that were thrown out by the other ſide, they boldly avowed their ſigning the petitions, and dared their opponents to put the threats in execution.

The charges of meeting, and writing, and ſpeaking, which had been mentioned by a great lawyer as a ſiniſter method, were ridiculed; and it was aſked, in what other method people communicate their ſentiments? It was obſerved, that it had been inſinuated, that our grievances are imaginary, becauſe they are ſuch as the peaſants or artificers of Devonſhire and Yorkſhire would not immediately feel, nor perhaps diſcover till they felt. But if thoſe who ſee oppreſſion in its diſtant, though certain approach; if thoſe who ſee the ſubverſion of liberty in its cauſe, are always few, does it follow that there are never approaches to oppreſſion, or remote cauſes of the ſubverſion of liberty? If the few who can and do diſcover effects in their cauſes, open the eyes of others; if thoſe who ſee the rights of election invaded in Middleſex, acquaint the graziers and cloathiers, in remote counties, with their intereſt in the event, and its conſequences, are they for that reaſon leaders of a faction, and actuated by perſonal and ſelfiſh views?

As to the majority of gentlemen of large fortune, not having ſigned the petitions, the fact was diſproved in ſome inſtances, in which it had been aſſerted; it was beſides obſerved, that many gentlemen were much influenced; that the juſtices of peace were immediately appointed by the crown; and that no body of men could be under greater influence than the clergy, yet that ſome of theſe even had ſigned the petitions. It was aſked if the bulk of the freeholders were of no account? if their opinion was of no weight? and it was aſſerted, that they were that reſpectable body of men, who alone were ſuperior to all menace, all fear, and all influence.

It was ſaid, that the petitioning counties, cities, and towns, were,

in reſpect to opulence and number of inhabitants, far ſuperior to thoſe that had not petitioned; and that they contributed more to the land-tax, which was now a teſt of freehold property in this country, than the reſt of the united kingdom. That it was well known what ſteps were taken in ſeveral other counties to prevent their petitioning; that in ſome they wanted leaders, in others great men who were eaſily influenced themſelves, had ſuch power that nobody dared to oppoſe it; that it was much in the ſheriff's power to prevent or damp the meeting of a county, which power had been exerted upon ſeveral occaſions; and that where the diſpoſition appeared prevalent, haſty meaſures had been taken at ſome of the aſſizes to prevent the grand jury from deliberating as a body.

But was it to be brought as a proof that there was no diſcontent, becauſe all the counties did not petition? what muſt that government be, againſt which every member of the community lodges a complaint? That, indeed, the preſent complaints, along with being more general, were marked with particular circumſtances, which ſufficiently diſtinguiſhed them from all others, and ſhewed they were the general voice of the people, as well of thoſe who had expreſſed their ſentiments publicly as of thoſe who had not. That at other periods, and ſome of the moſt critical in this country, petitions militated againſt petitions; the whigs petitioning one thing, the tories againſt it; two parties always oppoſing one another; but in the preſent inſtance, neither the whole weight of power, nor the influence of the great, had been able to produce one oppoſite petition or addreſs from the time the firſt was delivered. Some gentlemen, coming from counties that had not petitioned, declared that even there the diſcontent was general.

Many other matters, foreign and domeſtic, were brought on in the courſe of the debates of this day; the conduct obſerved in regard to the colonies, was particularly ſcrutinized; and the deciſion on the Middleſex Election was largely entered into: both theſe will come in courſe before our readers in their proper place. Other matters were of a temporary nature, but all ſerved abundantly to vent that ill humour, which ſo ſtrongly predominated on both ſides.

The firſt Lord of the Admiralty was called upon to declare, whether France did not threaten a war, becauſe ſome conceſſions were refuſed, which would have been derogatory to the honour of the Britiſh flag, if complied with. To this it was anſwered, that a French frigate, bearing a royal commiſſion, arrived, and caſt anchor in the Downs, in the ſame road where ſome of his Majeſty's ſhips then were, without paying the uſual ſalute. That the Lieutenant who commanded a ſloop of war of twenty guns, ſent an officer on board to demand the cuſtomary reſpect, which the captain of the French veſſel refuſed: having, as he ſaid, no orders to pay it, and not being ſufficiently informed of the right to demand it, he could not, nor would not riſque the honour of his nation in a point of ſo great conſequence. The Lieutenant returned for anſwer, that his pretended ignorance ſhould not exempt

exempt him from paying that act of obedience to the British flag, which his nation had ever paid to it in the narrow seas, and with a firmness, becoming the dignity of a British officer, declared he would sink him if he obstinately refused. The French Captain was peremptory, and the Lieutenant drew up along side of his vessel, and fired a shot into her; at the same time he sent the officer who had carried the message, to strike the flag, which the French Captain thought proper to suffer to remain in the same situation during his stay.

That this was the nature of the present dispute; the French Ministry had complained of this act; but seemed by no means disposed to carry things to extremities in support of their demand of redress, as they found no disposition in our court to relax in the claim to that ceremonial of submission, the exacting of which was the occasion of the dispute.

After long debates, the proposed amendment was rejected by a great majority, and the address passed in the usual form. The King observed in the answer to the Address, "That his interest and those of his people must ever be the same; and, that in pursuing such measures as are most conducive to their real happiness, they would give to him the truest and most acceptable testimony, of their attachment to his person and government."

Among other particulars that distinguished the debates of this day, the Marquis of Granby, commander in chief of the forces, made a public recantation of the opinion which he had formerly given on the Middlesex election: he said, that it was for want of considering the nice distinction between expulsion and incapacitation, that he had given his vote for the sitting of a member, who was not returned, in the last session of parliament: and that he should always lament that vote as the greatest misfortune of his life. That he now saw he was in an error, and was not ashamed to make that public declaration of it, and to give his vote for the amendment.

A few days after the opening of the session, a great number of resignations took place; Lord Camden resigned the Seals; the Marquis of Granby, all his places, except the regiment of blues; the Duke of Beaufort, his place of Master of the Horse to the Queen; the Duke of Manchester, and Earl of Coventry, of Lords of the Bedchamber; the Earl of Huntingdon, his place of Groom of the Stole; and Mr. James Grenville, his office of one of the Vice Treasurers of Ireland. Mr. Dunning, the Solicitor-General, also resigned that employment. Jan. 17.

The whole of administration seemed to be falling to pieces. A violent panic prevailed; but the court, resolute in its purposes of governing by men who had no popular views or connections, was determined to fight the battle, notwithstanding this desertion of so many of its principal commanders. Mr. Charles Yorke, was with much difficulty prevailed upon to accept the Seals. He died three days after. Every thing seemed to conspire against the court.

Sir John Cust, resigned his office of Speaker of the House of Commons, through his ill state of health, and was succeeded by Sir Fletcher Jan. 22.

cher Norton. This gentleman was propoſed by the Miniſter who was ſuppoſed to conduct the affairs of government in the Houſe of Commons, and another was propoſed by the gentlemen in oppoſition; this brought on, by a diviſion, a new trial of the force on both ſides, in which however the former had a majority of near two to one.

28th. A few days after, to the general aſtoniſhment of the nation, the Duke of Grafton reſigned his office of firſt Lord of the Treaſury, and was ſucceeded by Lord North, who was already Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Various cauſes were aſſigned, or rather ſurmiſes formed, upon the motives of this reſignation. Some imagined, that he had been over-ruled on various occaſions in the cabinet, and did not chuſe to make himſelf any longer reſponſible, for meaſures which he did not entirely approve. Others attributed it to the pure effects of fear; they ſaid that a violent oppoſition was foreſeen in both Houſes; that the murmers and diſcontents of the people were become truly alarming; that impeachments were talked of, and even threatened; and concluded that he had not hardineſs enough to ſtand the ſhock of theſe different encounters. However this might be, the writers on the ſide of government at that time, after the repeated praiſes which they had beſtowed on his public conduct, particularly his firmneſs, now ſuddenly changed their tone, and reproached him with a cowardly deſertion in the time of danger. His Grace however publickly declared, that he would ſtill continue to ſupport the meaſures of Adminiſtration; a promiſe which he punctually fulfilled upon every occaſion.

As the deciſion on the Middleſex election was the grievance, of all others, which the people principally complained of, and what appeared to the gentlemen in oppoſition, as a meaſure more dangerous to the conſtitution, than any that had been adopted for many years, ſo it became during this ſeſſion the principal ſubject of debate in both Houſes, and was, as well within as out of doors, the great object of public attention. Though it was ſoon found, that there was no proſpect of reſcinding the former vote of excluſion, it was ſtill thought that ſome conceſſion would have been made to quiet the minds of the people; and that whatever reaſons might particularly determine a perſeverance in ſupport of that ſingle act; as the principle on which it was founded, was (whether right or wrong) deemed ſo alarming an invaſion of the rights of the freeholders, it would be either effectually guarded againſt, or totally given up for the future.

30th. The Houſe having reſolved itſelf into a grand committee on the ſtate of the nation, a motion was made, That in the exerciſe of its juriſdiction, it ought to judge of elections by the law of the land, and by the cuſtom and practice of parliament which is part of that law. This was underſtood to be the leading propoſition to a ſtring of reſolutions, that were to lead to a condemnation of the principles of the determination in the Middleſex election. The manner of putting this beginning was full of parliamentary ſkill; the queſtion being conducted by an experienced and able Member, Mr. Dowdeſwell,

well. If the truth of the propoſition was denied, a monſtrous and alarming power would be aſſumed in parliament. If it was admitted, other propoſitions reflecting on the determination of the houſe would follow, connected with this, and perhaps equally hard to be evaded. If got rid of for the preſent by a previous queſtion, it might return again to torment them daily.

They therefore, after admitting the truth, denied the neceſſity of coming to ſuch a reſolution, which ſtanding alone might ſuppoſe that the houſe reflected on its own acts: and then moved an amendment, which ſhould at once put an end to all hopes of their ever changing their ground, or giving way to the oppoſition; which was, that the following words ſhould be added to the motion. "And that the judgment of this houſe in the caſe of John Wilkes, was agreeable to the law of the land, and fully authorized by the practice of parliament." As this amendment was totally ſubverſive of the principles upon which the motion was founded, it was accordingly oppoſed with great vigour, and the debates renewed with freſh warmth; till at length upon a diviſion, the numbers being 224 to 180, the queſtion with the amendment was carried; and being now paſt into a public reſolution, and thereby become a full confirmation of the former deciſion on the Middleſex election, it put a final end to the hopes of thoſe who ſtill expected, that the former determination upon that ſubject would have been reſcinded.

The majority upon this queſtion, was not however ſo great, as it had been lately upon other occaſions; and a motion was made in the ſame committee next day—That by the law of the land, and the known law and cuſtoms of parliament, no perſon, eligible by common right, can be incapacitated by vote or reſolution of that houſe, but by act of parliament only. In the courſe of the debates upon this queſtion, a motion was made to adjourn the committee; but this propoſal not being ſeconded was dropt; other matters were however called up which interrupted the debate, and it was paſſed over without coming to a diviſion.

Nor was the affair of the Middleſex election, leſs agitated in the houſe of Lords, where a great debate aroſe upon it at the opening of the ſeſſion. Upon this occaſion, a great law Lord, as well as high officer of ſtate, whoſe opinion had been long wiſhed for, and was held in much eſtimation by the public, pronounced it deciſively againſt the meaſures purſued upon that election. This public diſapprobation, beſides the great weight it carried, from the particular circumſtances of ſtation and character, was rendered more effective, at leaſt out of doors, by the uncommon energy of the terms in which it was delivered: He declared, that he conſidered the deciſion upon that affair, as a direct attack upon the firſt principles of the conſtitution; and that if in the judicial exerciſe of his office, he was to pay any regard to that, or to any other ſuch vote, paſſed in oppoſition to the known and eſtabliſhed laws of the land, he ſhould look upon himſelf as a traitor to his truſt, and an enemy to his country.

This public avowal of an opinion, ſo contrary to the conduct, if not to the views of adminiſtration, was

conſidered as a total defection, and reſented as a deſertion from that ſide. It had however been preceded, on the ſame day, by a ſimilar declaration relative to the Middleſex buſineſs, on the part of the Earl of Chatham; who now ſeemed diſpoſed to recover, that almoſt boundleſs popularity which he once poſſeſſed, and which in conſequence of a ſubſequent conduct, he had in a great meaſure loſt. We have before ſeen, the neglect and indifference with which this nobleman had been treated, by that adminiſtration, which was generally ſuppoſed to have owed its exiſtence to him; and in conſequence of which, and of his finding that the line of public conduct which he had laid down, was broken through, and his opinion continually over-ruled, he firſt retired from public buſineſs, and upon an additional cauſe of diſguſt, at length totally reſigned.

He now emerged from that retirement, which was but ill ſuited, either to his habit of life or diſpoſition, and ſeemed, in ſpite of infirmity, to have recovered his former vigour and ſpirit. The incapacitating power aſſumed by the Houſe of Commons, was loudly and totally condemned by him, and the whole management in the affair of the Middleſex election, ſeverely cenſured. The cenſures upon this ſubject, were not however more heavily placed, than thoſe which he ſoon afterwards paſſed, upon the general conduct, meaſures and views of adminiſtration, which he condemned in the ſtrongeſt terms; and has ſince ſealed his diſapprobation, by a conſtant and uniform oppoſition to them. Such a defection and oppoſition, in the preſent tottering and diſjointed ſtate of adminiſtration, ſeemed to carry a moſt threatning aſpect towards it; nor could any miniſtry perhaps have ſubſiſted, in equal circumſtances, at almoſt any other period.

A motion was made ſome time after (by a noble Marquis, who had lately preſided at the head of public affairs) ſimilar to that which we have juſt recited to have been the ſubject of debate in the other houſe; the deſign of which was to procure a declaratory reſolution, that the law of the land, and the eſtabliſhed cuſtoms of parliament, were the ſole rule of determination in all caſes of election.

Long debates enſued upon this queſtion, in the courſe of which, much of the ſame ground was gone over on both ſides, which we have formerly ſhewn to have been taken upon this ſubject; and the motion was at length over-ruled by a large majority. The oppoſers of the queſtion, having obtained this proof of their ſtrength, were reſolved to exert it to advantage; and upon the ſame principle, that produced the amendment to the late motion in the other houſe, determined to paſs ſuch a reſolution, as would preclude all further attempts of the ſame nature in this. A motion was accordingly made late at night, That any reſolution, directly or indirectly impeaching a judgment of the houſe of commons in a matter where their juriſdiction is competent, final, and concluſive, would be a violation of the conſtitutional right of the commons, tends to make a breach between the two houſes of parliament, and leads to a general confuſion.

The aſtoniſhment excited, by the hardineſs that ventured upon a meaſure of ſo extraordinary a tendency,

dency, seemed for a time to absorb all the powers of opposition. It was said, that this motion included a surrender of their most undoubted, legal, necessary, and sacred rights; a surrender as injurious to the collective body of the people, to their representatives, and to the crown, as it was totally subversive of the authority and dignity of that house. That the surrender of rights and powers, which were not given for their own particular advantage, but merely as a constitutional trust, to be exercised for the benefit of the people, and the preservation of their laws and liberties, would be an act of treachery to the constitution. That it would be in effect a declaration, that if the H. of C. were guilty of the greatest exorbitancies, were to trample upon all the rights of the people, and to subvert the whole law of election; that even in such a critical emergency of the constitution, the people are to despair of any relief whatsoever, from any mode of direct or indirect interference of the Lords. That though it is generally true, that neither house ought lightly and wantonly to interpose, even an opinion, upon matters which the constitution has entrusted to the jurisdiction of the other, it is no less true, that where, under colour of a judicial proceeding, either house arrogates to itself the powers of the whole legislature, and makes the law, which it professes to declare, the other not only may, but ought to assert its own rights, and those of the people. That by the present resolution, this constitutional controul would be given up, which that house, as appears by ancient and modern precedents, had always claimed and exercised; which had been also exercised by the other upon critical occasions, and for the purpose of which, the legislature had been divided into separate branches, that they might operate as mutual checks, and each be restrained from exorbitance by the interposition of the others.

That the discontents of the people, which are alledged as a motive for this measure, arise from the injuries they have received, and should be the strongest reason to induce the Peers, who are the hereditary guardians of their rights, to shew their constant attention to their welfare, by a timely interposition in their favour; thus by their healing mediation, to make up the unhappy differences between them and their representatives, and restore that harmony and confidence which are absolutely necessary for the public happiness and safety. That by this resolution, they not only refuse to stand by the people at present, and renounce the power of doing it hereafter, even if they were to suffer the most grievous injuries; but they also abdicate their ancient and unquestioned province and duty of being the hereditary council of the crown, rendering themselves unable to give their advice in a point, in which, of all others, the crown may stand most in need of the wisdom and authority of that house. And that it was as derogatory to their dignity, as it was contrary to their duty and interest, to make such a surrender of their rights, without at least the holding of a previous conference with the other; to discover whether they were inclined to admit a correspondent immunity from interposition on their parts, in matters within the jurisdiction of the Peers.

Great objections were made to the time and manner of introducing and conducting this queſtion. That a reſolution new in matter, wide in extent, weighty in importance, involved in law and parliamentary precedents, ſhould be moved at midnight, after they were ſpent with the fatigue of a former long debate; that an adjournment of only two days, to enable the Lords to conſult the journals on ſo important a matter, ſhould be refuſed; and that an immediate diviſion ſhould be preſſed; were repreſented as proceedings altogether unparliamentary and unjuſt; by which every poſſibility of debate is precluded, and all argument and fair diſcuſſion ſuppreſſed.

The principal ſtreſs, in ſupport of the motion, was laid upon the neceſſity of preſerving a good underſtanding between the two houſes. This was inforced, by the licentiouſneſs of the people, and the ſeditious ſpirit of the times. It was ſaid that in the preſent circumſtances, it particularly behoved all the legiſlature, to draw together in the cloſeſt manner; as nothing leſs than their moſt cordial and intimate union, could ſupport legal government, and prevent the madneſs of the people, from precipitating themſelves into a ſtate of anarchy and confuſion.

The right of interference was called in queſtion, or denied. It was ſaid, that it was unuſual and irregular in either houſe of parliament to examine into the judicial proceedings of the other; and that as theſe deciſions cannot be called into queſtion by appeal, they are to be ſubmitted to without any examination elſewhere, of the principles on which they are founded. That in the preſent inſtance, ſuch an interference would be a real and moſt alarming invaſion of the rights of the people, who are too jealous of their privileges to ſuffer the Peers to meddle with them: and that as the Peers are not even allowed to interpoſe in the election of a ſingle repreſentative, under what colour of pretence can they aſſume a power of ſitting in judgment upon the whole body of repreſentatives, and pronouncing on the choice of every elector, in the kingdom?

The queſtion being repeatedly and eagerly called for, an end was put to the debate by a diviſion, and the motion carried by about the ſame majority, that had rejected the former. Theſe two queſtions were productive of two of the ſtrongeſt and moſt remarkable proteſts that we have met with, which were ſigned by forty-two Lords. In the laſt of theſe, the proteſting Lords pledge themſelves to the public, that they will avail themſelves, as far as in them lies, of every right and every power, with which the conſtitution has armed them for the good of the whole, in order to obtain full relief for the injured electors of Great Britain.

CHAP.

CHAP. VIII.

Motion for disqualifying certain officers of the revenue from voting for the election of Members of parliament: opposition to it: the motion overruled. Civil list. Repeal of part of the late revenue act, for imposing duties in the colonies: duty upon tea continued. Act for regulating the proceedings on controverted elections. London remonstrance: great debates: Address to his Majesty.

DURING the sitting of the committee on the state of the nation, a motion Feb. 11. was made to bring in a bill, for disqualifying certain officers of the revenue from voting for members of parliament. The gentlemen, who supported this motion, set out by shewing the small produce of the customs and excise at the time of the revolution, together with the little probability that then appeared of its swelling to the present enormous amount of six millions Sterling; to this they attributed the inattention of the patriots of that day, who, if they had foreseen the unconstitutional weight that must have been thrown into the scale, on the side of the crown, by the appointment of officers for the collection of so vast a revenue, would, undoubtedly, have taken proper and effectual measures to prevent the dangerous influence, which it must afford, in the election of representatives for the people.

It was observed, that the chief officers, in the collection of these revenues, had been disqualified by act of parliament from sitting in the House of Commons; and that the very same reasons held for disqualifying the inferior officers from returning members to sit there. The danger arising from the influence, must be the same in both cases. It was declared, that the motion was not made to distress or weaken administration; and those who now supported it, said they would do the same in office as well as out. They said, that the great object of a minister in this country, was not so much the procuring of the voice within doors, as it was to gain the confidence and opinion of the people without; that he may shuffle on for a little time by the aid of a majority in his favour there; but if the majority of the people were against him, he could never obtain power, with permanence and honour; he could neither be respectable abroad, nor useful at home. The proposed measure would, therefore, instead of weakening administration, give it the most effective strength; and a majority in the house, would be a pledge of a majority in the nation: If the minister's measures were good, they would meet with a most effectual support; and if bad, no friend to his country could wish that they were supported at all. No minister, that professes to have the public

good in view, can pretend, conſiſtently with ſuch profeſſion, that any meaſure tending to produce a real repreſentation of the people, can impede his deſigns; therefore, thoſe who oppoſe this motion, muſt profeſs to adopt meaſures, which a free repreſentation would not approve.

It was ſaid, that it became abſolutely neceſſary to take ſome meaſures to quiet the minds of the people; that there was no doubt, but the proceedings of laſt year, which had cauſed ſo much uneaſineſs throughout the nation, were, by this time, ſufficiently regretted on both ſides of the houſe; and that a meaſure that led to an equal repreſentation, was, in the preſent circumſtances, peculiarly calculated to reſtore quiet and good humour among the people: but that, independent of every other conſideration, the influence of the crown upon the electors in their choice of repreſentatives, had the moſt alarming and fatal tendency; and that if Charles the Firſt had the ſame power in his hands to manage and govern the boroughs, he muſt have ſucceeded in his deſign of enſlaving the nation.

Objections having been made to the diſfranchiſing of ſo great a number of people, it was anſwered, that it would not be the taking away of a franchiſe, it would only be a ſuſpenſion of it: let him that prefers his franchiſe to his place, quit his place, and his franchiſe will return. Can it be pretended that officers will not be found for the cuſtoms and exciſe, becauſe ſuch officers are deprived of the franchiſe in queſtion? The right of ſitting in parliament, is as valuable a franchiſe as the right of voting for a member to ſit there. Many offices diſqualify for a ſeat in parliament; yet are theſe offices ſought for with ſuch earneſtneſs, that members frequently, even go out of parliament to obtain them. Can it then be pretended that it is unjuſt to ſeparate the poſſeſſion of a franchiſe from the poſſeſſion of a place? or, that a man who knowingly and voluntarily accepts a place from which a franchiſe is ſeparated, has a right to complain for not bringing his franchiſe into place along with him. That the influence of the crown, in the preſent inſtance, was ſo glaring, that it did not admit of a queſtion; that there could be no influence ſo dangerous; and that there were many boroughs in which the officers of the revenue had a very great ſhare in the elections; and it was too much to expect, that they would follow their free opinion, or their natural affection, againſt the will of a miniſter, on whom they were dependent for their daily bread. Members elected by cuſtom-houſe officers, are therefore the repreſentatives of the miniſter, not of the people; and are repreſentatives that will certainly adhere to the intereſt, and obey the inſtructions of their conſtituent.

On the other ſide, it was ſaid, that the bill, which was the object of the preſent motion, was wholly unneceſſary. That as the law ſtands at preſent, no perſon in the cuſtoms, exciſe, or poſt-office, can intermeddle by perſuaſion or diſſuaſion in the voting for repreſentatives in parliament, under very heavy penalties. The cruelty of depriving ſo great a number of people of their franchiſes, was ex-

patiated upon; that it was a matter that required great conſideration, and that they were not now ready for ſuch a motion; that it ſeemed in its conſequences to ſtrike at the liberty of the ſubject, and that no man could tell where bills of diſqualification might ſtop.

That beſides, the motion itſelf ſeemed to be irregular; prior reſolutions ſhould have been propoſed in the committee, to warrant ſuch a proceeding, and to ſhew its expediency, in the nature of heads of a bill, ſo as that the matter and deſign of it might have been fully underſtood; but as it ſtood at preſent, the motion might perhaps extend to officers in the army and navy; that no evidence had yet been brought of the undue influence of the crown; and that inſinuations and proofs were to be conſidered as very different matters.

The debates upon this occaſion, as had uſually been the caſe of late, were carried on with great warmth, and were branched out into a number of other ſubjects. Thoſe diſtinguiſhed by the name of Tories, or Country Gentlemen, who had been for ſome time regularly engaged in ſupport of adminiſtration, were reproved for their oppoſition to this bill, as inconſiſtent with all their profeſſions. It was affirmed, that the party had formerly brought in and ſupported a bill of a ſimilar tendency, if not the very ſame, with that which they now oppoſed. On their part, they reproached the Whigs with taking ſuch meaſures as tended to public confuſion, and that in ſupporting this miniſtry they ſupported government itſelf: the queſtion being at length put, the motion was rejected by a very conſiderable majority.

We have ſeen laſt year, that upon the grant made for the diſcharge of the large debt contracted by the civil liſt eſtabliſhment, a promiſe had been obtained from adminiſtration, that as it was too late in the ſeſſion to prepare the papers and accounts then required for the inſpection of the Houſe, relative to the expences of that department, and the debts incurred by it, they ſhould, however, be prepared and ready to be laid before it at the enſuing meeting. Some of theſe papers being now before the Houſe, a motion was made for an account of 28th. the civil liſt expences, from the 5th of January, 1769, to the 5th of January, 1770.

It was ſaid, in ſupport of this motion, that the civil liſt revenue, if miſapplied, inſtead of maintaining the dignity of the crown, ſerved only to beſiege it with paraſites; and in the place of promoting induſtry, or arts, to ſubvert the freedom of the people. That though the funds allotted for this purpoſe, were fully adequate, not only to every neceſſary, but to every liberal expence, that was requiſite to ſupport the dignity of the regal character: yet, neither the greatneſs of the fund, nor the known œconomy of the preſent times, were ſufficient to prevent an enormous debt from being contracted, and the people from being applied to for more money, at a time when all the thinking men in the kingdom were of opinion, that they had granted too much already.

That neceſſary expences, muſt have been much more conſiderable

in the late reign, than at the preſent time; that the Royal Family was then grown up, and conſequently demanded larger allowances: the journies to the continent, however expedient, were frequent, and at all times expenſive; and no body would pretend to ſay, that magnificence was not as well underſtood, and perhaps better ſupported than at preſent; yet, the late King not only lived within the limits of the civil liſt, but left a ſum of 170,000l. at his deceaſe, which came to his preſent Majeſty, and had been wholly ſaved from that revenue.

That as the people are now liable, from the lately eſtabliſhed precedent, to be called upon for every occaſional deficiency in the civil liſt, it was therefore neceſſary to know the expences of the laſt year, and in what manner the public money had been diſpoſed. That it was neither intended nor wiſhed, to limit the crown to a ſtipend inadequate to its real dignity and greatneſs. On the contrary, if it appears upon enquiry, that the money has been expended in the advancement of uſeful arts, or the encouragement of liberal ſciences; if it has been given to relieve the wants of the truly neceſſitous, or applied to reward the merits of the truly deſerving, the promoters of the enquiry, will be the firſt to admire and applaud ſuch noble acts of benevolence, and real magnificence.—But if, on the contrary, it has been laviſhed upon the profligate; if it has been ſquandered upon thoſe parricides, who are ſeeking the ruin of the unhappy country, whoſe generoſity poured it forth for nobler purpoſes; if, while reſulting from the virtues, it has been employed to deſtroy the happineſs of the people; it was their duty to remark with ſeverity upon ſo ſcandalous a miſapplication, and to prevent it, if poſſible, for the future. That if it has been properly diſpoſed of, there can be no reaſon to fear an enquiry into the manner; if improperly, it becomes doubly a duty to make the diſcovery, becauſe the honour of the crown is not only concerned, but what is of ſtill greater importance, the proſperity of the nation.

To this it was anſwered, that if an application had been now made, for an additional ſum of money to make good any deficiency in the civil liſt eſtabliſhment, an enquiry into the cauſes of it, would be natural and juſtifiable, and it would be but reaſonable, that the miniſter, in ſuch a circumſtance, ſhould give ſatisfaction as to the exceſs, and ſhew the reaſons why the proviſion was not ſufficient; but, that until ſuch a requiſition was made, it would be untimely, improper, diſreſpectful to the crown, and unjuſt to enter into any examination of the Royal expences. That a certain ſpecified ſum of money is allotted annually for the ſupport of the civil liſt, and that it is not even pretended, that while the expences are confined within the ſtipulated ſum, there can be the minuteſt pretence for ſcrutinizing the diſburſements. How then is it known, that there has been the ſmalleſt exceſs in the courſe of the paſt year? how is it known, that a ſhilling of it has been improperly applied? or how is it even known, that there may not have been a conſiderable ſaving made in the expenditures?

That the argument brought on the other ſide, to prove the neceſſity of an enquiry, becauſe a large ſum had been voted laſt year to ſupply a deficiency, had quite a different effect from what it was intended for; that as it had been then granted freely, without any enquiry, it was a proof of ſuch confidence in the Houſe, and of its being convinced, as well that the demand was reaſonable, as that the money would have been properly applied, that it precluded every motive that could be urged for an enquiry at preſent. That it was now become the popular mode of language, to charge, or inſinuate, every act to be the effect of corruption, and to arraign the principles, or call in queſtion the independency of the repreſentatives; but that, however the ſpreading of theſe notions may anſwer the purpoſes of party, or of particular men, no perſon, in his ſober ſenſes, could imagine, that the H—— of C——s could be guilty of a perfidy to its conſtituents, or would wantonly laviſh away thoſe treaſures to deſtroy, which are notoriouſly collected to promote, the happineſs of the people.

That upon the whole, as the civil liſt is entirely the revenue of the crown, the crown has a right to diſpoſe of it at will. If future applications are made for additional ſupplies, the expenditure may then be examined with propriety. That there are nine years accounts now lying upon the table, and the account now demanded, even if voted to be brought in, being neceſſarily made up, not for a quarter day, but for an unuſual time, could not poſſibly be ready for inſpection this ſeſſion. It was therefore hoped that the motion would be rejected, and that all enquiries into the civil liſt expences ſhould be waved, till future aids were applied for.

The miniſter, who had been called upon to pledge himſelf, that in his time, the expenditure of the crown ſhould not exceed its income, refuſed to engage abſolutely; but promiſed that he would adviſe the greateſt œconomy to be uſed in every department, and that the diſburſements ſhould be ſo cautiouſly attended to, as not to exceed the ſtated revenue, except where the utility of the exceſs would be ſo evident, as to make it certain of approbation. This motion of oppoſition had the fate of the reſt.

Nothing had yet been done in the affairs of the colonies; but a petition having been now preſented by the American merchants, ſetting forth the great loſſes they ſuſtained, and the fatal effects of the late laws, which, for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue in the colonies, had impoſed duties upon goods exported from Great Britain thither; the miniſtry March 5. thought it proper to bring in a bill for the repeal of ſo much of the late act, paſſed in the ſeventh of his preſent Majeſty, as related to the impoſing of a duty on paper, painters colours, and glaſs; the tax upon tea, which was laid on by the ſame act, being ſtill to be continued.

The motives aſſigned for the bringing in of this bill, were the dangerous combinations which theſe duties had given birth to beyond the Atlantic, and the diſſatisfaction they had created at home,

home, among the merchants who traded to the colonies; which made this matter an object of the moſt ſerious conſideration. It was remarkable, upon this occaſion, that the miniſter condemned theſe duties in the groſs, and the law by which they were founded, as ſo abſurd and prepoſterous, that it muſt aſtoniſh every reaſonable man, how they could have originated in a Britiſh legiſlature; yet, notwithſtanding this deciſive ſentence, propoſed a repeal of but a part of the law, and ſtill continued the duty upon tea; leſt they ſhould be thought to give way to the American ideas, and to take away the impoſitions, as having been contrary to the rights of the colonies.

On the other ſide it was moved to amend the motion, and that the act, which laid on theſe duties, ſhould be totally repealed. To this it was objected, that the colonies, inſtead of deſerving additional inſtances of tenderneſs, did not deſerve the inſtance then ſhewn, for their reſolutions became more violent than ever; that their aſſociations, inſtead of ſupplicating, proceeded to dictate, and grew at laſt to ſuch a height of temerity, that adminiſtration could not, for its own credit, go as far as it might incline, to gratify their expectations; that was the tax under conſideration to be wholly aboliſhed, it would not either excite their gratitude or re-eſtabliſh their tranquillity; they would ſet the abolition to the account, not of the goodneſs, but of the fears of government, and upon a ſuppoſition that we were to be terrified into any conceſſion, they would make freſh demands, and riſe in their turbulence, inſtead of returning to their duty. Experience, fatal experience, has proved this to be their diſpoſition. We repealed the ſtamp-act to comply with their deſires; and what has been the conſequence? Has the repeal taught them obedience; has our lenity inſpired them with moderation? On the contrary, that very lenity, has encouraged them to inſult our authority, to diſpute our rights, and to aim at independent government.

Can it then be proper, in ſuch circumſtances, while they deny our legal power to tax them, to acquieſce in the argument of illegality, and by the repeal of the whole law, to give up that power? Thus, to betray ourſelves, out of compliment to them, and through a wiſh of rendering more than juſtice to America, reſign the controuling ſupremacy of England.—By no means; the propereſt time to exert our right of taxation, is, when the right is refuſed. To temporize is to yield, and the authority of the mother country, if it is now unſupported, will, in reality, be relinquiſhed for ever.

It was ſaid, that there was great ſtreſs laid, both within and without doors, upon the advantages of our traffick with America, and that the leaſt interruption of the cuſtomary intercourſe, was held up in the moſt terrifying colours to the kingdom; but that there were the beſt reaſons to believe, that the aſſociations not to buy Britiſh goods, would ſpeedily deſtroy themſelves; for the Americans, to diſtreſs us, would not long perſevere

ſevere in injuring themſelves; they are already weary of giving an advanced price for the commodities they are obliged to purchaſe; and after all the hardſhips, under which they ſay their commerce groans, it is ſtill obviouſly their intereſt not to commence manufacturers. It was allowed to be true, that our exports to America had fallen very much of late; and that in the year 1768, they exceeded thoſe of 1769, by the prodigious ſum of 744,000l. they amounting in the former to 2,378,000l. and in the latter, only to 1,634,000l. but this great diſproportion was accounted for, by ſuppoſing, that the non-importation which enſued, being then foreſeen by the importers, they prepared for it, by laying in a double quantity of goods.

As to the particular duty to be continued upon tea, it was ſaid, that the Americans had no reaſon to find fault; becauſe, when that was laid, another was taken off, which obliged them to pay near a ſhilling in the pound upon an average, whereas the preſent only impoſes three-pence; therefore, as America in this article feels an eaſe of nine-pence per pound, ſhe cannot properly accuſe us of oppreſſion, eſpecially as every ſeſſion has of late been productive of material advantages to her, either in bounties, free-ports, or other conſiderable indulgences.

On the other ſide, many of the general arguments which we have formerly given upon this ſubject, both as to the right and the expediency of our levying taxes, were again repeated, and the whole proceedings with regard to America were reiterated, and became the ſubject of the ſevereſt animadverſion. The miniſter obſerved, that the taxes were abſurd—How came he to ſupport the adminiſtration that impoſed them? How came he not to have diſcovered this abſurdity earlier? All the world had been ſenſible of it, and the repeal of the act had been frequently propoſed. That repeal was refuſed, as they were reſolved not to relax in favour of America, whilſt America denied the right. Has America acknowledged it? Have they yet departed from their combination? The miniſters (ſaid they) condemn the conceſſions of their predeceſſors; yet they begin themſelves by conceſſion; with this only difference, that theirs is without grace, benignity, or policy; and that they yield after a vexatious ſtruggle. That every reaſon given for the repeal of a part of this act, muſt extend, not only with equal, but with greater force to the whole. That the only cauſe aſſigned for not repealing the whole, was to preſerve the preamble, becauſe it maintains the right of taxing the Americans; an argument totally futile and ridiculous, as there are two poſitive laws declaratory of that right, and there are many other taxes at this moment exiſting, in exerciſe of the right; ſo that as the miſchiefs occaſioned by the act in queſtion, have at length been acknowledged by the other ſide, no abſurdity can be more glaring, than their pretence for making only a partial repeal.

That a partial repeal, inſtead of producing any benefit to the mother-country, will be a real grievance; a certain expence to ourſelves, as well as a ſource of perpetual diſcontent to the colonies. By continuing the trifling tax upon

tea,

tea, while we take off the duties upon painters colours, paper and glaſs, we keep up the whole eſtabliſhment of the cuſtom-houſes in America, with their long hydra-headed trains of dependants, and yet cut off the very channels through which their voracious appetites are to be glutted. In fact, the tea duty will by no means anſwer the charge of collecting it, and the deficiencies muſt naturally be made up out of the coffers of this country, ſo that this wiſe meaſure of a partial repeal is to plunder ourſelves, while it oppreſſes our fellow-ſubjects, and all for the mere purpoſe of preſerving a paltry preamble, which is utterly uſeleſs and unneceſſary.

That Parliament had plighted its faith to the Eaſt India company, to remove the duty of 25 per cent. from teas, in order that the company might be enabled to ſell them upon terms equally low with the Dutch, whoſe moderation in price conſtantly obtained a preference at every market. That the 25 per cent. was indeed taken off accordingly, but what was done with one hand was undone by the other; a freſh duty was laid on the commodity, and laid in ſuch a manner, that it muſt operate as an abſolute prohibition to the ſale of their teas through every part of the extenſive continent of Engliſh America, where they were before in general eſtimation. That as a proof of this aſſertion, the teas ſent to America in the year 1768, amounted to no leſs than 132000l. whereas in 1769, they amounted to no more than 44000l. and probably this year, they will not exceed a quarter of that ſum, as the proceedings here are hourly becoming more and more repugnant to the minds of the colonies, and as agreements have been lately entered into for the abſolute diſuſe of that article. In juſtice therefore to the Eaſt-India company, who have ſo conſiderable a ſtake in the national welfare, and pay ſo liberally to the ſupport of government, the promiſe made to them ought to be diſcharged with the moſt punctual fidelity—that a diſcontinuance of the 25 per cent. on their teas was not a diſcharge of that promiſe; it was only to be diſcharged by enabling them to ſell upon terms as reaſonable as the Dutch.

It was added, that as it ſeemed probable that a rupture between England and her old enemies, was at no great diſtance, it would be acting wiſely in adminiſtration, to reconcile our domeſtic diviſions, and to regain the confidence of our colonies, before ſuch an event took place. That at the ſame time that the act in queſtion was diametrically repugnant to all the principles of commerce, there was not the ſmalleſt plea of utility to be urged in its defence; that even upon the principle of a ſpendthrift, if immediate profit was only to be conſidered, and all other conſequences laid by, it had not that ſordid recommendation; its whole produce, in its utmoſt extent, not exceeding 16000l. a year, which was no more than ſufficient to bear the expences that attended it. Let us then diſmiſs this pitiful *preamble* tax, and make the repeal total, unleſs the miniſters would convince us, that a proviſion for their new cuſtom-houſe inſtruments beyond the Atlantic, is the only motive for this ſhameleſs profuſion of the public treaſure.

Such were ſome of the arguments upon

upon this intereſting queſtion; and it was remarkable upon this occaſion, that ſeveral gentlemen in office oppoſed the motion, even as it originally ſtood. The reaſons given for this conduct were chiefly theſe; of conſiſtency on the part of parliament, the general obſtinacy of the Americans, and the violences committed in different parts of that continent, particularly at Boſton. The queſtion for the amendment being put, it was rejected by a conſiderable majority, the numbers being 204 to 142; the original motion was afterwards carried without a diviſion.

In the midſt of this ſeaſon of heat and diſcuſſion, which in a greater or leſſer degree was extended to every part of the kingdom, a bill of the greateſt benefit to the conſtitution and importance to the nation, was brought into the Houſe of Commons, by a leading member of the oppoſition; and though chiefly conducted by thoſe adverſe to adminiſtration, yet was alſo received by many who had always ſupported that ſyſtem, and therefore happily paſſed into a law. This bill was entitled, *An Act for regulating the proceedings of the Houſe of Commons, on controverted elections*, and is generally known by the name of the Grenville Bill, from the late Mr. George Grenville, who brought it into the houſe. The miniſter oppoſed this bill, with ſome other perſons, who uſed to be very prevalent; in this inſtance, however, they were unſucceſsful.

March 7.

It will be proper to lay before our readers, a few of the cauſes that were aſſigned for the bringing in, or that made it neceſſary to paſs ſuch a bill, by which they will be the better enabled to judge of its utility.

Formerly, it was alledged that the trials of conteſted elections had been always by a ſelect committee, chiefly compoſed of the moſt learned and experienced of the houſe; and whilſt this cuſtom continued, the litigant parties, and the nation at large, were generally well ſatisfied with the deciſions; but by degrees the committees of elections having been enlarged, and all who came having voices, a ſhameful partiality prevailed, ſo that for a remedy, during the time that Mr. Onſlow was ſpeaker, the admirable order with which he conducted buſineſs, induced ſuch as wiſhed for a candid trial, to be heard at the bar of the houſe.

This method of determining conteſted elections, was, however, found to be very defective, and faulty in numberleſs inſtances, which was principally owing to the extraordinary number of the Judges, there not being ſo numerous a judicature in the world; and theſe not being bound by any tie, either by the giving of their oath, or their honour, to prevent any ſecret bias from operating on them, were led by friendſhip or party connection, contrary to the rules of equity and right, and to the making of the moſt partial deciſions. Such an unlimited diſcretionary power muſt always be ſubject to numberleſs abuſes; but in this particular inſtance, the greatneſs of the number gave a ſanction to partiality and injuſtice; for they not only kept one another in countenance, but the crime was ſuppoſed to be divided into ſo many ſhares, that while they were encouraged by the force of example to oppoſe the

ſenſe

ſenſe of their conviction, they looked upon their injuſtice to be diminiſhed in proportion to their numbers, and each at length thought his ſhare of the guilt to be ſo inconſiderable, as ſcarcely to coſt him a reflection.

By this means, the ſuffrages of the people were wantonly ſported with, and their moſt important and ſacred birthright, that of chuſing their repreſentatives, violated with impunity, and without a poſſibility of redreſs. At the ſame time, the method of trying theſe queſtions at the bar, made them an inſuperable obſtruction to all other public buſineſs; and eſpecially in the firſt ſeſſion of a new parliament, they took up ſo much time, that it was almoſt a matter of ſurprize how the houſe could attend to any thing elſe. Nor could any thing be more irkſome to the members in general, than this mode of deciſion in election matters, as they were continually teized by applications from the contending parties for their attendance; and though their attendance was all that was avowedly required, the application tacitly included a requiſition of their vote and intereſt; ſo that whatever part they took, even though they abſented themſelves and gave no opinion, which was generally done when there was no immediate connexion, ſtill it was a ſource of diſlike, if not of enmity: beſides, though cuſtom and example had given a ſanction to the acting contrary to conviction, and it was become ſo general, that there was frequently a kind of real neceſſity for going along with a particular party or connexion in opinion, the mind muſt, notwithſtanding, frequently revolt at it, and regret that there was any occaſion for ſuch a neceſſity. To all which may be added, that as it is always ſuppoſed that a miniſter cannot ſubſiſt in this country without a majority to ſupport him in parliament, ſo in every caſe of conteſted election (and ſuch caſes might be multiplied in any degree that was thought proper) the repreſentation muſt finally come into his hands; and inſtead of the members being returned by the free voice of the people, they would be eventually appointed by adminiſtration.

The plan of this bill was excellent, and was laid down upon the conſtitutional idea of trials by jury. Upon a petition being preſented, and a day appointed to hear the merits, and for the petitioners, witneſſes, and council to attend, the houſe on that day is to be counted; and if one hundred members are not preſent, it is to adjourn until ſo many are aſſembled, at which time the names of the members in the houſe are to be put into ſix boxes or glaſſes, to be drawn alternately, and read by the ſpeaker, till forty-nine are drawn; the ſitting members and petitioners may alſo nominate one each. Liſts of the forty-nine are then to be given to the ſitting member, the petitioners, their council, agents, &c. who, with the clerk, are to withdraw, and to ſtrike off one alternately, beginning on the part of the petitioners, till the number be reduced to thirteen; who, with the two nominees, are to be ſworn a ſelect committee, to determine the matter in diſpute. This ſelect committee is impowered to ſend for perſons, papers, and records; to examine witneſſes, and to determine finally: and the houſe thereupon

upon is to confirm or alter the return, or iſſue a new writ for a new election.

An event which took place a few days after, as it renewed all the heat and debate within doors, ſo it added new force to the ill humour and diſcontent without, and became a general ſubject of diſcuſſion throughout the kingdom. This was the addreſs, remonſtrance, and petition of the livery and corporation of the city of London, in common hall aſſembled, to the king; praying for the diſſolution of parliament, and the removal of evil miniſters. A piece as remarkable for the freedom and boldneſs of the ſentiments which it conveyed, as for the extraordinary terms in which they were expreſſed; and which had like, in its conſequences, to have been productive of the moſt violent, and perhaps dangerous meaſures.

Among other paſſages in this remonſtrance, it was aſſerted, that the only judge removeable at the pleaſure of the crown, had been diſmiſſed from his high office, for defending in parliament the laws and the conſtitution. That under the ſame ſecret and malign influence, which through each ſucceſſive adminiſtration had defeated every good, and ſuggeſted every bad intention, the majority of the H—— of C——s had deprived the people of their deareſt rights. That the deciſion on the Middleſex election, was a deed more ruinous in its conſequences, than the levying of ſhip-money by Charles the Firſt, or the diſpenſing power aſſumed by James the Second. A deed which muſt vitiate all the proceedings of this P———t; for the acts of the legiſlature itſelf can no more be valid without a legal H—— of C——s, than without a legal Prince upon the throne. That repreſentatives of the people are eſſential to the making of laws; and there is a time, when it is morally demonſtrable that men ceaſe to be repreſentatives. That time is now arrived, the preſent H—— of C——s do not repreſent the people.

It was ſaid, in the anſwer, which has been deemed by ſome to have been uncommonly harſh, that the contents of the remonſtrance could not but be conſidered, as diſreſpectful to Majeſty, injurious to the parliament, and irreconcileable to the principles of the conſtitution. The remonſtrance was delivered by the Lord Mayor, who was attended by the ſheriffs and other city officers in their formalities, together with a few of the aldermen, and a great body of the common council: the cavalcade of coaches being attended by a prodigious concourſe of people to St. James's, whoſe ſhouts of approbation nearly ſhook the adjoining ſtreets; a circumſtance that did not leſſen the indignation and animoſity of thoſe, who being thoroughly ſatisfied with the meaſures of government themſelves, conſidered the whole proceeding as the effect of faction, riot, and licentiouſneſs.

A motion was made on the following day, for an addreſs, that a copy of the remonſtrance, as well as of his Majeſty's anſwer, ſhould be laid before the houſe. This motion was vigorouſly oppoſed. The debate was long and violent, and ſtrong threats were made uſe of on one ſide, and as daringly urged to the execution by the other. Upon this occaſion, the late Mr. Beckford, March 15.

Beckford, who was then lord mayor, avowed the part which he had taken in the remonſtrance, which he not only juſtified, but ſeemed to glory in. He ſaid, it was he, who put the queſtion in the court of common council, and common hall, and, though he had authority to put a negative upon the court of aldermen, in that caſe he would not do it: He was the great criminal, he ſaid, and ſtood forth from the reſt; the P——t was charged with corruption, the remonſtrance ſaid ſo, the fact was now to be proved, and he was ready to abide the iſſue. He was ſeconded by the ſheriffs, and one of the city members, who juſtified the remonſtrance, and acknowledged the ſhare they had in it; ſaid, that though they were the perſons moſt immediately intereſted in any cenſure that might be paſſed upon it, they did not want to ſhelter themſelves in concealment; they were ready and willing to enter into the merits of the remonſtrance, either then, or at any other time; and were no leſs ſatisfied with regard to the juſtice, than the expediency of the meaſure.

Many other gentlemen, who oppoſed the motion, went upon different ground, and ſeveral of the moſt moderate in oppoſition, who thought the principles right upon which the remonſtrance was founded, highly diſapproved of the terms in which it was conveyed. It was ſaid, that the Houſe of Commons, being accuſed in the remonſtrance, the motion tended to put the criminal in the place of the judge. That it was irregular to call for the remonſtrance, without calling for the petitions, the neglect of which gave riſe to it. That the houſe was not competent in the caſe, becauſe it had no power but what it derived from its conſtituents.

The injuſtice of cenſuring any part of the people, for the exerciſe of a right, in which they are warranted by the conſtitution; which is ſupported by the dictates of reaſon, the authority of precedents, and the poſitive declaration of our laws, was largely entered upon. Our ſole conſideration, is ſimply, whether the people have or have not a right to petition; whether they are, or are not, legally authorized to lay their grievances before the throne, where-ever they imagine themſelves oppreſſed; and whether all proſecutions at law, for the exerciſe of this privilege, is not expreſsly prohibited, in that palladium of public liberty, the Bill of Rights.

Among the many bleſſings ariſing to the kingdom from the revolution, the privilege of complaining to the throne, aſſerted, not acquired at that time, without the danger of puniſhment, is one of the nobleſt; the people in this reſpect are the ſole judges of the neceſſity for petitioning.—It is as much a part of their right, as it is a part of the royal prerogative to aſſemble Parliaments, or to exerciſe any other power warranted by the conſtitution. As this is truly the caſe, with what ſhadow of propriety, with what colour of reaſon, do we arrogate a liberty of examining their proceedings? with what countenance do we fly in the face of the laws, and confidently aſſert that they ſhall be puniſhed, for what the laws peremptorily declare, that they ſhall not even undergo a proſecution? Even admitting, on the preſent queſtion, that the people have been miſtaken,

that

that they have erred, that there are in reality no grievances to complain of, and that the manner of their remonſtrance is as diſreſpectful, as the matter of it is unjuſt; ſtill, as the laws poſitively pronounce their right of petitioning, and their exemption from conſequent proſecution, we are precluded from every enquiry into their conduct. They may be indiſcreet, they may be warm, they may be turbulent; but let us not be raſh, unwarrantable, and arbitrary. Let us not, while we are ſo nicely attentive to the errors of others, ruſh into palpable illegalities ourſelves. Our power is great—but the power of the laws is much greater.

If they were to credit report; and they had nothing elſe now before them for any part of the proceeding, the anſwer to the remonſtrance, from the throne, did not ſo much condemn any indecency in the remonſtrance, as it ſeemed to ſtrike at the right of petitioning itſelf, and ſuppoſed that the granting ſuch petitions would be ruinous to the conſtitution; which went not to the mode, but to the ſubſtance of all ſuch petitions; this evidently left the ſubject without any hope of redreſs; and conſequently the right of petitioning for diſſolution of parliament, recognized by the houſe, becomes in effect a dead letter.

It was obſerved, that one of the capital errors of James the Second's reign, was his puniſhment of the ſeven Biſhops for petitioning.—Similar cauſes muſt always produce ſimilar effects.—The people may bear injury and oppreſſion for a long time; but they will prefer annihilation to chains. The preſent meaſures ſhew, that the principle upon which the rights of the people were violated in the Middleſex election, is to be ſupported in all its conſequences, and carried to its utmoſt extent. The ſame ſpirit, which violated the freedom of election, now invades the declaration and bill of rights, and threatens to puniſh the ſubject for exerciſing a privilege, hitherto undiſputed, of petitioning the crown. The grievances of the people are aggravated by inſults; their complaints not merely diſregarded, but checked by authority; and every one of thoſe acts againſt which they remonſtrated, confirmed in the final reſort, by a deciſive approbation. In ſuch circumſtances, what are they to do? or rather, what is not to be dreaded from their deſperation?

The inexpediency, and perhaps danger, of ſtill increaſing the public ill-humour and diſcontent, by taking violent meaſures againſt ſo reſpectable a body, as the corporations and citizens of London, was particularly inſiſted upon; and the apprehended conſequences, painted in the ſtrongeſt colours. It was ſaid, that great city, had upon numberleſs occaſions, and in the moſt trying circumſtances, proved herſelf the true friend to freedom; the undaunted ſupporter of juſtice, and the invincible champion of our glorious conſtitution.—A meaſure of this nature would at any time be extremely injudicious; but in a period like the preſent, was big with a thouſand dangers. The metropolis is compoſed of the wealthieſt citizens in the Britiſh dominions, their number is great, their influence prodigious, and their proceedings are, in general, the rules of action for all the inferior corporations in the kingdom. To brand them therefore at any time with a mark of ob-

loquy, would be to render an extenſive ſhare of the people diſſatisfied, either with the equity or moderation of government—It is to make that very part of the community, to which in the hour of public exigence we fly for aſſiſtance, from which we ſupplicate our loans, and obtain the eſſential ſinews of political ſtrength, our declared and confirmed enemies; and out of a blind reſentment to them, to commit a manifeſt outrage upon ourſelves.

This would at any time be the conſequence of offending the city of London: but in the preſent caſe, the evils are infinitely more complicated and alarming. To cenſure the citizens, for what nine tenths of the whole empire conſider as an act of the moſt exalted virtue, is to rouze the indignation of every honeſt ſubject in the Britiſh empire. It is to aggravate the fury of a diſcontent, already too pregnant with danger, and to open a ſcene of horror, that will not cloſe perhaps, but on the total overthrow of the conſtitution. How then is it poſſible, that while the minds of the people are agitated almoſt to madneſs, any gentleman can perſevere in a continued ſucceſſion of inflammatory meaſures, and hourly pour oil on the flame of that diſcord, which already blazes but too fiercely in this unfortunate country.

It was ſaid on the other ſide, that though the right of petitioning was undoubted; law, reaſon, and neceſſity required, that the petitioners ſhould be under the reſtriction of certain ſalutary limitations; that they ſhould be influenced by truth, and guided by decency; that the matter of the petitions ſhould be real, and the manner reſpectful to the ſovereign. That without theſe reſtrictions, the moſt treaſonable matter, the moſt virulent libel upon the crown, or the conſtitution, might be covered by the ſpecious name of petition; while Majeſty, under that pretence, was liable to be hourly inſulted, and obliged to ſubmit to the moſt groundleſs cenſures, and to ſuffer the moſt ſhameful reproaches. That under this licence our foreign foes, or our domeſtic enemies, may at any time ſtir up a multitude to complain of grievances that never exiſted, and to make requiſitions of the moſt extraordinary, or moſt dangerous tendency. That they may humbly beſeech the Prince to abdicate, and pray that he may be graciouſly pleaſed, to transfer his ſcepter to the expelled family; or if the ſovereign ſhould happen to catch their prejudices, and thereby acquire a conſiderable ſhare of popularity, they may perhaps wiſh, in the headlong vehemence of their zeal, to ſee him ſeated on an arbitrary throne; and in a conſtitutional remonſtrance like the preſent object of debate, patriotically deſire him not only to diſſolve, but to annihilate his Parliaments.

Thus our conſtitution may be totally deſtroyed, becauſe there is no law to puniſh, no authority to reſtrain, and no power whatever of withholding the licentiouſneſs of petitioners; yet ſuch muſt be the conſequences in a ſtate like ours, if every thing in the form of a petition was ſanctified from the examination of the laws; and on account of its form, to be admitted as a conſtitutional act of propriety.

It was ſaid that moderation had been much talked of, and recommended; but that the numberleſs indignities which the houſe had of late experienced, proceeded from

an

an exceſs of lenity and moderation; that becauſe they would not puniſh, the enemies of order ſuppoſed that they dared not; hence in proportion to lenity on the one hand, licentiouſueſs grew audacious on the other: That they were hourly abuſed in the public prints, which formerly trembled at the bare apprehenſion of their reſentment, and the preſs teemed with the groſſeſt libels on their determinations. Thus ſedition was at length rendered ſo courageous, that the Livery of London, with the chief magiſtrate at their head, had now the temerity, not only to ſollicit their diſſolution, but to declare in direct poſitive terms, that they are not the repreſentatives of the people—That moderation in ſuch circumſtances was out of the queſtion: that in times of infinitely more danger than the preſent, inſtead of ſuppoſing that the maintenance of its own dignity was a dangerous meaſure, that Houſe looked upon a ſpirited exertion of its authority, to be not only the moſt noble, but the moſt politic conduct it could purſue. That if they ſubmit to the preſent daring inſult, and crouch under an outrage of ſo dangerous a nature, not only their own dignity will be at an end; but the conſtitution deſtroyed, the whole body of the people deprived at once of their repreſentatives, and every act which has been paſſed ſince the time of election muſt be utterly without force.

That the ſole queſtion now was, whether they were a parliament, or not; if they were, what time could be ſo particularly neceſſary to ſhew their authority, as the preſent, when the Livery of London had confidently declared at the throne that they were not. That if they were a Houſe, they muſt prove themſelves reſpectable; if they were not, they had no right to deliberate; their aſſembling muſt have been illegal. That much had been ſaid about the danger of irritating the people; but theſe gentlemen did not recollect, that the people of England were at preſent comprized within them walls, and until their legal diſſolution, could have no real exiſtence as a body any where without them: that the nation had choſen them as its agents for a term of years; that during that term they were virtually the nation. If they betrayed their truſt, or proved unworthy of farther confidence, the people may diſcard them indignantly at the expiration of the term; but while they ſat there, they were bound by and anſwerable for their acts.

That with regard to what had been thrown out about the ſeven Biſhops in James the Second's reign; the caſe was not at all applicable: Their petition was entirely upon the point of religion, was couched in terms the moſt reſpectful to the throne, and delivered with as much privacy as poſſible to the ſovereign. Whereas the remonſtrance in queſtion, denies the authority of parliament, inſults the throne, and is delivered with all the circumſtances of tumultuous parade, that can be calculated to terrify the minds of the peaceable, and inflame the paſſions of every miſguided member of the community.

After long debates, the motion was carried by a majority, of conſiderably more than two to one. The papers being laid before the Houſe, and the journals and other records examined, freſh debates aroſe, upon a motion being made

for an adereſs to his Majeſty, and another for the concurrence of the Houſe of Lords to the addreſs. Theſe motions met with great oppoſition, and very long debates enſued. The legality of petitioning for a diſſolution of Parliament was much diſcuſſed, and it was inſiſted, that it could not be illegal, to recommend the doing of a legal act.

The cenſure contained in this addreſs, they alledged was conformable neither to the equity nor dignity of Parliament; not conformable to equity, becauſe no body of men could be competent to paſs a cenſure on thoſe who accuſed them; and that if thoſe who preſented the remonſtrance were not puniſhable at common law, they were not criminal, and if not criminal ought not to be cenſured: the addreſs was not conformable to the dignity of Parliament, becauſe it imputed an heavy crime, and propoſed no ſort of puniſhment; which was to ſhew a weak and feminine reſentment, altogether unworthy of their ſituation, and miſerably ſhort of the arguments that were uſed to ſupport that meaſure.

To the application for the concurrence of the Lords, it was objected, that ſuch an act would preclude them from being judges, if any impeachment ſhould afterwards come before them. Both the motions were however carried by a prodigious majority; and the addreſs having received the concurrence of the Lords, at a conference,

23d. was accordingly jointly preſented.

Great indignation was expreſſed in the addreſſes, at the contents of the remonſtrance, which was charged with being expreſſed in terms, contrary to that grateful and affectionate reſpect due to his Majeſty; with aſperſing and calumniating one of the branches of the legiſlature, and expreſly denying the legality of the preſent Parliament, and the validity of its proceedings.

The preſenting of petitions to the throne, was aſſerted to have been at all times an undoubted right; the free enjoyment of which was reſtored at the revolution and continued ſince; and it was with the deepeſt concern, that the exerciſe of ſo important and valuable a right, was now ſeen ſo groſly perverted, by being applied to the purpoſe, not of preſerving, but of overturning the conſtitution; and of propagating doctrines, which, if generally adopted, muſt be fatal to the peace of the kingdom, and which tend to the ſubverſion of all lawful authority. Thanks were returned for the anſwer made to the remonſtrance, which was preſented as a freſh proof of a determined perſeverance, in adhering to the principles of the conſtitution. Some cenſures were thrown out, againſt the inſidious ſuggeſtions of ill-deſigning men, and the unjuſtifiable exceſſes of a few miſguided perſons, who were in this inſtance ſeduced from their duty; and the confidence placed in the people in general, was applauded and juſtified.

CHAP. IX.

State of affairs in Ireland, at the meeting of the new parliament. Augmentation bill paſſed. Privy-Council money bill rejected. Supplies raiſed in the uſual manner. Lord Lieutenant's ſpeech and proteſt; parliament prorogued. Conſequences thereof. Motion made here for the Iriſh papers; rejected. Motion, and reſolutions, relative to American affairs; over ruled. Bill for reverſing the adjudications relative to the Middleſex election. Debates on the anſwer to the remonſtrance of the city of London. Reſolutions propoſed in the Houſe of Lords relative to the colonies. King's ſpeech. Parliament breaks up.

SOME late tranſactions in Ireland, having thrown that country into a ſtate of general diſorder and diſcontent, occaſioned a propoſal on this ſide, for a parliamentary enquiry into the cauſes and nature of them. We have before ſeen the ſanguine hopes and expectations that were formed in that kingdom, upon the paſſing of the octennial bill, and the degree of popularity which the preſent deputy had gained upon the ſtrength of that favourite meaſure.

The great expences which attended the general election, had ſomewhat however abated their ſatisfaction. The perſons who held power for many years there, thought the conſtant and unuſual reſidence of the Lord Lieutenant, was intended ſolely for the deſtruction of their power and influence. A ſtrong oppoſition was prepared. But things ſtill wore a placid outward form; and nothing appeared on the meeting of the new parliament but what promiſed harmony and good humour. The houſes ſeemed to vye with each other, in their expreſſions of duty and gratitude to the throne, and of reſpect and regard to the Lord Lieutenant. This ſeaſon of ſunſhine was rightly judged to be the proper time, for the making of another experiment to carry into execution the bill for the augmentation of the forces, which had failed of ſucceſs at the breaking up of the laſt parliament.

Oct. 17. 1769.

A meſſage was accordingly ſent, recommending this meaſure in the ſtrongeſt terms from the throne, as a matter which his Majeſty had extremely at heart, not only as neceſſary for the honour of the crown, but for the peace and ſecurity of that kingdom. This meſſage likewiſe contained a promiſe from the throne, that if the augmentation took place, a number of effective troops, not leſs than 12,000 men, officers included, ſhould at all times, except in caſes of invaſion or rebellion in Great Britain, be kept within the kingdom for its better defence.

The propoſed augmentation, was from 12,000, the former eſtabliſhment, to 15,235 men, officers included; the ſtricteſt œconomy was promiſed to be obſerved in this ſervice. The augmentation was to be made by an increaſe of the common men, without any additional corps or greater number of officers; and it was further propoſed, that

as the ſeveral general officers who now compoſed the military ſtaff in that country, ſhould happen to die or be provided for, the number ſhould be reduced, and conſiſt of no more afterwards than a commander in chief, and five general Officers. This promiſe was the more uſefully applied, as the ſtaff upon that military eſtabliſhment was exceſſively loaded, and amounted nearly to 30,000l. a year; and beſides being encumbered with an unneceſſary number of general officers, moſt of theſe were abſentees, who did no duty; and the number reſident in the kingdom, were ſcarcely ſufficient to hold boards, and to go through the other neceſſary parts of the ſervice.

A good many perſevered in the oppoſition by which this augmentation had been loſt in the former parliament. They ſaid that ſuch a requiſition ſeemed unuſual and unneceſſary in a time of profound peace. That the military eſtabliſhment in that kingdom, had been long and juſtly complained of, for being conducted upon a moſt expenſive, ineffective, and ruinous ſyſtem. The nation was already loaded with the enormous annual expence of near half a million ſterling, for the ſupport of a nominal body of troops of 12,000 men, of which almoſt one fourth were commiſſioned and non-commiſſioned Officers; the number of regiments having been gradually increaſed from 25 to 42, with a prodigious increaſe of expence, without any addition to the number of effective men, or of efficacy to the military eſtabliſhment. Notwithſtanding this vaſt expence, which ſhould at leaſt have effectually provided for the ſecurity of the nation, what with the regiments that were employed abroad upon garriſon duty, and the great deficiencies in the number at home, the internal force ſcarcely amounted to 8,000 men.

Such a miſapplication of the public money (it was ſaid by thoſe who oppoſed the meaſure) called therefore much more loudly for enquiry and redreſs, than for a new grant. The public expences in that country, loaded beſides with a debt, for their circumſtances heavy, and incumbered with penſions, to the amount of near 100,000l. annually, were already an intolerable burden to the people; and much more than they can afford, while the diſcouragements under which their commerce labours are continued. Such however was the favourable diſpoſition of the majority at this time to government, or ſuch their ſenſe of the neceſſity of the meaſure towards the common defence, that notwithſtanding a ſtrong oppoſition within, and its being rather unpopular without doors, the Augmentation Bill was carried through, and paſſed in a very few days.

This apparent union of ſentiments, good humour and harmony, between the governor and governed, was ſoon interrupted. A money bill, which had originated and been framed in the privy-council, was brought to the Houſe of Commons; a meaſure, which, though in ſtrictneſs legal, had been always a matter of violent altercation at the beginning of every parliament, at which time only it was uſed, in order to keep up a right claimed by the council under an act of Henry the VIIth, called Poyning's law, by which no bills are to paſs in Ireland, which have not been firſt certified from the privy-council there.

there. It was asserted, that besides the ancient practice, the very last parliament had passed such a bill, as well as the long parliament which had preceded it; that it was not a bill of any serious supply, but a mere matter of form, and that by the original law, no difference was made in the power of the council, between money bills and others. But by the opposition, now grown to a majority, it was represented as so flagrant a violation of their most essential and inherent rights, that it could not possibly be admitted, without a total sacrifice of them. It was evident, they said, that if the granting of money as a free gift for the support of government, was not vested in the Commons, they could no longer be considered as representatives of the people; and that the power of conferring favours on the crown, and obtaining benefits for the latter, being thus totally at an end, they could no longer act as a medium to preserve the connection, or support the confidence between them. That the framers of a money bill are to be considered as the givers of the money; and that the reserving only an affirmative or negative to the Commons, would be reducing them simply to the state of registers of the edicts of the privy-council. That the privy council represent no man, nor body of men, and consequently cannot tax the people; that they themselves are represented in parliament, where all taxes must originate, and where they are equally bound with all others, and by the same authority.

Nov. 21. The Bill was accordingly rejected; and in the vote for the rejection, the reason assigned, was its not having originated in the House of Commons. This objection did not impede the national supply; another money bill was passed in the usual form, in the most liberal manner, and with the greatest unanimity.

The cordiality and unanimity shewn upon this occasion, by which they trusted solely to the honour of government, and provided fully for all its necessities, before they proceeded to any part of the national business, greatly, as they said, enhanced the merit of the act. The rejected bill provided only for the expenditure of three months, the present for the expences of two years, and the supply granted, amounted to 2,168,681 l. No inconsiderable sum, if we consider the circumstances of the country as they are commonly represented.

These two great points of government being obtained, in the augmentation of the army and the grant of the supplies, it was then thought the proper time to shew a resentment of the objection of the money bill; an affront which had been (prudently, as was said by one side, meanly and fraudulently, by the other) dissembled, until Government was got on solid ground.

Dec. 26. The Lord Lieutenant, in a speech which he made to both Houses, after the greatest acknowledgments for the liberality with which they had so effectually supported government, suddenly changed his stile, and condemned in the strongest terms, the rejection of the Privy Council money bill in the House of Commons, which he represented to be intrenching upon the rights of the crown, and entered a formal Protest in the House of Lords,

againſt that act of the Houſe of Commons; and to preclude all debate upon the ſubject, or the poſſibility of paſſing reſolutions againſt this meaſure, as ſuddenly prorogued the Parliament to a long day.

Some notice of this deſign having been received before it was put in execution, a motion had been made in the Houſe of Lords a few days before, that directions ſhould be given to the Speaker, not to ſuffer any Proteſt of any perſon whatſoever to be entered in the Journals, who was not a Lord of Parliament, and a Member of that Houſe, and which was not relative to ſome buſineſs that had been previouſly before the Houſe, and wherein the proteſting Lord had taken part with the minority, either in perſon, or by proxy. This queſtion being over-ruled by a great majority, a ſtrong proteſt was entered by the minority, which attempted to ſhew that the only two caſes in point, which were thoſe of the Earl of Strafford, and Lord Sidney, were either tranſacted in ſuch times, or attended with ſuch circumſtances, as totally voided their being drawn into precedent, and that every ſuch act was contrary to the rights, and derogatory to the dignity of the Peers. The Houſe of Commons, before their breaking up, forbid the Lord Lieutenant's ſpeech from being entered on their Journals.

In this manner were the ſanguine hopes blaſted, which had been formed upon the firſt meeting of the firſt limited Parliament. No buſineſs had paſſed but a compliance with the requiſitions of Government: all the national buſineſs was undone; the temporary laws, which are renewed or altered at every ſeſſions, whether relative to agriculture, to trade, to the ſupplying of the capital with proviſions, to the preſervation of the public ſecurity, or the ſupport of the public charities, were all expired. The conſternation, diſtreſs, and diſcontent that followed, were great, and the whole kingdom was in a ſtate of univerſal confuſion and diſorder.

This being a matter of too much importance to eſcape the notice of oppoſition in the Britiſh Parliament; a motion was accordingly made, that the inſtructions to the Lord Lieutenant of that kingdom, by which he prorogued the Parliament, might be laid before the Houſe. This motion was not only ſeconded, but propoſed to be extended, by moving that all the papers relative to the Iriſh Augmentation Bill, ſhould be alſo laid before them.

In the debates upon this ſubject, many parts of the late conduct of Government, in the adminiſtration of the affairs of that country, underwent the ſevereſt ſtrictures. It was ſaid, that having cajoled the Parliament of Ireland out of a large ſum of money, for the purpoſes of a military augmentation in a time of profound peace, and thought it perfectly conſtitutional then, to receive it from the repreſentatives of the people; the money was no ſooner received, than they abridged the right of the Commons in granting it, and inſiſted that the power of originating money bills belonged entirely to the Privy Council: that admitting for a moment their own principle, Government had not a right to take the money, if Parliament had not a right to give it, and they ſhould either refuſe the ſupply, or have

acquieſced in the legality of the grant. That the more the conduct of adminiſtration in this reſpect is examined, the more it will be found perplexed, inconſiſtent, and tyrannical; the Deputy, having obtained the money, returns thanks to the two Houſes for their liberality, and after he has politely complimented their munificence, he enters a Proteſt upon the Journals of the Lords, and informs the whole world that they were not authorized to exert it.

That the laws of Great Britain had been violated, and its dignity ſacrificed, to deceive our fellow-ſubjects in the ſiſter nation out of their property; for that the promiſe which the chief governor had made to the Iriſh Houſe of Commons, to induce them to conſent to the augmentation, *viz.* that 12,000 men ſhall be conſtantly ſtationed among them, was not only giving up the prerogative of the crown, but was alſo directly repugnant to two Engliſh ſtatutes, by which the *diſpoſition* as well as the command, of all the land and ſea forces, are made inherent in the crown: but that, by this promiſe, the ſpirit and obvious meaning of theſe laws is defeated, and the diſpoſal of the 12,000 troops is not virtually in the ſovereign, but actually in the Iriſh parliament. That in whatever light this matter was conſidered, whether as diminiſhing the Royal Prerogative for the purpoſe of artifice, or defeating the deſign of Engliſh Acts of Parliament, for the ſhameful end of deluding the fellow-ſubjects in Ireland out of a ſupply, in either caſe it was a matter that merited the ſtricteſt enquiry.

It was contended, that the law called Poyning's, is no authority for this violent procedure. That law gives to the Privy Council the privilege of certifying parliamentary bills to this kingdom; but the privilege of certifying, by no means includes the juſt authority of originating.

The conduct of a miniſterial officer, who had declared in the Iriſh Houſe of Commons, that the Privy Council money bill, was a fine for the renewal of parliament, was ſeverely animadverted upon. It was ſaid, that this was an avowal of oppreſſion and deſpotiſm in the extreme; that it was at once laying by the maſk, and confidently telling the ſubject, that he ſhall not poſſeſs his abſolute right, unleſs he pays the miniſter for indulging him with it.

Upon the whole, it was ſaid, that, they were called upon by every motive, to enquire into the cauſes of the preſent deplorable ſtate of their ſiſter and neighbouring iſland, and as they were endowed with a coercive power over Miniſters in every part of the Britiſh dominions, to give that redreſs to the people of Ireland which their own Parliament could not grant; and that they were even led by their intereſt to purſue thoſe meaſures, which were at the ſame time evidently dictated by their juſtice.

On the other ſide, the neceſſity of preſerving a due ſubordination in every part of the empire was enlarged upon; that a controuling power muſt be lodged ſomewhere: that the vaſt body of the Britiſh territories cannot ſubſiſt without a head; and that it is fitter for the

various dependencies, which we have protected for ſo long a ſeries of years, to obey our laws, than to think of dictating to their protectors. That it is amuſing as well as ſurprizing, to ſee the very meaſures which are taken for maintaining the authority of this kingdom, pointed out by the oppoſition, as a degradation of its honour, and a ſacrifice of the royal prerogative.

That the reaſon of the parliamentary prorogation, was the ſollicitude of the very Miniſters who are now reviled, to preſerve the dependence of Ireland upon this kingdom. That the Iriſh Houſe of Commons entered into reſolutions contrary to Poyning's Law; into reſolutions which conſequently ſhook the foundation of our authority over Ireland, and therefore the Parliament was prorogued; and that the manner of the prorogation was warranted no leſs by precedent, than juſtified by reaſon. That the prorogation was unavoidable, and the Miniſter would highly merit an impeachment, if he had not urged the expediency and neceſſity of it.

That the charge of violating the laws of England, and relinquiſhing the royal prerogative, by the promiſe given to the Iriſh Parliament, was equally groundleſs. That the crown has, certainly, a right of diſpoſing of the land and ſea force as it pleaſes; and the crown, therefore, ſtations 12,000 men conſtantly in Ireland, agreeable to this right; yet the exerciſe of the right, and the actual execution of the Engliſh laws, is now ſaid to be repugnant to two Engliſh Acts of Parliament, and a relinquiſhment of the royal prerogative.

Great complaint having been made, that among the other laws of public utility, which had expired in Ireland, in conſequence of the late prorogation, the tax upon hawkers and pedlars, which was appropriated to the ſociety for the building and maintaining of Proteſtant Charter Schools, had alſo ceaſed, by which that excellent inſtitution would be totally and irretrievably ruined; the Miniſter, upon this occaſion, pledged himſelf, that any loſs reſulting to the incorporated ſociety from that meaſure, ſhould be made good from the privy purſe. The queſtion being at length put, the motion was rejected by a majority of more than two to one.

The ſtate of affairs in America had not yet been entered into, though they had been particularly recommended by the ſpeech from the throne, and ſeemed to be one of the great objects, which required the utmoſt attention, and matureſt conſideration of Parliament. The account which had been received of the late alarming riot in Boſton, between the ſoldiers and town's people, and the conſequence that followed, of the two regiments that were ſtationed in the barracks there, being under a compulſatory neceſſity of retiring from the town and going to Caſtle William, without any order from Government for ſo doing, ſeemed to make this matter ſo urgent, as not to admit of any delay, before ſome concluſive meaſures were taken upon it; and the time preſſed the more immediately, as a ſpeedy prorogation was the natural conſequence of the ſeaſon.

The Miniſtry, however, were very ſhy and tender upon this head,

and ſeemed to wiſh rather to truſt to a temporizing conduct with the colonies, and the hope of profiting by their diſunion or neceſſity, than to lay open a ſeries of diſcordant meaſures, which, however the ſeparate parts might be defended by the immediate plea of expediency at the time, could bear no critical teſt of enquiry, when compared and examined upon the whole.

However this might have been the principle upon which American affairs were ſuffered hitherto to lie dormant, notwithſtanding the recommendation from the throne, it was by no means ſatisfactory to thoſe, who had oppoſed every part of the conduct of adminiſtration with regard to America.

May 8. A motion was accordingly made for an addreſs to the throne; ſetting forth the diſputes that had ariſen among the ſeveral governors and commanders, in almoſt all the colonies, ſince the appointment of a commander in chief; that the colonies have been for ſome time, and are ſtill, from this and other cauſes, in a ſtate of the greateſt diſorder and confuſion; that the people of America complain of the eſtabliſhment of an army there, as ſetting up a military government over the civil; and therefore praying, that all theſe matters may be reconſidered, and ſuch meaſures taken, as would replace things there, upon a conſtitutional footing.

This motion was introduced, by obſerving, that in the preſent critical ſituation of affairs, they were expreſly called upon, to enquire how the Miniſters here, no leſs than their Officers there, have managed ſo unfortunately, as to kindle the preſent flame of diſſenſion between the mother country and her colonies. That in fulfilling this duty, they muſt not only conſider the matter of fact, but the right of things; not only the turbulence of the Americans, but the cauſe of that turbulence; and not only the power of the crown, but the equity with which that power had been exerciſed.

This motion had the uſual fate of thoſe made by the minority. It did not, however, prevent other ſteps upon the ſame ſubject. A ſet of reſolutions were propoſed, by which the whole miniſterial ſyſtem for ſeveral years paſt, with relation to America, was taken into conſideration. All the contradictory inſtructions to the Governors were canvaſſed; and their inconſiſtency and ill effects pointed out. Taxes impoſed — repealed — impoſed again, and repealed again. Aſſemblies diſſolved—called again: and ſuffered to ſit and proceed to buſineſs, without diſavowing or diſcountenancing the meaſures which had procured the former diſſolution. Promiſes made to the aſſemblies, that certain duties ſhould be repealed and taxes taken off; which were unwarrantable, of dangerous conſequence, and a high breach of privilege; and that it was equally derogatory from the honour of the crown, and the freedom of parliamentary deliberations, to have its faith pledged to the performance of ſuch promiſes. Troops ſent—driven out — violence, and ſubmiſſion, alternately made uſe of. Treaſons charged, adopted by Parliament, not proved, nor attempted to be proved; or, if exiſting, not attempted to be detected and puniſhed; an inſult on the dignity

of

of Parliament, and tending to bring either a reflection on its wiſdom and juſtice, or to encourage treaſons, and treaſonable practices, by not carrying into execution the meaſures recommended by Parliament.

All theſe reſolutions, which may be ſeen in the Votes of the Houſe of Commons, were rejected by a great majority; nor did adminiſtration enter much into a diſcuſſion or refutation of the matter or charges which they contained. The general arguments of the turbulence of the Americans, the diſpoſition of the colonies to diſclaim all dependance on the mother country, the neceſſity of ſupporting its authority and the dignity of government, and the right of the crown to ſtation the troops in any part of the dominions; together with the neceſſity of their being employed to ſupport the laws, where the people were in little leſs than a ſtate of rebellion, were thoſe principally made uſe of. There was nothing pleaſant in the view of the conduct of American affairs; and adminiſtration aimed at getting rid of the diſcuſſion as ſoon as poſſible, and put a negative on, or poſtponed by previous queſtions, all theſe reſolutions.

About the ſame time, a bill was brought into the Houſe of Lords, by the Earl of Chatham, and read once, for reverſing the adjudications of the Houſe of Commons, whereby John Wilkes, Eſq; has been judged incapable of being elected a member to ſerve in the preſent parliament; and the freeholders of the county of Middleſex have been deprived of one of their legal repreſentatives.

The hiſtory of the tranſactions alluded to, and ſome of the ſtrongeſt arguments againſt them, were included in the preamble of this bill, which, beſides the general arguments that we have already ſeen upon this ſubject, was ſupported upon the new ground, that the mode of informality before objected to upon this queſtion, of its not being properly before the Houſe, could no longer have any weight, as it was now introduced by a bill.

Much law, and many precedents were diſcuſſed, in the courſe of the debates upon this bill. Thoſe who oppoſed the bill, founded their objections chiefly upon the competency, the excluſive and inherent right of the Houſe of Commons, in its adjudications in all matters of that nature; and that their own late reſolution had already decided the point, and confirmed the final right of determination to the other houſe. That, however, excluſive of that reſolution, ſuch a meaſure would be illegal and unprecedented. That the whole time of both Houſes had been nearly taken up during the ſeſſion with this ſubject; and that as every determination had been againſt it, nothing could be more extraordinary than to find it again agitated.

Precedents were brought on the other ſide, to ſhew that ſuch an interference had been practiſed by both Houſes; and the expediency, and even neceſſity of it in ſome caſes, was urged upon the ſame principles, which we have before taken notice of in the debates upon the motion relative to this ſubject. The queſtion was repeatedly called for, and being at length put, the bill was rejected by a great majority. A proteſt, ſigned by 33 lords, upon the ſame ground as the former,

mer, was the conſequence of this rejection.

A motion was made a few days after by the ſame nobleman, for a reſolution to declare, that the advice which induced the late anſwer to be given from the throne to the remonſtrance, &c. from the city of London, is of a moſt dangerous tendency: as thereby the exerciſe of the cleareſt rights of the ſubject to petition the throne for redreſs of grievances; to complain of the violation of the freedom of election; to pray a diſſolution of parliament; to point out mal-practices in adminiſtration, and to urge the removal of evil miniſters; has, under pretence of reproving certain parts of the ſaid remonſtrance and petition, by the generality of one compendious word, *Contents*, been indiſcriminately checked with reprimand; and the afflicted citizens of London have heard from the throne itſelf, that the contents of their humble addreſs, remonſtrance, and petition, laying their complaints and injuries at the feet of their ſovereign, as father of his people, is conſidered as diſreſpectful to himſelf, injurious to his parliament, and irreconcileable to the principles of the conſtitution.

To this motion it was objected, that both houſes had already addreſſed the throne with their thanks, for the very anſwer which it was now propoſed to them to condemn; that ſuch a proceeding would not only be repugnant to order, but repugnant to common ſenſe; that the anſwer given to the city upon this occaſion, was conformable to the anſwers given in ſeveral former reigns, which were ſpecified, in ſimilar caſes; and that no cauſe could now be aſſigned in ſupport of this meaſure, which did not equally ſubſiſt at the time that this queſtion had been agitated before.

On the other ſide it was ſaid, that as infallibility was not the lot of human nature, ſo it was no imputation on their underſtanding, nor degradation of dignity, to acknowledge an error; the conſtitution did not ſuppoſe their reſolutions perfect: and experience continually ſhewed, that acts which were planned with the utmoſt circumſpection in one ſeſſion, were abſolutely neceſſary to be repealed in the next; yet this alteration in opinion is never conſidered as injurious, either to the accuracy of their judgments, or to the probity of their hearts. That it had been advanced with triumph, that the anſwer in queſtion was ſimilar to the anſwers given in the reigns of the Stuarts, to ſimilar applications of their ſubjects for redreſs of grievances; but are theſe the princes that are to be held up as patterns to poſterity? And are there no precedents ſuited to the preſent times to be found but in their reigns? There was a precedent at hand adapted to the preſent queſtion, which, however it had not been thought proper to recollect; a precedent worthy of the man who eſtabliſhed it. This was the caſe of the Kentiſh petition; in compliance with which, King William diſſolved the parliament, to let the nation ſee he had no double game to play; and to ſhew, that as he had no intereſts ſeparate from the intereſt of his ſubjects, all parliaments were alike acceptable to him, that were agreeable to the wiſhes of the kingdom. But at preſent, government ſeems delighted in oppoſing the wiſhes of the people. Ireland, after its money is taken away,

away, is deprived of its parliament, though the nation is unanimous for its ſitting; and England, where the general voice calls out for a diſſolution, is to be bleſt, againſt its will, by a continuance of its repreſentatives.

The miniſters were remarkably ſilent in the courſe of this day's debate; and though repeatedly called upon, and urged by the moſt provoking taunts to vindicate their meaſures, abſtained from all diſcuſſion, and repeatedly called for the queſtion. They ſaid in general, that all theſe bills, addreſſes, and reſolutions, were ſubſtantially the ſame, which the Houſe had frequently well conſidered and rejected; and that it would be only encouraging a diſpoſition to endleſs cavils, to enter into debate upon the ſame matter, as often as ingenious people could give it a new ſhape. Many points, not immediately connected with the ſubject, were introduced; many charges made, and a ſecret and undue influence much complained of: the queſtion was over-ruled by about the uſual majority.

A motion for an addreſs to the throne, for a diſſolution of the preſent parliament, was made a few days after, and brought on long debates, in which all the public grievances and diſcontents were reiterated, and the great neceſſity in the preſent ſituation of foreign and domeſtic affairs, of reſtoring harmony between the people and their repreſentatives, and their having a parliament in whom they could place a thorough confidence, was enforced. This met with the ſame fate as the former.

May 18. Near the cloſe of the ſeſſion, a number of reſolutions relative to the American affairs, were propoſed by the Duke of Richmond, nearly ſimilar to thoſe which we took notice of in the Houſe of Commons, but upon a larger ſcale, and in which a greater number of objects of enquiry were particularized: all of which led to the heavieſt cenſures, as well upon the meaſures preſcribed at home, as the conduct purſued in the execution of them in the colonies. Theſe reſolutions were introduced by ſevere obſervations on the conduct of adminiſtration, who having particularly recommended the American affairs to their attention in the ſpeech from the throne, and acknowledged them to be of the utmoſt importance; yet the ſeſſion has been ſpent, and this great buſineſs been totally neglected; not ſo much as a motion has been made of it: on the contrary, when the repeal of the frivolous and trifling revenue acts was brought before the Houſe, every enquiry was artfully evaded, that could lead to the ſmalleſt knowledge of the ſubject.

The nobleman who preſided at the head of the American department, being particularly involved in theſe cenſures, it was naturally expected that he would have entered largely into the buſineſs, and have endeavoured to explain and vindicate his own conduct. This, however, was not the caſe; and with an acknowledged conviction that he was particularly called upon, declined entering into any diſcuſſion of that nature; but confined himſelf to the preſent expediency of leaving this buſineſs to the conſideration of the miniſtry, who might form ſome plan during the receſs for accommodating theſe matters. The miniſters began to

be

be ſenſible that matters of this nature had been recommended to parliament rather prematurely, before any regular ſcheme had been formed. They were reſolved, therefore, to avoid all retroſpect; and accordingly the lord in queſtion, of himſelf, moved for an adjournment.

This could not fail to draw out many cutting obſervations and ſevere cenſures from the other ſide. It was obſerved, that though American affairs had, for theſe two years, been a ſtanding ſubject of recommendation from the throne, yet every meaſure relative to them had originated in parliament, while the miniſters ſhrunk back appalled, at every breath that ſeemed to whiſper an inquiry into them; that in all that time they had formed no plan, nor acted upon any ſyſtem; but ſeemed to ſtumble upon wretched expediencies and abſurdities, as they accidentally aroſe in their way, while every new meaſure led to greater diſorder and confuſion than the former. That for the perſon who was particularly accuſed, to evade an enquiry into his own conduct, by moving for an adjournment, was a manifeſt violation and mockery of juſtice, and ſuch a proſtitution of parliament, as deſerved a heavier puniſhment than any cenſure could convey.

The miniſtry refuſed to anſwer, or to take any notice of the propoſed reſolutions; the queſtion was repeatedly called for an adjournment, and being at length put, was carried as uſual.

Thus ended this ſeſſion of parliament; the prorogation having taken place next day. May 19. In the ſpeech from the throne, the temper which had conducted all the proceedings of parliament, was greatly approved; and the happieſt effects expected from the firmneſs, as well as the moderation, which they had manifeſted in the very critical circumſtances which attended their late deliberations. An aſſurance was given, that in all events, it ſhould be made the firſt and conſtant object of care, to watch over the intereſts, and to preſerve undiminiſhed the rights of the people. And it was earneſtly recommended to exert in their reſpective counties the ſame zeal and prudence which they had ſhewn in parliament, for promoting the peace and welfare of the kingdom: that nothing can be ſo favourable to the wiſhes of thoſe who look with jealouſy on the ſtrength and proſperity of this country, as the prevalence of animoſities and diſſentions amongſt ourſelves; and to make it therefore their care to diſcountenance every attempt to infuſe groundleſs ſuſpicions and diſcontent into the minds of their fellow-ſubjects.

CHRONICLE.

JANUARY.

5th. THE Corniſh petition was preſented to his majeſty by the high-ſheriff, attended by Sir John St. Aubyn, and Sir John Moleſworth, Barts. knights of the ſhire, Mr. Serj. Glynn, Thomas Pitt, Chriſtopher Harris, and William Ellis, Eſqrs.

The ſame day the Yorkſhire, Worceſterſhire, Somerſetſhire, Northumberland, Cornwall, Newcaſtle, and Briſtol petitions, were preſented to his Majeſty, at St. James's, together with a proteſt of the corporation of Liverpool, againſt the petition procured from that city, and all others.

8th. Wm. Williams, of Landovery, mercer, together with twelve other perſons, diſguiſed in waggoners frocks, and armed with piſtols, ſwords, cutlaſſes, and caſed tucks, came to the dwelling-houſe of William Powell, of Glanareth, in the county of Carmarthen, Eſq; and knocked at the back door. Upon its being opened, William Williams, and two of the other villains, ruſhed into the parlour, (whilſt others ſtood centry) where Mr. Powell was ſitting with three of his neighbours, and immediately ſtabbed him in nine different parts of his body, till his bowels came out, cut off his noſe, and almoſt one of his hands. The people who were with him, were ſo frightened, that they made no reſiſtance, but immediately ran out; the aſſaſſins then retreated, without attempting to hurt any other perſon. The following day ſeveral perſons followed their footſteps in the ſnow, and took particular notice of the impreſſion and ſize of their ſhoes. The villains avoided all houſes and paths, and went over bogs, moraſſes, and mountains, for about four computed miles, till they came to the houſe of one Charles David Morgan, but being tracked no farther, he was taken up and brought before the coroner, where he gave a fair account of himſelf; but one of his ſhoes being taken off, and agreeing in ſize with one of the impreſſions taken notice of in the ſnow, he was committed on ſuſpicion; and ſoon after confeſſed the fact, and diſcovered ſix of the accomplices; whereupon Sir William Manſel, Bart. and other gentlemen, immediately armed, and went with their ſervants in purſuit, and took five of them. One of the villains confeſſed that they were thirteen in number; and they were all hired by Williams to murder Powell, and not to rob the houſe. This Williams, in Auguſt, 1768, went with Mr. Powell's wife, and took her and her children from the boarding-ſchool to London; and Mr. Powell was obliged to apply to the court of King's-Bench, for a ha-

beas corpus, to get at his children; and by the recommendation of the court, allowed her 100l. a year for a ſeparate maintenance. Williams laid ſeveral ſchemes in order to take away Mr. Powell's life, and attempted to ſhoot him ſeveral times. The villains met, on the 7th inſtant, in Charles David Morgan's houſe, and continued there till they went the following evening to murder Mr. Powell. One of the villains was diſpatched by Williams that very night to inform Mr. Powell's brother with what was done, and ordering him to come and take poſſeſſion of the eſtate. But, Mr. Powell having made a will, and appointed guardians over his children, their ſcheme was defeated.

About ſix o'clock this morning, a moſt dreadful fire broke out at Meſſrs. Johnſon and Payne, booksellers, in Pater-noſter-Row, which totally conſumed the ſaid houſe, Mr. Cock's, printer, Mrs. Bateman's, and Mr. Upton's, an auctioneer, (late the Caſtle Tavern) backward; in which laſt-mentioned houſe was kept the bibles, common-prayers, &c. belonging to the proprietors of the Oxford preſs, to the amount of 10,000l. and upward, together with a number of books belonging to Mr. Crowder, bookſeller, adjoining, whoſe houſe is alſo damaged, as was many others.

9th. This day his Majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers, and having opened the parliament with the uſual ſolemnity, made a moſt gracious ſpeech, from the throne, to both houſes. For the ſpeech, &c. ſee the article of State Papers.

10th. Petitions from the following places were preſented to his Majeſty at St. James's, viz. from Devonſhire, by Sir Richard Warwick Bamfylde, Bart. and John Parker, Eſq; members for the county: from Derbyſhire, by Lord George Cavendiſh, member for the county: from Glouceſterſhire, by Sir William Codrington, Bart. from Wiltſhire, by Edward Popham, and Thomas Goddard, Eſqrs. members for that county: from Herefordſhire, by Thomas Foley, jun. Eſq; member for the county.

The houſe of two wealthy old men, brothers, on the ſea-coaſt in Somerſetſhire, was broke open and robbed of 1200l.

At the Guild of Merchants in Dublin, the following reſolutions were agreed to:

Reſolved unanimouſly, That it is not only the undoubted right, but highly becoming, and of public utility, for all members of a free ſtate, and more eſpecially bodies corporate, to attend to, and occaſionally declare, their ſenſe of public meaſures.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That it is the duty of the conſtituents to inſtruct their repreſentatives in every matter of national concern.

Reſolved, That the late ſudden prorogation of the parliament of this kingdom, was untimely, in as much as it has impeded the progreſs of many new, and prevented the revival of many old laws, for the benefit, advantage, and better ſecurity of the internal police, commerce, trade, and manufactures of this kingdom.

Reſolved, That this corporation do inſtruct their repreſentatives in parliament, on the preſent calamitous ſituation of this city, and kingdom; and that ſuch expedients as may be judged neceſſary to prevent the like diſtreſs hereafter, be ſug-

ſuggeſted to them, for their future government.

11th. About 7 o'clock in the evening, Newbottle-abbey, the ſeat of the moſt Hon. the Marquis of Lothian, was diſcovered to be on fire. It made its firſt appearance in the north-eaſt wing, toward the parks, but had got to ſuch a height before it was diſcovered, that there was no poſſibility of ſaving all that part of the houſe. The fire burnt with prodigious violence, till about two in the morning, when its fury was ſtopt by a ſtrong party-wall, which gave an opportunity of ſaving part of the houſe. The family were in the houſe at the time: they ſtaid till about two, when my lord and lady came to town. The loſs on this occaſion muſt be very great. The fine pictures in the great gallery were all pulled down, and toſſed over the windows, and ſuffered great damage; the library, the rich furniture of the principal apartments, and indeed almoſt every thing elſe, either ſuffered the ſame fate, or were conſumed by the fire.

During the fire, the following melancholy accident happened. One of the millers of Newbottle-mills, on hearing the bell, ran to give his aſſiſtance. His wife, who was valetudinary, having gone to-bed, he locked the door of his houſe after him. On his return he found her dead, lying in the chimney. It would appear ſhe had got up; that her fright had thrown her into a fit, to which ſhe was often ſubject; and that unfortunately ſhe had fallen into the fire, where ſhe was burnt to death.

17th. The Duke of Beaufort reſigned his poſt of maſter of the horſe to the queen.

The Earl of Coventry has reſigned his poſt of one of the lords of the bed-chamber to his Majeſty.

The Marquis of Granby reſigned all his places, except his regiment of blues.

The Duke of Mancheſter reſigned his employment as one of the lords of the bed-chamber.

The Earl of Huntingdon his place of groom of the ſtole.

The Right Hon. James Grenville reſigned his poſt of one of the vice-treaſurers of Ireland.

About five o'clock yeſterday, the Lord-Chancellor received a meſſage from the ſecretary of ſtate's office, deſiring, in his majeſty's name, that he would deliver up the ſeals that evening at ſeven o'clock: his lordſhip accordingly, attended with a proper regalia, waited on his majeſty at the queen's palace, and delivered them into his own hands.

Mr. Dunning, ſolicitor-general to his majeſty, reſigned that employment; but continues to officiate till another is appointed.

The petition of the freemen and principal inhabitants of Liverpool, was preſented to his majeſty, by their worthy members Sir William Meredith, and Richard Pennant, Eſq; This petition is ſaid to be ſigned by near 1000 freemen, &c. The proteſt of the corporation by not more than 450.

A Ruſſian man of war of 80 guns, was brought into Portſmouth dock, to be cut down to a third rate, as at preſent ſhe is ſo crank ſhe cannot carry ſail.

The ſeals were this day delivered in council, by his majeſty, to the Right Hon. Charles Yorke, Eſq; who was alſo created Lord Morden.

The Right Hon. Sir John Cuſt, reſigned his office of ſpeaker of the Houſe of Commons, on account of his ill ſtate of health.

20th. The ſeſſions ended at the Old-Bailey, when eleven priſoners received ſentence of death: twenty-five were ordered to be tranſported for ſeven years, and one for fourteen years, two branded in the hand, two to be privately whipt, and eighteen diſcharged by proclamation.

This evening, at five o'clock, died the Right Hon. Charles Yorke, Lord Morden, Baron of Morden, in the county of Cambridge, and Lord-Chancellor of Great-Britain, in the 48th year of his age. He was ſon to the late Lord-Chancellor, the Earl of Hardwick; and had enjoyed his place for ſo ſhort a time, that the patent for his peerage could not have been made out. His eminent abilities are well known. It is ſaid his Lordſhip's death was occaſioned by the burſting of a blood-veſſel.

The ſociety for encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce, gave a gold medal, engraved by Mr. Pingo, to Mr. James Engliſh, for the cultivation of rhubarb in England.

21ſt. Sir Sidney Stafford Smythe, the Hon. Henry Bathurſt, and Sir Richard Aſton, were this day, by his majeſty in council, appointed commiſſioners for the cuſtody of the Great Seal, and received the Great Seal accordingly, after having taken the uſual oaths.

22d. By a letter from York, we are informed, that this night, about eleven, a large ball of luminous matter, in appearance a ball of fire, was obſerved in the S. E. part of the horizon of Malton: which appeared to fall towards the earth, in an oblique direction, for above half a minute, burning as it fell, and had in appearance a long fiery tail. During that time, the hemiſphere was illuminated to ſuch a degree, that you might have perceived a pin on the ground. After this phænomenon had diſappeared, an uncommon loud rumbling noiſe was heard, much like the falling of a building, or a clap of thunder; but as the horizon was at that time remarkably clear, it was the general opinion there, that it was an earthquake, as ſeveral windows were ſhaken. The aurora borealis appeared remarkably luminous all the evening.

About the ſame time, this phænomenon was ſeen by ſeveral perſons in that city, who alſo heard a rumbling noiſe, and felt a tremor of the earth.

Lord Mansfield, who had, by virtue of a commiſſion under the Great Seal, been appointed to ſupply the place of Lord-Chancellor, or Lord-Keeper, in the Houſe of Peers, took his place accordingly.

A fire, occaſioned by the negligence of the ſtable-keeper, broke out in the ſtables of his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, at Worksop-Manor, in Nottinghamſhire, which entirely conſumed the ſame. Two horſes were ſo burned, that they are ſince dead, and the reſt were with great difficulty preſerved.

23d. His Majeſty came to the Houſe of Peers; and being ſeated on the throne, commanded Sir Francis Molyneux, gentleman uſher of the black rod, to let the Commons know, it is his Majeſty's pleaſure they attend him immediately. Who being come, Sir Fletcher Norton was preſented, as their

their ſpeaker, to his majeſty, who was graciouſly pleaſed to approve their choice.

24th. A great mortality prevails among the Ruſſian ſailors at Portſmouth; where many of them have been on board four months, and now begin to ſicken ſo faſt, that it has been determined to land them by turns: and Hilſey barracks are allowed them for that purpoſe. It is ſaid, that no leſs than ten die daily.

26th. About half an hour after ten, a fire broke out in the flax warehouſe belonging to Mr. Thomas Steele, on Bennet's-hill, near Paul's-wharf, oppoſite the place where the dreadful fire happened, at the oil warehouſe in Thames-ſtreet, a few months ago. The flames were ſo rapid, that it entirely conſumed the warehouſe, with ſeveral dwelling houſes between that and St. Peter's-Hill; St. Peter's church alſo caught fire ſeveral times, but was preſerved by the activity of the firemen; and the whole fire was got under by one o'clock, there being luckily plenty of water, and great aſſiſtance inſtantly ready. As few perſons were in bed, when the fire broke out, happily alſo no lives were loſt.

28th. His Grace the Duke of Grafton reſigned his poſt of firſt lord of the treaſury, to the aſtoniſhment of the whole nation. The cauſe is variouſly reported: ſome ſay, to avoid being reſponſible for meaſures he might not wholly approve: others, that a great perſonage was diſpleaſed with the haſty diſmiſſion of Lord C——n, before another fit perſon was thought on to ſucceed him. Be that as it may, Lord North was immediately appointed in his room; and his Grace continues ſteady in ſupport of the meaſures of government.

The river Rhone, in France, ſwelled higher than has been known in the memory of man.

29th. His Majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers, attended by his Grace the Duke of Ancaſter, and Lord Bruce, and gave the royal aſſent to the bills which were prepared.

Dr. Muſgrave was heard before the H. of C——ns, relative to the information he had to produce on the ſcore of the late peace; and what he then delivered, was voted in the higheſt degree frivolous and unworthy of credit.

This night it lightened ſo ſurprizingly in this city, that the oldeſt perſons living, do not remember their ever having ſeen it equalled before, even in the hotteſt ſeaſon.

31ſt. This day a petition from the city of Coventry, was preſented to his Majeſty.

An earthquake, in the iſland of St. Maura, in Greece, has lately deſtroyed 700 houſes; moſt of the inhabitants were buried under the ruins.

From St. Chriſtopher's we learn, that on the 24th of October, ſeven members of the general aſſembly of that iſland, having, on ſome debate, quitted the houſe in an abrupt and indecent manner, were ordered into the cuſtody of the ſerjeant at arms: that on their refuſal to make ſubmiſſion to the houſe, they were committed to the common gaol, where they were confined; five days after which they were expelled the houſe, and diſcharged from their impriſonment: that on their coming out of priſon, a great concourſe of people aſſem-

bled in the paſture, where a large bonfire was made, in which they burnt two effigies: and that on the 17th of November, came on the election of four members for the pariſh of St. George's, Baſſeterre, in the room of the expelled members, when the ſame gentlemen were re-elected without oppoſition, to the great joy of the freeholders, who gave an elegant entertainment on the occaſion.

The general aſſembly of North Carolina was diſſolved three days after its meeting in November laſt, by his Excellency William Tryon, Eſq; the governor.

The diſtemper among the horſes rages with great violence; in the neighbourhood of Camberwell, Peckham, Dulwich, &c. no leſs than 50 have lately died. The diſtemper among the horned cattle has only been heard of in and near Weſtminſter.

Died lately, at Leeds in Yorkſhire, one Mary Denton, who lived in the alms-houſes there; her employment uſed to be to carry out meat for the butchers, for which ſhe received one half-penny a turn; after her death there were found, ſewed up in her cloaths, one hundred Queen Anne's guineas.

At Tregony in Cornwall, Mr. Richardſon, aged 102.

In Cornwall, Mr. George Williams, aged 109.

In Eſſex-Street, White-Friars, Mrs. Jackſon, aged upwards of 100.

At Rainford in Lancaſhire, Joſhua Bibby, in the 105th year of his age.

FEBRUARY.

2d. The following noble lords have ſolemnly declared and pledged themſelves to the public, that they will perſevere in availing themſelves, as far as in them lies, of every right, and every power, with which the conſtitution has armed them for the good of the whole, in order to obtain full relief for the injured electors of Great Britain, and full ſecurity, for the future, againſt the late moſt dangerous uſurpation upon the rights of the people; which, by ſapping the fundamental principles of this government, threatens its total diſſolution.

Dukes
Richmond
Manchester
Devonſhire
Northumberland
Bolton

Marquiſs
Rockingham

Earls
Thanet
Aylesford
Suffolk and Berkſhire
Huntingdon
Chatham
Coventry
Radnor
Scarborough
Stamford
Temple
Dartmouth
Berkeley
Effingham
Stafford
Albemarle
Fitzwilliam
Abingdon
Tankerville

Viſcount
Torrington

Biſhops
John Bangor
Fred. Exon

Barons
Lyttelton
Groſvenor
Abergavenny
Audley
Wycombe
Camden
Chedworth
Craven
Archer
Romney
Trevor
Sondes
Boyle
King
Forteſcue
Monſon
Ponſonby
Milton
Hyde

47

Teller,
Earl of Bucks 1

48

Laſt week two tranſports arrived at Spithead from Peterſburg, with near 700 Ruſſian ſoldiers on board. We expect three more tranſports daily from the above place with 8 or 900 men more. We hear the Ruſſians are to be encamped on the South-Sea common. There are in Haſler's hoſpital upwards of 400 ſick.

3d. A great riot happened this day at Chirk in Denbighſhire, to oppoſe the execution of the militia act in that county. Near 300 countrymen, armed with clubs and pitchforks, aſſembled at the meeting of the juſtices, and drove away the conſtables, who were about to deliver in their liſts; and after inſulting the gentlemen preſent, and breaking the windows of the houſe where they met, diſperſed without farther damage.

7th. The Supporters of the Bill of Rights met at the London Tavern, when Serjeant Glynn, the chairman, acquainted the ſociety, that a remittance of 1500l. had been paid into the hands of Sir Thomas Hankey and Co. bankers in Fenchurch-ſtreet, for the uſe of the ſociety, by order of the aſſembly of South Carolina, who had voted that ſum.

Her Grace the Dutcheſs of Northumberland reſigned her office as one of the ladies of the bedchamber to the Queen. And the ſame day her place was ſupplied by the Counteſs of Holderneſs.

This morning the pariſh church of Fordingbridge, Hants, was much damaged by a tornado, which entirely ſtripped the lead off the north ſide of the roof of the middle iſle, from the tower even to the weſt door; the guſt of wind was ſo furious, that the ſheets of lead, weighing in the whole upwards of two tons, were many of them rent like paper, and all carried away with great velocity entirely over the ſaid roof, and falling on the oppoſite ſide, carried with it ſeveral yards of the parapet wall.

One of the patriotic ſheriffs declared in a great aſſembly, that he ſhould refuſe to pay the land-tax in a county that was not repreſented; and it is ſaid he will certainly try the conſequences of abiding by the reſolution.

9th. A moſt ſplendid entertainment was given at the Manſion-houſe, by the Right Hon. the Lord-Mayor, at which a numerous and brilliant aſſembly of the firſt quality in the kingdom were preſent. The ball in the evening was opened by the Duke of Devonſhire and the Lady Mayoreſs. The dancing continued till twelve, when a very grand ſupper was ſerved up in the Egyptian Hall, with a fine deſert, and a curious piece of confectionary. After ſupper, part of the company went into the ball-room, and continued dancing till near five o'clock on Saturday morning; at which time the whole company departed, highly ſatisfied with the elegancy of the entertainment, the order and regularity with which it was conducted, and the polite behaviour of the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoreſs. There were preſent the Duke and Dutcheſs of Portland, the Duke and Dutcheſs of Richmond, the Duke and Dutcheſs of Bolton, the Duke and Dutcheſs of Queenſbury, the Duke and Dutcheſs of Mancheſter, the Duke and Dutcheſs of Northumberland, Earl Temple, Earl of Suffolk, Lord Camden, Lord Lyttelton, General Paoli, the Ruſſian ambaſſador, Lord

George Sackville, and many other noblemen; alſo Mr. Juſtice Willes, Sir George Savile, Edmund Burke, Eſq; and ſeveral other members of the Houſe of Commons, and their ladies. The following aldermen were alſo preſent, Sir Charles Aſgill, Sir William Stephenſon, Sir Robert Kite, Samuel Turner, Eſq; Braſs Croſby, Eſq; Thomas Halifax, Eſq; James Townſend, Eſq; and his lady, John Sawbridge, Eſq; and his lady, and a great number of merchants with their ladies. It is thought there never was ſo numerous and brilliant a company at the Manſion-houſe before.

12th. On Thurſday evening a remarkable cauſe was tried before Sir J. Eardly Wilmot, in the court of Common Pleas at Guildhall, where a travelling dealer in ſilks was plaintiff, and a riding cuſtom-houſe officer, who lives at Dartford in Kent, was defendant. The action was brought for the defendant (ex officio) ſtopping the plaintiff on the Greenwich road, as he was coming to London, and taking his horſe, ſaddle, bridle, a pair of bags, containing 12 pieces of handkerchiefs, and a large parcel, containing 27 pieces of ſilk; all which the officer took along with him to Dartford before he examined, and ſent the poor man to town on foot. On examination, the goods appeared to have been manufactured in Spitalfields. On the trial it was proved that the officer had uſed the plaintiff very ill, and had threatened to blow his brains out.—After a full hearing on both ſides, the jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, with full value for all his ſilks, horſe, ſaddle, &c. and 23l. for the aſſault; in all 180l. with full coſts of ſuit.

There was the fulleſt Houſe of Commons that has been known. No leſs than 451 members were preſent. By a liſt in the Court Calendar 192 hold places under the government, and it is affirmed upon the beſt authority, that the number of public offices is now double to what it was in 1740.

14th. Five of the eleven capital convicts were this day executed at Tyburn; the other ſix were reprieved.

After the execution a great diſturbance happened, in conſequence of a hearſe being placed near the gallows, in order to receive the body of Dunk the ſoldier, which ſome of his comrades imagining was ſent there by the ſurgeons, they knocked down the undertaker, and, after beating his men, drove off with the body along the New Road, attended by a prodigious concourſe of people, till they came to the end of Gray's-Inn-lane, where they buried the corpſe, after firſt breaking its legs and arms, and throwing a large quantity of unſlacked lime into the coffin and the grave.

On Wedneſday laſt came on at Weſtminſter, a cauſe wherein a maid ſervant was plaintiff, and her miſtreſs defendant; the action was brought for her miſtreſs ill-treating her; when, after a trial of three hours, the jury brought in a verdict of 50l. damages.

Laſt week, at a Guild holden at Berwick, before the worſhipful John Burn, Eſq; Mayor, it was ordered, that the freedom of that corporation ſhould immediately be preſented to the preſent Lord-Mayor of the city of London, and to Sir Joſeph Mawbey, Bart.

Colonel Wedderburn, brother of Counſellor Wedderburn, is appointed

pointed commander in chief of the Hon. the East India company's forces at Bengal.

At a committee for building Black Friars bridge, on casting up the receipts of the toll for the last quarter, it amounted to the sum of 4000l. per ann. And as it is highly probable that it will be very considerably increased on the passage being completed, there is a fair prospect that in a few years the whole debt on the bridge, which is about 47,000l. will be discharged, and the passage made free.

16th. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills:

The bill for granting an aid to his Majesty, by a land-tax to be raised in Great-Britain, for the service of the present year.

The bill to continue the duties on malt, mum, cyder, and perry, for the service of the present year.

The bill to punish mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters.

The bill for regulating his Majesty's marine forces when on shore.

The bill to indemnify persons, acting by order of Council, for preventing the spreading of the contagious distemper amongst the horned cattle.

The bill to enable Lord George Sackville, and his issue male, to take and use the surname of Germain, pursuant to the will of Lady Elizabeth Germain, deceased.

And also to several naturalization bills.

The unfortunate man who was murdered by his wife on Thursday last, in Pierpole-lane, had his skull fractured by her in three places, with a board on which he cut out his work. He was a clog strap-maker, and had lived very unhappily with the woman for some time; she often threatened to murder him, and on the night the horrid act was committed, abused him in a violent manner. It is supposed she killed him in his sleep, as the neighbours heard no noise after eleven o'clock, and she waked two of them about four o'clock, with a complaint that her poor husband was dying; on which they went to his assistance, and finding him a most shocking spectacle, immediately charged her with the fact, which, after some time, she confessed.

18th. On Thursday night five men went on board the Mary and Isabella West Indiaman, Capt. Pearson, in the river, and were detected stealing tobacco, &c. The crew attacked them, struck one of the thieves with a hand-spike on the head, and killed him on the spot; another, in jumping to the boat, fell into the Thames, and was drowned; the other three tumbled the wounded man into the boat, but finding him dead, threw him over; they then rowed for the stairs at Tower Wharf, where they attempted to land, but the centinel being called to, he fired at them, which obliged them to row across, and land on the Borough side, from whence they made their escape. The dead body of the fellow, who was killed with the hand-spike, was soon after taken up and landed on Tower Wharf; he appears to be between 70 and 80 years of age, and had on a sailor's jacket.

On Thursday the money collected at Liverpool for the relief of

of the unhappy ſufferers by the late dreadful fire at Antigua, amounting to 346l. 2s. 6d. was ſhipped on board the Favourite, Capt. Keviſh, bound for the above iſland.

On Friday an indictment, which had been removed by *certiorari* into the Court of King's Bench, came on to be heard before Juſtice Aſton. The cauſe of action was a nuiſance of a new complexion. A perſon in the occupation of his trade, which is that of a feather-bed maker, was indicted for diſturbing and annoying his neighbours in beating the feathers in the ſtreet within the pariſh of St. Mary-le-Bone. Several witneſſes were examined, and it appeared plainly to the court, that this trade, and many others ſimilar to it, ought not to be exerciſed within the ſtreets of this metropolis, and that they are nuiſances, if ſo occupied.

A moſt alarming thunder-ſtorm happened at St. Keven in Cornwall, during the time of divine ſervice. The lightning ſhivered the ſteeple, and threw it upon the body of the church; the whole congregation was ſtruck with aſtoniſhment: many had their cloaths ſinged by the fierceneſs of the lightning, and ſome their watches melted.

19th. A number of journeymen hat-dyers aſſembled in Southwark, and took one of their brother journeymen into cuſtody, whom they charged with working over hours without any more pay, and for taking under price. They obliged him to mount an aſs, and ride through all the parts of the Borough where hatters are employed, and alſo many ſtreets in the city: a label was carried upon a pole before him, denoting his offence; and a number of boys attended with ſhovels, playing the rough muſic. At all ſhops they came to in their way of buſineſs, they obliged the men to ſtrike, in order to have their wages raiſed.

In a great political ſociety, the queſtion relative to the expulſion and incapacity of a certain popular gentleman was finally determined: The numbers on the laſt diviſion were 237 to 159, majority 78; ſo that the expulſion and the incapacity of that gentleman to be elected during the preſent P——t, are now declared to be legal and conſtitutional.

The Houſe of Lords have refuſed the petition of Mungo Campbell, now priſoner in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh for the murder of Lord Eglington, praying for a writ of appeal with regard to the court by which he ſhould be tried.

Yeſterday came on in the Court of Common Pleas, 21ſt. Weſtminſter, a remarkable trial, when an enſign in the army was plaintiff, and a colonel was defendant; the action was brought for falſe impriſonment in Penſacola, for giving his opinion in a court-martial, agreeable to his conſcience: when after ſeveral learned arguments on both ſides, a verdict was given for the plaintiff with 300l. damages.

Matthew Kennedy and Patrick Kennedy, who, with 23d. Michael M'Mahon and John Evans, were indicted for the wilful murder of John Bigby, a watchman on Weſtminſter-bridge, after a trial of eight hours the two unhappy brothers

thers were convicted, and received judgment to be executed on Monday, and afterwards diſſected.

Several experienced ſerjeants of the marines at Portſmouth, have for ſome time paſt been employed by Admiral Elphinſtone, in teaching the Ruſſian ſoldiers on board the fleet, the Engliſh marine exerciſe, and manœuvres of ſmall arms, hand grenadoes, &c. aloft and in the tops; a diſcipline with which they were heretofore totally unacquainted.

24th. This morning a remarkable cauſe came on in the Court of King's-bench, Guildhall, before Lord Chief Juſtice Wilmot; wherein Mr. Duval, a builder, near Mary-le-bone, was plaintiff, and Mr. Clough, maſter of the Swan alehouſe, in Saliſbury-court, Fleet-ſtreet, defendant. The plaintiff, in June laſt, loſt a bank-note of 100l. in Fleet-ſtreet, and by properly tracing it, diſcovered that the defendant had changed it at the Bank for a note of 60l. and the reſt in caſh; and upon the plaintiff's applying to the defendant for his property, he refuſed to reſtore it, alledging that a perſon had dined at his houſe, whoſe bill came to half a crown, and having no caſh for payment, offered him the bank-note, which he ran with to the Bank to get changed, and when he came back the man was gone. On the trial it appeared, the bank-note had been found by two lads, who ſtick bills about the city, &c. and they carried it to the defendant, who gave them a guinea each; but ſoon after underſtanding the value of the note, they threatened the defendant, till they got eighty pounds from him at different times. Every circumſtance appeared ſo clear on the whole, that the defendant was caſt in full damages and coſt.

New-York, Dec. 18. At a meeting of the general Aſſembly here, Mr. Speaker laid before the Houſe, a printed paper, which was delivered to him by the Mayor of this city, directed *to the betrayed Inhabitants of New-York*, containing many reflections upon the conduct of the Aſſembly, and exciting the inhabitants to convene, and inflaming them to oppoſe the proceedings of the Houſe: upon conſidering this paper, the Aſſembly the next day voted it a falſe, ſeditious, and infamous libel, and offered a reward of one hundred pounds to any perſon who ſhould diſcover the author; and likewiſe fifty pounds for diſcovering the writer of a hand-bill, which contained many ſcandalous reflections on the conduct, honour, and dignity of the Houſe.

Boſton, Jan. 9. On Thurſday laſt, his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor was pleaſed to iſſue a proclamation further to prorogue the general court, which was to have met here on the 10th inſtant, to Wedneſday the 14th day of March next, in conſequence of his Majeſty's expreſs command received by the laſt packet arrived at New-York.

26th. This day came on the trial of Mungo Campbell before the Court of Juſticiary at Edinburgh, for the murder of Lord Eglington, when the libel being found relevant, the priſoner was found guilty.

This day a reſpite came to Newgate, during his Majeſty's pleaſure, for

for Matthew Kennedy, and Patrick Kennedy, who were to have been executed this morning.

28th. A motion was made in the Houſe of Peers for increaſing the navy, on account of the preparations carrying on by the neighbouring powers; but it paſſed in the negative by a great majority. It has ſince been confidently reported, that the court of Madrid has now actually in readineſs, three powerful fleets, one already in the Weſt-Indies, with 4000 regular troops at New Orleans; the other two ready to act as occaſion requires. And it is likewiſe certain, that the French have a conſiderable force in the iſlands of Bourbon, ready to ſupport any attempt they may reſolve upon in the Eaſt-Indies.

A great number of officers and ſubalterns preſented a petition to his Majeſty, praying an augmentation of their pay, and were graciouſly received.

The right of election of a miniſter to the living of Clerkenwell, was this day adjudged by the Barons of the Exchequer to be in the inhabitants paying ſcot and lot.

This day came on the trial of Sir Francis Bernard, Bart. at the Cockpit, Whitehall. The articles preferred againſt him were in the name of the General Aſſembly of the province of which he was lately governor; but as that Aſſembly has never been ſuffered to ſit ſince, they could not be ſupported, and the Governor was honourably cleared.

This day Mungo Campbell put an end to his life, by hanging himſelf in the Tolbooth at Edinburgh.

The ſeſſions ended at the Old Bailey. At this ſeſſion ſeven priſoners, including the two for murder, received judgment of death. Thirty-nine were ordered to be tranſported for ſeven years, four were branded in the hand, ſix privately whipt, and ſixteen delivered upon proclamation.

They write from Jamaica of a ſhocking murder lately committed in that iſland. The wife and overſeer of Mr. Watts, a planter, having conſpired together, entered the huſband's bed-chamber in December laſt, while he was aſleep, and the wife having attempted to cut his throat with a bill, her attempt failed, but the overſeer finiſhed him at two blows. They afterwards cloathed him, and carried him into the woods, where he was found the next day, brought home and buried; and it being given out that he had been murdered by robbers, the widow cloathed herſelf in mourning, and made the moſt ſorrowful lamentation. The overſeer, however, in going to Kingſton, loſt his pocket-book, in which were ſome memorandums that led to a diſcovery; and there being ſome negroes privy to the murder, he was committed to priſon, tried and executed; and the widow is ſoon to ſhare the ſame fate.

A very remarkable phænomenon is related in an article from Poland, where, in a ſhower of rain that happened at Stolpe, about the latter end of December, many living inſects fell with it, ſome of them never ſeen before in that neighbourhood.

The French papers ſpeak of a remarkable claim made by a ſadler at Paris upon the title and arms of the famous Count d'Eſtaing, who in the late war was a priſoner

in

in England, and went from his parole, and afterwards commanded a ſquadron in the Weſt-Indies. This ſadler it ſeems had been bred up at the Foundling Hoſpital; to the governors of which, the old Count his father directed a letter before his death, the contents of which authenticated the birth and legitimacy of a child particularly deſcribed under their care; with this addition, that the mother was of a mean family; that he, the Count, had married her in his youth; had this child by her, but had afterwards prevailed on her to relinquiſh her connections; that he had ſince married a lady of family and fortune; and that it was neceſſary, in order to conceal his firſt marriage, to commit the child by the firſt, privately to the care of the public; that upon the evidence of this letter, a ſuit had been commenced, and that it was in litigation in one of their courts of law.

Extract of a Letter from Geneva, dated February 16.

Yeſterday, at three, a very dangerous ſedition broke out in this city. The deſign of the perſons concerned in it was to murder the council, and afterwards the burgeſſes, and then to make themſelves maſters of the city. In half an hour more all had been loſt. Two or three hundred had already begun to fire, but did no other miſchief than ſlightly wounding a few. The alarm was then given, and the general beat. The garriſon were in a moment under arms, and four of the ſeditious laid dead on the ſpot. Their main body, which exceeded two thouſand, all active, bold perſons, was at Fouro. We expect to-morrow ſix hundred men from Nyon, which, it is hoped, will put a final ſtop to this unhappy affair.

Married lately, Mr. Joſiah Whitaker, aged 94, to Miſs Sally Berrybridge, of Peckham, aged 16; Mr. Whitaker is poſſeſſed of a fortune of 50,000l.

Died, at Hollingbury, in Eſſex, Mr. William Salmon, aged 84; he had married ten wives, the laſt of whom ſurvives.

At Leigh near Liverpool, Ellin Brandwood, aged 102.

In New-ſtreet, St. Giles, John M'Donald, aged 108.

At Great Bavington, in Northumberland, Eleanor Lawſon, widow of John Lawſon, 105.

MARCH.

1ſt. This day came on at Doctors Commons the ſo much talked of cauſe between Lord and Lady Groſvenor, for the *admiſſibility* of a libel, which by the lady's council was admitted, and thereby an end was put to all further explanations. An order was at the ſame time minuted, that letters, written meſſages, and other informations, relative to the affairs of Lord and Lady Groſvenor, ſhould on no account be communicated by copies or otherwiſe, to any perſon except the immediate agents, previous to the determination of the cauſe in litigation.

A memorial was preſented from the Livery of London, to the Court of Common Council, deſiring the concur-

concurrence of that court in a requeſt to the Lord Mayor to aſſemble a Common-Hall.

In a field adjoining to Kew, two gentlemen encouraged by the Society of Arts and Sciences, have erected a building for the hatching of various eggs after the Ægyptian manner: their firſt attempt did not ſucceed, which they attributed to the dampneſs of the building. They have often ſucceeded in ſmall quantities by the heat of dung: but this invention is intended to produce ſome millions annually.

5th. The Merchants trading to America attended the Houſe of Commons, the motion for the repeal of the acts of revenue affecting the Colonies, being that day taken into conſideration; the duties on glaſs, red lead, painters colours, paper, &c. are to be remitted, but that of tea continued.

The four members for the city of London, the two ſheriffs, the city Remembrancer, Sir Henry Banks, and Mr. Deputy Ellis, went to the Houſe of Commons, with a petition againſt the bill for levying a farther duty upon carriages, &c.

Extract of a Letter from Edinburgh.

A curious queſtion aroſe with regard to the diſpoſal of the body of Mungo Campbell. His ſentence was to be hanged on the 11th of April, and his body thereafter to be given to Dr. Monro for diſſection. Now as he had effectually prevented the firſt part of the ſentence, how could that part of it conſequent to the 11th of April take place? It was argued, that his having committed ſuicide, was a ſufficient cauſe for his body being at the diſpoſal of the magiſtrates of Edinburgh, and ſent to Surgeons-hall; but as we have no coroner in Scotland, the ſuicide could not be aſcertained. The reſult is, his relations are allowed to inter his body.

This day there was a very numerous Common-Hall of the Livery of London, purſuant to a precept iſſued for that purpoſe. 6th.

Letters from Paris, of the 26th of laſt month, inform us, that a council of ſtate has been held, which authoriſes the Duke de Choiſeul, the prime miniſter and ſecretary of ſtate, to aſſure the foreign courts by letter, that all the engagements and contracts, made by the King with foreigners, ſhall be faithfully acquitted by Mr. Magon de Balue, who will be provided with the neceſſary funds for this purpoſe.

At a meeting of a great number of the electors of Weſtminſter, at the Standard Tavern in Leiceſter-fields, it was moved to follow the example of London, by preſenting a petition to his Majeſty; and a committee of twelve was appointed to draw it up. 7th.

Some villains attempted to break into the houſe of Mrs. Goldthorp, in Northumberland-ſtreet, in the Strand; but the family being alarmed, Mrs. Goldthorp herſelf had the courage to fire at the rogues, wounded one, who was afterwards ſecured by the watchman, but the reſt made their eſcape. Houſe-breaking in London was never known to be ſo frequent, ſeldom a night paſſing but ſome houſe or other is entered and robbed. The gang, as is ſaid, conſiſts

ſiſts of a numerous ſet of deſperate young fellows, among whom are many ſmiths, joiners, carpenters, cabinet-makers, and builders, againſt whom no locks or bars can be a ſecurity.

One William Matthias was executed, purſuant to his ſentence, at Lincoln aſſizes, for poiſoning Francis, William, and Elizabeth Cook, and Elizabeth Emerſon, an infant, by mixing arſenic with their butter.

This morning between ten and eleven o'clock, a moſt dreadful fire broke out at Sturtly, half a mile from Bugden in Huntingdonſhire. In leſs than an hour three capital farm-houſes, with their out-houſes, ſtacks of corn, &c. were entirely conſumed. The fire was raging at the ſame time in diſtant parts of the place. There was a great want of water, and no fire-engine nearer than St. Neot's (four miles); and before it could arrive, the whole of that beautiful village, with moſt of the granaries, ſtacks, barns, &c. were reduced to aſhes. This dreadful fire was occaſioned by the careleſſneſs of a ſervant girl heating an oven.

Yeſterday all the ſhips bills put up at the New-England coffee-houſe, for ſeveral parts of North America, were taken down and burnt.

The Talbot Eaſt Indiaman, Sir Charles Hudſon, now clearing at Blackwall, was ſo diſtreſſed for freſh proviſions in her paſſage home, as to be obliged to kill every thing eatable on board; among other things, a beautiful male and female buffaloe, from Madagaſcar; which Sir Charles intended as a preſent for Mr. Aſhby, a Northamptonſhire gentleman.

This day died at his houſe in Great Portland-ſtreet, William Guthrie, Eſq; a gentleman well known for his numerous literary productions. 9th.

About three in the morning, the Cheſter mail was robbed between London and Iſlington, by a ſingle highwayman, who has ſince been detected in negociating a bill, the payment of which had been ſtopped on the firſt news of the mail being robbed. He is a ſingle man, had juſt taken a grocer's ſhop, and was ſoon to have been married. 11th.

Her Majeſty dropped one of her ear-rings at court, and though the moſt diligent ſearch was inſtantly made for it, the ſearch proved fruitleſs; a foreign gentleman of diſtinction was ſeen to ſtoop, but it was, he ſaid, to pick up his ſleeve-button.

Friday morning a dreadful fire broke out in the hoſpital of Bethlehem, and burnt ſo furiouſly, that the firemen were obliged to break through the roof to releaſe the unhappy people in the upper part of the houſe.

Exeter, March 8. Laſt Monday evening, between the hours of eight and nine, the grand mail, from London, was ſtopped near the five-mile-ſtone, between Honiton and Exeter, and robbed of the Ottery bag, containing letters, and about 3s. 6d. in money, by two foot-pads, one of whom preſented a piſtol to the boy's breaſt, while the other took away the bag. They were both tall men, one of whom wore a light-coloured frock, and the other a ſhort jacket, of a lightiſh colour. They likewiſe took from the boy two ſhillings and his hat.

The

14th. The Lord Mayor of London, properly attended, waited upon his Majesty, with an address, remonstrance, and petition.

It was debated, whether the exportation of wheat should be permitted; but rejected by a great majority.

16th. This day his Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills:

The bill to continne an act for allowing the free exportation of tallow, hogs lard, and grease, for a further limited time.

A bill for better regulating and employing the poor in the parish of St. Paul Shadwell.

The bill for better regulating the navigation of the river Trent, from Wilden Ferry, in the county of Derby, to Gainsborough in Lincolnshire.

And also to several road, inclosure, and naturalization bills.

The following state of Mr. Wilkes's affairs was published by the society for supporting the Bill of Rights:

London Tavern, March 13, 1770.

Supporters of the Bill of Rights.

William Tooke, Esq; in the chair,

An account of Mr. Wilkes's affairs having been this day laid before the society, it appeared that (since the establishment thereof on February 20, 1769) there have been paid by the voluntary subscriptions of this society,

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
To Mr. Wilkes, for his support - -	1000	0	0
To ditto, for his first fine - - - -	500	0	0
To the expences of his three last elections for Middlesex -	1704	19	10
To compromise 14345l. 15s. 8d. of his debts	4198	13	2
	7403	13	0
Debts of Mr. Wilkes remaining to be compromised -	5445	16	2
And a second fine to be paid of - -	500	0	0
	5945	16	2

No money has hitherto been applied by this society to any other purpose whatever.

The cash now remaining in the treasurer's hands is 776l. 6s. 2d.

N. B. 7149l. 6s. 2d. of Mr. Wilkes's debts appear to have been incurred by his having been security for other persons.

19th. On Wednesday morning last, about one o'clock, some desperate persons broke into Aylsbury gaol (which they effected by forcing a passage through the roof) and released Berry and Turner, two prisoners capitally convicted at the last assize there.

Two *Resolutions* were passed upon the presentation of the city address: The first, That the declaring the present —— to be illegal, and that its acts are not valid, is unwarrantable, and manifestly tends to disturb the peace of the kingdom. The second, That to convey such unwarrantable doctrines, under the specious pretence of a petition, is a gross and manifest abuse of the undoubted right of the subject to petition the crown.

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth.

We have an account spread about here, from on board his Majesty's

jeſty's ſloop Merlin, concerning the death of the late Captain O'Hara, that he was not murdered by the Moors as was reported, but that he died a natural death. The account is as follows: When he arrived at the place, the Captain ſailed up the river in a tender provided for that purpoſe, with ſwivel guns and ſmall arms, and anchored within 2 or 300 yards of the ſhore; that Capt. O'Hara, and five or ſix of his people, went on ſhore in the tender's ſmall boat, leaving orders with the people on board to be in readineſs with their guns and ſmall arms to fire in caſe he was attacked by the natives, which was to be made known to them by the firing of a piſtol as a ſignal for their fire. As ſoon as the Captain landed he was received civilly by the Moors. He told them he was come by order of the King, his maſter, to find that place, and likewiſe to fix the Britiſh flag (an Engliſh jack which he brought with him from his own ſloop for that purpoſe) on an old ruined fort which they had: He did not by that intend the leaſt harm. They did not ſeem to reliſh his fixing the colours on that fort, and made a little buſtle about it; however they ſeemed pacified, and aſked the Captain, if the King, his maſter, had ſent them any preſents? He replied in the affirmative; and that if ſome of them would go on board the tender, he would ſhew them the preſents; on which a multitude of them crowded to the beach in order to launch their boats, or canoes, that were out of the water, to get on board, which the commanding Officer on board the tender obſerving, and thinking that they were coming to ſeize the tender, and not ſeeing the Captain amongſt them, immediately gave them all his fire of ſwivels and ſmall-arms, which killed near twenty of the natives; then he ſlipt or cut his cable, and made off. The Moors on this directly attacked the Captain and his people, and wounded him ſlightly before he delivered up his ſword. The Captain and his people were then made priſoners, and carried up the country. The Moors were ſatisfied when they found the Captain was not to blame. The poor Captain was ſeized with a fever in a few days, and for want of proper care, and with grief and diſappointment, he died in leſs than a week. Had he ſurvived, he would have been taken to Senagal, as his people were on a journey of upwards of 500 miles, and there ranſomed. It is ſaid the Officer in the tender heard a piſtol fired as a ſignal; others contradict it: Be it as it will, ſome fatal miſtake was the cauſe of this poor gentleman's deſtruction.

This day the right Hon. the Lord Mayor gave a moſt ſplendid entertainment at the Manſion-houſe to a very numerous though a ſelect number of perſons of both houſes of parliament. The Egyptian Hall was illuminated in the moſt elegant manner, with new chandeliers, and other illuminations, which ſurpaſſed all deſcription. 22d.

Amongſt other loyal and patriotic toaſts, the following, after ſilence for each was proclaimed by ſound of trumpet, were drank,

and the pieces of muſic performed with the utmoſt elegance and approbation.

May true religion and virtue ever flouriſh and abound.

Health and long life to our ſovereign lord the king.

Coronation Anthem by Mr. Handel.

Health and long life to our gracious queen, and all the royal family.

May happineſs and glory be the portion of his majeſty, his family and people.

Proſperity to the city of London.

Grand martial piece by Mr. Ruſh.

May juſtice and wiſdom govern all the public councils.

May the fundamental liberties of England be ever revered and defended.

May the noble aſſertors and protectors of Engliſh liberty be had in perpetual honour.

Full piece by Mr. Ruſh.

May the violators of the right of election and petition againſt grievances be confounded.

May the wicked be taken from before the king, that his throne may be eſtabliſhed in righteouſneſs.

Overture by Mr. Handel.

May corruption ceaſe to be the meaſure of government.

May the ſpirit of the conſtitution prevail over ſecret and undue influence.

May perpetual union, ſocial liberty, and univerſal juſtice prevail, and render happy the whole Britiſh empire.

May the commerce of this city and kingdom, with the colonies, flouriſh for ever.

Full piece by Mr. Ruſh.

While the truly noble company were at dinner, they were ſerenaded by the moſt excellent band of muſic which could be procured in this kingdom, and which was conducted by Mr. Ruſh. In a word, it was univerſally allowed to exceed any thing of the kind ever given by a private gentleman in this kingdom.

The ball was opened about ten o'clock, by the Duke of Devonſhire and the Lady Mayoreſs; the dancing continued till half paſt four in the morning; and before five the whole company left the Manſion-houſe, greatly pleaſed with the grandeur and elegancy of the entertainment, as well as the order and regularity with which it was conducted. The company was ſo numerous, that the three long tables in the Egyptian-hall were not ſufficient to accomodate them all. It is ſaid that 600 diſhes were ſerved up.

List of the Company.

Dukes of Richmond, Bolton, Devonſhire, Portland, Mancheſter, Northumberland.

Marquiſſes of Rockingham, Granby.

Earls of Piercy, Huntingdon, Suffolk, Berkley, Abingdon, Plymouth, Scarborough, Albemarle, Coventry, Tankerville, Effingham, Fitzwilliam, Temple, Beſborough, Shelburne, Corke, Donnegal, Verney, Ludlow, Fife.

Lords Robert Sutton, George Cavendiſh, Frederick Cavendiſh, John Cavendiſh, Abergavenny, Craven,

Craven, King, Monſon, Forteſcue, Hyde, Lyttelton, Camden, Archer, Germaine.

Viſcounts, Hereford, Torrington, Wenman, Downe.

Knights, John Delaval, John Moleſworth, George Saville, George Colebrook, Joſeph Mawbey, George Younge, Thomas Frankland, Edward Winnington, Charles Saunders, Robert Clayton, Francis Vincent, William Codrington, Edward Aſtley, William Meredith, Piercy Brett, Mat. Ridley, Cecil Wray.

Meſſieurs Anderſon, Adams, Anderſon, Aubrey, Allen, Baker, Barrow, Bailey, Bethel, Brickdale, Barre Colonel, Burke, Bynge, Cavendiſh, Calvert, Calcraft, Chomley, Collcraft, Cornwall, Coventry, Damer, Dawkins, Dempſter, Dowdeſwell, Dunning, Fitzmaurice, Fletcher, Frankland, Fuller, Graves, Grey, Garth, Goddard, Gregory, Groves, Grenville Thomas, Grenville Henry, Glynn Serjeant, Hampden, Hamilton, Howard, Hope, Hobart, Hunt, Huſſey, Jenins Col. Keppel Admiral, Keppel General, Laſcelles, Laſcelles Daniel, St. Leger Col. Luther, Mackworth, Martin, Mauger, Milles, Norris, Parker, Pennant, Popham, Pownall Gov. Pulteney, Roll, Ruſhout, Seymour, Scrope, Scawen, Sawbridge Sheriff, Scudamore, Standert, Sturt, Tempeſt, Townſend Sheriff, Townſend Thos. Taylor, Trecothick Alderman, Turner, Walſh, Walſingham, Wedderburn, Weſt, Whateley, Beauclerk, Bertie, Buller, jun. H. Crab Bolton, Clarke, Creſby, Damer, ſen. Hanbury, General Irwin, Keck, Leman, Montague, Murray, Muſgrave, Alexander Popham, Capt. Phipps, Plumer, George Paulet, Pratt, Skipwith, Thoroton, Turner, Richard Whitworth.

Several perſons had their windows broken at night by the mob, for not illuminating their houſes, particularly thoſe of Mr. Barclay, oppoſite Bow Church in Cheapſide, were very much demoliſhed, ſo that it was neceſſary to take out the remains of the ſaſh-frames from ſix widows. Mr. Barclay, when his houſe was attacked, ſent out two of his ſervants to go amongſt the mob, and to fix upon any perſons they ſaw throwing ſtones againſt his windows, and not to leave them until they got intelligence where they might be found; in conſequence of theſe orders two perſons were this day taken before the Lord Mayor, and a propoſal was made to pay the damage, but Mr. Barclay refuſed to accept the offer, ſaying that he came for juſtice on the offenders, and not for the damage he had received; on which they were both ſent to the Compter.

Her grace the Dutcheſs of Northumberland, in croſſing the channel from Dover to Calais, very narrowly eſcaped being drowned. By the violence of the waves, the cords which laſhed her chaiſe to the veſſel were burſt, and had it not immediately been diſcovered the next returning ſea would have carried her grace over board. She was on her journey to the court of Vienna, to be preſent at the nuptials of the arch-dutcheſs, with the dauphin of France; but being driven back, and with the utmoſt hazard landed near Folkſtone, her grace's deſign has been fruſtrated.

The two Kennedys, who were condemned the laſt ſeſſions for the murder of Bigby the watchman, have received the King's pardon, on condition of being tranſported for life.

The perſon who robbed the Cheſter mail laſt week in the City road, was taken into cuſtody on Wedneſday, on his firſt attempt to put off a ſmall bill on Meſſrs. Baldero and Co. facing the Manſion-houſe.

The above man was carried before the magiſtrates in Bow-ſtreet, when the poſt-boy, Daniel Wheeler, ſwearing to his perſon, he was committed to Newgate. It is ſaid he had juſt taken a houſe in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, in order to carry on the buſineſs of a grocer, and had laid in a quantity of goods in that way: and was on the point of being married to a tradeſman's daughter in that neighbourhood. On ſearching the priſoner's houſe laſt night, bills of exchange to the value of 300 l. and a great number of letters taken out of the mail, were found. He pretended that a perſon had given him the bills, &c. to diſpoſe of, but could not tell his name.

23d. A joint addreſs of the lords and commons in parliament aſſembled, relative to the city remonſtrance, was this day preſented to his Majeſty, expreſſing the deepeſt concern on ſeeing the exerciſe of the ſubjects undoubted right of petitioning the throne, ſo groſsly perverted, by being applied to the purpoſe, not of preſerving, but of overturning the conſtitution, and of propagating doctrines, which, if generally adopted, muſt be fatal to the peace of the kingdom, and tend to the ſubverſion of all lawful authority. At the ſame time aſperſing and calumniating one of the branches of the legiſlature, and expreſsly denying the legality of the preſent parliament, and the validity of its proceedings.

At a court of aſſiſtants of the Goldſmiths company, the following reſolutions were agreed to:

The right hon. the Lord Mayor having iſſued precepts for ſummoning the livery of this city to meet at Guildhall on Tueſday the 6th inſt. to conſider of a further application for redreſs of grievances, at which meeting a moſt indecent remonſtrance was ordered to be preſented to his Majeſty;

Reſolved and ordered, that for the future the wardens of this company do not ſummon the livery thereof, to attend at any meeting in the Guildhall, (except for the purpoſe of elections) without the expreſs approbation or conſent of this court.

26th. There was a general court of the Eaſt India company, at their houſe in Leaden-hall-ſtreet, as by adjournment, for the determination, by ballot, of the following queſtion:

That the dividend on the capital ſtock of this company, for the half year, commencing at Chriſtmas laſt, and ending at Midſummer next, be at ſix per cent.

The balloting began at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and continued till ſix in the evening, when an hour being taken up, as uſual, by the ſcrutineers, in adjuſting the numbers, at ſeven o'clock the poll was declared as follows:

For

For the queſtion	—	139
Againſt the queſtion	—	1
Majority	———	138

The dividend thus declared, the Court adjourned.

From the Frontiers of Italy, Feb. 16. The Emperor, in his late journey to Italy, had a long converſation at Forli with the Count Nicholas Papini, who did not, at that time, know his Imperial Majeſty. Being afterwards informed of the honour which he had had, he wrote to the Emperor, and has received the following anſwer:

I ſhall always reflect with pleaſure, my dear Papini, on the interview which I had with you in paſſing through Forli, and the good counſel which you was pleaſed to give me on that occaſion. The freedom and candour with which you talked to me, will not permit me to doubt the ſincerity of the ſentiments expreſſed in your letter to me of the firſt of December, and of all the happy paſſages therein announced. Theſe ſentiments you avowed to me at a time when you took me for a private man, and had no ſuſpicion of that train of lofty dignity to which it has pleaſed the divine Providence to raiſe me. The encomiums laviſhed on us, and all the things ſaid to us, are unhappily addreſſed much more to our rank than to our perſon. Preſerve for me this affection, my dear Papini; and be perſuaded, that I ſhall be ſorely grieved if you do not, in me, eſteem the man! a title ſuperior to all others that can be given me! and that Joſeph prefers being beloved to all thoſe outward proteſtations, and all thoſe homages, which are continually beſtowed on the Emperor. Believe then, that the ſame ſentiments will ever animate me. I pray God to keep you in his holy protection.

At Vienna, this firſt day of January, 1770. (Signed) JOSEPH.

Rome, Feb. 14. A courier arrived laſt night from Liſbon, with the news of the death of the new Cardinal de Mendonza.

28th. Was held a meeting of the electors of Weſtminſter, when a remonſtrance was unanimouſly agreed to, and in leſs than half an hour preſented to his Majeſty, by Sir Robert Bernard, Mr. Connell, Mr. Charles Martyn, and the Rev. Dr. Wilſon. His Majeſty received, and immediately gave it to one of the lords in waiting, without ſpeaking a word. The multitude on their return met with the S—r of the H—e of C— in his ſtate coach, whom they groſly inſulted with groans and hiſſings, but offered no violence to his perſon or carriage.

At a court of aſſiſtants of the Weavers company, like reſolutions were paſſed with thoſe already mentioned.

The aſſizes ended on the crown ſide at Hereford, when nine priſoners were tried for the murder of William Powell, Eſq; ſix of whom received ſentence of death, and were ordered for execution, and their bodies to be diſſected; but two were afterwards ordered to be hung in chains near the place where the murder was committed; and three were acquitted. The names of thoſe left for execution were William Spiggot, David Lewellin, Charles David Morgan, William Morris, William Walter Evan, and David Morgan. This

trial laſted from ſeven in the morning till eight at night.

Leghorn, Feb. 22. The Ruſſian men of war, the Three Primates of 74 guns and 700 men, and the Providence of 48 guns and 450 men, arrived here.

The 17th inſt. we had the moſt dreadful ſtorm that has been ſince the year 1752 in theſe parts; all the veſſels which were in the road were obliged to cut their cables, and run aground againſt the Tower of Morzocco. Among them is the Ruſſian frigate the Poſtillion, who loſt her rudder, and was much damaged; they deſpair of getting her afloat again. Moſt of the roofs of the houſes were blown off, and the chimnies thrown down. The ſea was ſo high, that the Pier was entirely covered; the Flotas were driven even on the Terrace before the old Fort. In ſhort, many ſhips have been wrecked on this coaſt as well as on that of Sicily.

Paris, March 10. The comedians at Bourdeaux have been committed to priſon by the Parliament there, for advertiſing the repreſentation of a piece, called the Honeſt Criminal.

29th. This day his Majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the royal aſſent to the following bills, viz.

The bill for raiſing 1,800,000 l. by loans on Exchequer bills, for the ſervice of the preſent year.

The bill for allowing the exportation of malt for a limited time.

The bill for applying the ſum granted for the pay and cloathing of his Majeſty's militia forces for this year.

And alſo to ſeveral road, inclo-ſure, naturalization, and other bills.

30th. At a court of aſſiſtants of the Grocers company, held at their Hall, the following reſolutions were agreed to:

The right hon. the Lord Mayor having iſſued precepts for ſummoning the livery of this city to meet at Guildhall on Tueſday the 6th inſt. to conſider of further application for redreſs of grievances, which gave exiſtence to a paper, intitled, The humble addreſs, remonſtrance and petition of the Lord Mayor, aldermen and livery of this city, which was ordered, and afterwards preſented to his Majeſty;

Reſolved, that this court entirely diſapproves of the ſaid paper, being fully perſuaded that his Majeſty's people, as well as his parliament, will reject with diſdain every inſidious ſuggeſtion of thoſe ill-deſigning men, who are, in reality, undermining the public liberty, under the ſpecious pretence of zeal for its preſervation, and therefore look upon it as indecent, and highly diſreſpectful to his Majeſty's perſon and dignity, injurious to the ſupreme authority of parliament aſſembled, and unwarrantable, as it tends to ſubvert the happy conſtitution of this kingdom.

Reſolved and ordered, That for the future no warden of this company do ſummon the livery hereof to attend at any meeting in the Guildhall of this city (except for the purpoſe of elections) without the expreſs order of this court.

The profeſſor of anatomy finiſhed his courſe of lectures this ſeaſon at the Royal Academy, through-

throughout which he ſhewed great addreſs, in adapting them particularly to the arts of deſign, and for that purpoſe had one of the models of the Academy preſent, to ſhew at one view the appearance of the muſcles with and without the ſkin, and the different forms they aſſume when put in action. Among other general obſervations, he diſcourſed on the different proportions of different ages, and the propriety and fitneſs of every part to anſwer the end propoſed; and gave it as his opinion, that the idea of beauty was ſubſequent, and not attended to in the formation of the human figure.

A very numerous body of Middleſex freeholders met at the aſſembly-room, Mile-end, where a remonſtrance was read by Mr. ſheriff Sawbridge, and only one hand was held up againſt it.

This morning, at two o'clock, a melancholy fire broke out at Wilton in Wiltſhire, which conſumed ſix or ſeven dwelling-houſes, beſides ſeveral work-ſhops and outhouſes. The wind, which had been northerly for a month before, ſuddenly ſhifted to the ſouth-weſt, or a great part of the town muſt have been deſtroyed. This is the ſecond fire which has happened there in the ſpace of a few months.

A few days ago, a ſervant belonging to Mr. Hervie, of Broun-lie in Scotland, digging in a field adjoining to his maſter's houſe, diſcovered an earthen pot, with a cover of the ſame, about a foot from the ſurface of the ground, containing a conſiderable quantity of old Scots and Engliſh ſilver coins of the reigns of David, Robert, and Edward; they are moſtly well preſerved and very legible; the inſcriptions on many of them are, *Civitas London. Civitas Cant. Civitas Aberden.* What is remarkable, there has been an old tradition current among the country people there, that a conſiderable treaſure in pots lies concealed in that neighbourhood, and a former diſcovery in the ſame pariſh ſeems to juſtify the conjecture.

Letters from Leghorn declare, that a Ruſſian frigate had arrived at Malta with the Marquis de Cavalcabo, who preſented the Grand Maſter with a letter from the Empreſs of Ruſſia, in which ſhe requeſted, that all her veſſels might be admitted into the ports of that Order, and that the Malteſe ſquadron would join her fleet; but that the council had reſolved only to admit three or four Ruſſian veſſels into their ports at a time, and by no means to make themſelves parties in the preſent diſpute between her Imperial Majeſty and the Porte.

On the 14th of March, a new eruption of Mount Veſuvius broke out within an hundred yards of the crater, on the ſide of Pompeii, from whence iſſued a lava of about 2 miles in length, and 2,700 paces in breadth; at the ſame time that two vollies of ſtones, ſome not leſs than a ton weight, were thrown out of the crater to a very conſiderable height. The lava has not yet reached the cultivated parts of the mount.

A court martial was held in Portſmouth harbour, for the trial of the lieutenant who commanded the tender that waited for Capt. O'Hara, when that unfortunate gentleman went on ſhore on the

coaſt of Africa; when, after a trial of ſix hours, he was acquitted.

Married lately, Mr. Humphreys, a farmer at Beckingham in Kent, to Miſs Parrier, of the ſame place, with a fortune of 10,000 l.

Died, Mrs. Gordon, a maiden lady, who has left a conſiderable ſum to build an hoſpital for indigent old maids.

At Canterbury, the Rev. Mr. Monins Eaton, rector of Ringwould, and vicar of Charlton, near Dover; he has left a fortune of 30,000 l. which devolves to his brother, a lieutenant in the army, and his ſiſter a maiden lady.

Fra. Morris, aged 108, at Newcaſtle.

James Kearney in Ireland, aged 115. He lately had a daughter married, aged 15.

APRIL.

1ſt. A Fire broke out at Williamſtead within three miles of Bedford, occaſioned by a chimney taking fire, which communicated the flames to the roof, and notwithſtanding all poſſible aſſiſtance was had, a whole row of houſes, twenty-ſix in number, were entirely conſumed.

Laſt Tueſday came on at Chelmsford aſſizes, before Mr. Baron Smythe, two cauſes againſt Rawlings, Lycett, Ward, Kew, and Jones, Cuſtom-Houſe Officers, for forcing themſelves into the houſe of a lady in the pariſh of Faſtham, ranſacking the ſame, aſſaulting the lady in her own dwelling, as well as her viſitors, and other enormities, becauſe there was no prohibited booty for them; when two verdicts were found againſt the brutal, illegal ſearchers, with conſiderable damages and coſts of ſuits in both actions.

Was committed to Guildford gaol, by the Rev. Dr. Burdett, a Ruſſian ſoldier, on ſuſpicion of committing a murder on the body of a woman at whoſe houſe he lodged, at Eſher in Surry, by cutting her throat. The woman was not more than twenty years of age, and was murdered in her bed, her young child, about two months old, lying by her.

On Friday the plough for making trenches for drains, brought out of Suffolk, and invented by one Makings a poor farmer, was tried at Upton, near Stratford, on the grounds belonging to Mr. Pearce, before a Committee of the Society of Arts, &c. It cut, in the ſpace of thirty-four minutes, a complete trench of about eighteen inches deep, two inches and an half broad at the bottom, and of the length of ſix hundred and ſixty feet; executed in a manner that cannot be effected by the ſpade, even with any degree of labour. The force uſed for this performance was that of ſix horſes, managed by two men, and without any greater ſtrain than would have permitted them to have done a full day's work. It is computed, that by this means, trenches for cloſe drains may be cut at three farthings a rod, or conſiderably leſs, where the work of men and horſes are cheap.

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, April 2.

Yeſterday the Ruſſian Admiral's ſhip of eighty-four guns, ſailed out of the harbour, and ſaluted the

Engliſh

Engliſh Admiral. Moſt of the foreign miniſters, except the French, ſailed out to Spithead in this ſhip, with ſeveral ladies and Engliſh officers, and were highly pleaſed. By the alterations Admiral Elphinſton has made in the ſhip, ſhe is looked upon to be equal to any ſhip of her rate in England.

5th. This day the King was pleaſed to inveſt his Royal Highneſs Prince William-Henry, his Majeſty's third ſon, with the enſigns of the moſt ancient and moſt noble Order of the Thiſtle.

His royal highneſs being preſented to the Sovereign by the two Senior Knights, and kneeling down, the Herald drew the ſword, and (kneeling) delivered it to the Sovereign, who thereupon knighted his Royal Highneſs; then the Prince, having kiſſed his Majeſty's hand, roſe up; which done, Green Rod (having received the green ribbon, with the ſymbol of the Order hanging to it) preſented the ſame (kneeling) to the Sovereign, upon a velvet cuſhion, who put the ribbon over the Prince's left ſhoulder, and then, kneeling down, he again kiſſed his Majeſty's hand; which done, the Prince roſe up, and making a low reverence, withdrew.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, March 19.

Yeſterday the court again ſent an expreſs to Holland, charged with bills of exchange to the value of 2,000,000 of livres, deſtined to fulfil the engagements contracted by the Sieur de Balue, the King's banker. Theſe different remittances amount, it is believed, to about 8,000,000 of livres.

Letters from Detroit (by Monday's New York mail) inform us, that ſeveral boats with goods had been ſeventy days in croſſing Lake Erie; in which time the diſtreſs of the people was ſo great, that they had been obliged to keep two human bodies, which they found unburied upon the ſhore, in order to collect and kill the ravens and eagles that came to feed on them, for their ſubſiſtence. Many other boats have been frozen up within forty miles of Detroit; and ſeveral traders ſmall boats, with goods, had been loſt.

Cadiz, March 9. By letters from Mexico, we have an account of the deaths of the Abbe d'Auteroche, and one of the two officers of the Spaniſh marine, who had ſailed with that gentleman to the iſland of California. They fell ſick, with every one who accompanied them, on the 4th of June, the very day after they had made their obſervation of the Tranſit of Venus over the Sun. This obſervation, according to the ſame letters, was made with all poſſible advantage, the day being extremely fine, and the air remarkably ſerene. We learn, moreover, that the Sieur Paly, the famous geographer, who was among thoſe who fell ſick, happily arrived on the 14th of October, at Port St. Blaiſe, in the White Sea, with all thoſe who had the good fortune to eſcape the epidemic diſeaſe with which they were viſited. Much is expected from the ſucceſs of the obſervation, which was the grand object of the voyage of theſe aſtronomers.

6th: Came on at Kingſton, before Mr. Juſtice Blackſtone, the famous cauſe between the Right Hon. George Onſlow, and the Rev. Mr.

Mr. Horne, for two letters publiſhed the 14th and 28th of July laſt. The action was brought againſt Mr. Horne for 10,000l. damages. The trial laſted about an hour and a half, when Mr. Onſlow was non-ſuited. It is ſuppoſed the expence to Mr. Onſlow will amount to at leaſt 1500l.

The Durham, Cumberland, and Northumberland petitious for redreſs of grievances, were preſented to his Majeſty at St. James's, and received, but no anſwer was returned; they were given to the lords in waiting.

7th. The Synagogue of the Jews, in order to ſhew the deteſtation in which the body of them hold ſuch practices of their wicked brethren, have advertiſed a reward for a detection of all ſuch as are guilty of receiving ſtolen goods.

Laſt week as Mr. Harding's men were plowing in his grounds at Tottenham, the plough ſtruck rather lower than common in the earth, and turned up a large quantity of broad pieces of gold of James I. and Charles I. quite freſh, as if juſt coined; ſome men dug afterwards with a pitchfork, and threw up at one ſtroke 18 of the above pieces, alſo a horn with ſome ſilver at the bottom; the whole amounting to upwards of 70l. value.

9th. The Middleſex petition, remonſtrance, and addreſs, was preſented to his Majeſty at St. James's by Meſſrs. Sawbridge and Townſend, ſheriffs for the county, which was received and given to a lord in waiting, but no anſwer returned.

The petition from the county of Kent was alſo preſented to his Majeſty by John Calcraft, Eſq; member for Rocheſter, and ſome other gentlemen.

A general meeting of the Eaſt-India Company was held at Paris, when the directors gave an account of their proceedings, by which the impoſſibility of compounding their debts, and continuing their trade appeared, and it was propoſed to put their whole effects into the hands of the king.

This day, about one o'clock, Stephen Gregory, a Ruſſian, was executed at Eſher, in Surry, amidſt a great number of ſpectators, for the murder of Mrs. Herne. He was attended at the place of execution by the Ruſſian Ambaſſador's chaplain, to whom he confeſſed the murder, and died very penitent. He had been a lodger in the houſe, and was ſuſpected by Mrs. Herne of intending to rob them, which ſhe informed her huſband of, who turned him out of his houſe. It is ſuppoſed he committed the murder out of revenge: He attempted to conceal himſelf in the houſe the night before, as the man and his wife were from home, but was prevented by ſome neighbours who had charge of it in their abſence. The morning the ſhocking affair happened, Mr. Herne left his wife in bed about a quarter after ſix, to go to Lord Clive's garden to work; he left the door of his houſe unlocked, which was obſerved by the villain, who immediately went up to her chamber, and cut her throat in a moſt dreadful manner, ſo as nearly to ſever her head from her body, then laid her on the floor, covered her with the bed cloaths, left the young child naked in bed, rifled the drawers, and made his eſcape. The poor woman not being up ſo ſoon

as

as uſual, her next door neighbour, between nine and ten o'clock, went to know the reaſon, and found Mrs. Herne as before-mentioned, and the poor infant crying in bed. The Ruſſian being obſerved to come out of the houſe that morning, ſeveral went immediately in purſuit of him: He was taken at Godalming, committed to Guildford gaol, and from thence conveyed to Kingſton, where he was tried on Saturday, and hanged on Monday oppoſite the houſe where he committed the fact. He was about twenty-two years of age, and a ſtout well-made man. Five ſilver table ſpoons were found upon him, which Mr. Herne made oath were his property.

12th. Yeſterday the report was made to his Majeſty of the malefactors under ſentence of death in Newgate; when Joſeph Jarvis and Benjamin Miliſent, for a burglary in the houſe of Mr. Evans, and Matthew Kennedy, for the murder of the watchman on Weſtminſter-bridge, were ordered for execution.

Joſeph Nicholas, William Warraker, Richard Carter, and Patrick Kennedy, are reſpited.

This day his Majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the royal aſſent to the following bills viz.

The bill to continue an act for puniſhing mutiny and deſertion in the American colonies.

The bill for repealing part of an act, for granting certain duties in the Britiſh colonies in America.

The bill to rectify miſtakes in the names of the commiſſioners appointed to execute the land-tax act.

The bill to regulate the trials of conteſted elections, or returns of members to ſerve in parliament.

The bill for the better preſervation of the game, in that part of Great Britain, called England.

The bill to prevent the killing and deſtroying of dogs.

The bill for building a workhouſe for the liberty of Saffron-hill, Hatton-garden, and Ely-rents, in the pariſh of St. Andrew, Holborn.

The bill for lighting, paving, and cleaning the town of Marybone, &c. and for regulating weights and meaſures therein.

The bill to amend an act, for making a navigable cut or canal from the Trent, at or near Wilden-ferry, in Derbyſhire, to the river Merſey, &c.

The bill to continue the terms and powers granted, for keeping in repair the harbour of Minehead, in Someſetſhire.

The bill to continue the duties granted for repairing the harbour and quay of Watchett, in the ſaid county.

And alſo to ſeveral road, incloſure, and naturalization bills.

This morning Capt. Bowen, of Killy-Own, who was concerned with Williams and others in the murder of Mr. Powell, of Glanereth, near Landovery, was apprehended at the Cock eating-houſe behind the Royal Exchange, by Meſſ. Williams and Price, two Welch gentlemen, who knew him. He was carried before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, who committed him to the Poultry Compter; and he is to be re-examined by his Lordſhip on Tueſday morning next. He was diſcovered by a young man at Lambeth, of whom Bowen had

in-

injoined ſecrecy. The young fellow accordingly took no notice that he had ſeen him, till his maſter obſerved a note that was ſent him by Bowen to meet him at ten o'clock in the morning at the Cock eating-houſe; in conſequence of which, two of Sir John Fielding's men were ſent for, who waited a conſiderable time, and then went away; however, the above gentlemen being afterwards informed by this young man when Bowen came, ſecured him. He is brother to Mrs. Powell, and has been at Lambeth ever ſince his eſcape from Wales.

Matthew Kennedy, who was to have been executed on Thurſday next, has obtained his Majeſty's pardon, on condition of being tranſported for life.

Madame Louiſa, the King of France's youngeſt daughter, who is in her 33d year, having for ſome time entertained the project of becoming a Carmelite, retired to the monaſtery of the Carmelites of St. Dennis, after having obtained the King her father's permiſſion for that purpoſe.

An order from the Crown Office, directed to the Marſhal of the King's Bench priſon, was delivered to the bench of juſtices for Surry, at their rotation-office, St. Margaret's-hill, empowering the ſaid Marſhal to diſcharge John Wilkes, Eſq; he giving bond, as ſecurity for good behaviour for ſeven years, himſelf in 1000l. and two ſureties, viz. Edward Burke, of St. Clement's Danes, vintner, and Matthias Hamberg, of St. Bride's, taylor, in 500l. each, agreeable to the ſentence paſſed upon him.

This day a common-hall was held at Guildhall, by virtue of a precept from the Lord Mayor, to receive the report of his Majeſty's anſwer to the addreſs, remonſtrance, and petition of the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and livery of this city; as likewiſe to hear the reſolutions and addreſſes of the Houſes of Lords and Commons thereupon, and to take into conſideration the late proceedings of the companies of goldſmiths, weavers, and grocers, reſpecting the ſame, as well as their reſolution not to obey the orders of the Lord Mayor for ſummoning the livery of the reſpective companies to attend at ſuch common halls.

The laſt committee of the livery was appointed to take into conſideration what would be the proper mode of proceeding againſt the three aforeſaid companies, and to report their opinion to the common council.

After which the thanks of the livery were returned to the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and common council, who carried up the remonſtrance: And the ſame was ordered to be printed, ſigned by the town-clerk, in all the public papers.

The Good Intent, Nailor, from Guernſey for Newcaſtle, ran aground near Robin Hood's Bay, and is loſt. The maſter and one man were drowned; three others got on ſhore on the maſt, which broke away by the deck; and one of them periſhed in the ſnow before any aſſiſtance could be had. The other two were near ſharing the ſame fate, but fortunately a countryman diſcovered them from the hills by the ſea, and came to their relief.

A ſecond incendiary letter was received by the Dean of Weſtmin-

ſter, threatening, as in a former letter, to put their deſign againſt his life into execution, as he has not yet made a paſſage through the wall in Dean's-yard, which is not in his power to do, the ſaid wall and ground not being his property.

14th. On the report of the committee who made trial of Making's drain-plough, the Society of Arts, &c. agreed to the giving him fifty guineas for his invention, and a farther ſum of ten guineas on his delivering a complete plough of that kind, with proper carriages, to the Society, for the uſe of the public.

The Lord Mayor gave a very grand entertainment in the Egyptian Hall, to more than 300 noblemen and gentlemen of the firſt diſtinction.

About ten in the evening, two gentlemen in a poſt-chaiſe, coming over Blackheath, were ſtopped by a ſingle man on foot, dreſſed in a carter's frock. One of the gentlemen, a military officer, told the fellow, in a peremptory manner, that he would not be robbed, and deſired him to deſiſt, but the villain preſenting a piſtol, and threatening violence, the gentleman ſhot him dead on the ſpot.

The ſame gentlemen had not rode above three miles farther, on their way to town, when they were attacked again by a highwayman, well mounted, near the Red Houſe. The gentleman who killed the footpad ſhot directly through the blind of the chaiſe, and is ſuppoſed to have wounded him, as the horſe upon which he rode, ſprung into a ditch by the road ſide, and was afterwards found without his rider on the road adjoining to Kent-ſtreet turnpike that leads to Rotherhithe, and a great deal of blood was traced near the ditch where the horſe had plunged.

As Lord Sandys was returning to town from his ſon's ſeat in Hertfordſhire, he was overturned in his poſt-chaiſe coming down Highgate-hill. At firſt, it was thought he was not much hurt, but afterwards it appeared, he received a contuſion in his head that coſt him his life.

15th. About noon, the report of a piſtol, fired ſomewhere in or about the king's palace at St. James's, alarmed the officers upon guard. The ſoldiers were interrogated, and their pieces examined, but no diſcovery could be made from what quarter it came.

The purſer of the Hampſhire Eaſt-Indiaman, Capt. Sime, came to the India Houſe, with an account of the above ſhip being ſafe arrived in the Channel from Bengal. She has made her voyage in the ſhorteſt ſpace of time that has been known; notwithſtanding which, ſhe has been very ſickly, and loſt many of her men. Scarce an officer on board eſcaped the ſickneſs, except the captain and chief mate.

The Lord Holland Eaſt-Indiaman, Capt. Nairne, in going round from Bengal to Madraſs, was totally loſt off the Eaſtern-braces. The chief mate and fifteen of the crew were unfortunately drowned.

The ſum of 400,000l. per ann. which the Eaſt-India Company annually pays to the government, is appropriated towards making good the ſupplies of the preſent year.

The ſum of 9,650l. is granted for the ſupport of the Foundling Hoſpital for the preſent year 1770.

The

17th. The committee of the ſupporters of the bill of Rights ſettled all Mr. Wilkes's debts, and about ſix o'clock in the evening that gentleman was diſcharged from the King's Bench priſon, and immediately ſet out in a poſt-chaiſe, accompanied by his daughter, for the country-houſe of Mr. Reynolds, his attorney, in Kent.

It has been remarked with aſtoniſhment, that there never was perhaps ſo general and voluntary illuminations and rejoicings on any occaſion, as on the event of Mr. Wilkes's releaſe; not in London only, but in every part of England: and, to the praiſe of the lower order of patriots, no diſorders have been complained of any where.

This morning Capt. Marmaduke Bowen was re-examined before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, when he confeſſed that one Mr. O—— had carried Williams in an open boat to France. He was remanded back to the Poultry Compter. His Lordſhip firſt ordered him to be ſent to Newgate; but the priſoner ſeeming to be greatly affected with the thoughts of being committed to that priſon, he was by his Lordſhip (on the interceſſion of Mr. Jones of Caſtle-yard, who acts for the proſecutor, and of Mr. Rice Williams, ſen. who apprehended him) remanded to his former place of confinement. His caſh being entirely exhauſted, Meſſ. Williams and others contributed for his preſent ſupport.

18th. Yeſterday a woman, late of Elliot's-court in the Old Bailey, paper-bag-maker, was tried at the ſeſſions at Guildhall, for almoſt ſtarving to death and cruelly beating her apprentice girl. It appeared on the trial, that the poor girl muſt have periſhed for want of the common neceſſaries of life, had not ſome of the neighbours thrown eatables to her out of a window, when ſhe was tied to a poſt in the yard; that when ſhe was at liberty to go out ſhe had often been ſeen to pick up and devour with great eagerneſs potatoe peelings, and ſuch things as were thrown out for the dogs. The priſoner was ſentenced to ſuffer ſix months impriſonment in Newgate, to pay a fine of 1 s. and give ſecurity for her good behaviour for two years. The girl was put out by the pariſh of Pancras.

19th. The following is the bill of fare at the entertainment given by Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, at Wynnſtay, on his coming of age.

30	Bullocks
1	Ditto roaſted whole
50	Hogs
50	Calves
80	Sheep
18	Lambs
70	Pies
51	Guinea fowls
37	Turkeys
12	Turkey poults
84	Capons
25	Pie fowls
300	Chickens
360	Fowls
96	Ducklings
48	Rabbits
15	Snipes
1	Leveret
5	Bucks
421	Pounds of ſalmon
30	Brace of tench
40	Brace of carp
36	Pike
60	Dozen of trout

108 Floun-

108 Flounders
109 Lobſters
96 Crabs
10 Quarts of ſhrimps
200 Crawfiſh
60 Barrels pickled oyſters
1 Hogſhead of rock oyſters
20 Quarts of oyſters for ſauce
166 Hams
100 Tongues
125 Plumb puddings
108 Apple pies
104 Pork pies
30 Beef pies
34 Rice puddings
7 Veniſon pies
60 Raiſed pies
80 Tarts
30 Pieces of cut paſtry
24 Pound cakes
60 Savoy cakes
30 Sweetmeat cakes
12 Backs of bacon
144 Ice Creams
18000 Eggs
150 Gallons of milk
60 Quarts of cream
30 Buſhels of potatoes
6000 Aſparagus
200 French beans
3 Diſhes of green peas
12 Cucumbers
70 Hogſheads of ale
120 Dozen of wine
Brandy, rum, and ſhrub
Rock-work ſhapes, landſcapes, in jellies, blanchmange, &c.
A great quainty of ſmall paſtry
One large caſk of ale, which held twenty-ſix hogſheads.

It is thought that there were at leaſt 15000 people at dinner in Sir Watkin's park, all at the ſame time.

LENT CIRCUIT.

At Maidſtone aſſizes, four were capitally convicted, two of whom were reprieved before the Judge left the town.

At Chelmsford aſſizes, eleven were capitally convicted.

At Ayleſbury aſſizes, five were capitally convicted, three of whom were reprieved.

At Bedford aſſizes, one was capitally convicted.

At the aſſizes at Cambridge, two were capitally convicted; a perſon for an attempt to commit a rape upon a child, was ſentenced to ſuffer a year's impriſonment, and to the payment of a fine.

At Huntingdon aſſizes, three were capitally convicted.

At Oakham aſſizes, a private man belonging to the Lincolnſhire militia, received ſentence of death for horſe-ſtealing, but was afterwards reprieved.

At Nottingham aſſizes, James Wardley was condemned for horſe-ſtealing, but reprieved before the Judge left the town.

At Thetford aſſizes, one was capitally convicted, but reprieved.

At Northampton aſſizes, William Craddock and Anthony Harwood received ſentence of death, for cruelly wounding and robbing Mr. William Walker the younger, of Kingſthorne.

At the aſſizes at York, eleven were capitally convicted; of whom William Varley and James Oldfield, for diminiſhing the gold coin, were found guilty of high treaſon. John Shirtcliff, game-keeper to Savile Finch of Thriberg, Eſq; charged with ſhooting William Brown, after a trial of above ſeven hours, was acquitted.

At Lancaſter aſſizes, three were capitally convicted. James Donovan, for wilfully ſetting fire to the jail in Liverpool, is to receive his ſentence next aſſizes

A re-

A remarkable cauſe came on at this aſſize, wherein the corporation of Liverpool were plaintiffs, and the proprietors of the copper-works, contiguous to that town, were defendants; when, after examining 35 witneſſes in behalf of the plaintiffs, who proved beyond a doubt, that the noxious effluvia of the ſaid works, were pernicious to health, injurious to the herbage, and a nuiſance to the neighbourhood, it was agreed, that the calcining part ſhould be immediately diſcontinued, and the proprietors be allowed two years to remove the works to a more remote ſituation.

At Shrewſbury aſſizes, two were capitally convicted. Sarah Evans, for attempting to murder her maſter, is to be impriſoned for three years, and find ſecurities for her good behaviour for ſeven years.

At the aſſizes at Stafford, David Slack, for forging a draft of 20 l. on Meſſ. Butler and ſons, of Birmingham, and procuring a forged indorſement on the ſame, was capitally convicted.

At Warwick aſſizes, four were capitally convicted.

At Hereford aſſizes, nine priſoners were tried for the murder of William Powell, Eſq; ſix of whom received ſentence of death, and were ordered for execution on Friday laſt, and their bodies to be diſſected; but two were afterwards ordered to be hung in chains near the place where the murder was committed; and three were acquitted; the names of thoſe left for execution were, William Spiggot, David Lewellin, Charles David Morgan, William Morris, William Walter Evan, and David Morgan. This trial laſted from ſeven in the morning till eight at night.

At the above aſſize, William Corbyn for ſheep-ſtealing, John Webb for horſe-ſtealing, and Charles Burgeſs for ſtealing 34 l. 17 s. were alſo capitally convicted.

At Monmouth aſſizes, two were capitally convicted for ſheep-ſtealing; but were reprieved for tranſportation.

At Worceſter aſſizes, three were capitally convicted, one of whom was reprieved; and four were ordered to be tranſported for ſeven years.

At Glouceſter aſſizes, eight were capitally convicted, among whom was Sarah Pulham, for ſetting fire to the barn and ricks of Richard Cook.

At Saliſbury aſſizes, John Franklin, for robbing the mail on the road between Marlborough and Chippenham; and Joſeph Lamb, for ſtealing a mare at Sherborne, were capitally convicted.

At Wincheſter aſſizes, four were capitally convicted.

They write from Dublin, that their export of linen is leſs by 7,000,014 yards than it was the year before: in 1768, it was 18,490,195, in 1769, 17,790,705.

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, April 13.

Arrived and ſailed the Colhourn, Oliver, for St. Kitt's. Sailed the Northumberland Eaſt-Indiaman, and juſt now Admiral Elphinſton and all his ſquadron have weighed from Spithead, but whether he will bring to at St. Hellens or not, is uncertain, as the wind is fair; his ſquadron conſiſts of four ſhips of the

the line, two frigates, one hoſpital-ſhip, and five tranſports.

Paris, April 6. The Pope has juſt publiſhed a bull, by which his Holineſs has granted an univerſal jubilee, upon occaſion of his exaltation to the ſee. It is to commence the 9th of this month, and finiſh on the 22d.

The following extraordinary Account is received from Italy.

Mr. Campani, an eminent Italian phyſician, has ſent advice to Mr. Moreali, a famous practitioner at Modena, of the following extraordinary fact, which is properly authenticated.——"The wife of a tanner, living at a village called Palatapapoli, aged 25 years, being in the ſeventh month of her pregnancy, on the 11th of January laſt, heard diſtinctly the cries of the child ſhe bore in her womb; the huſband and ſeveral other perſons alſo heard it the ſame day; and ſoon after, when ſhe was at church at veſpers, the child cried ſo audibly, and ſo ſtrongly imitated the voice of a new-born infant, that the whole congregation concluded it was a child brought to be baptized. Mr. Campani adds, he has viſited the poor woman ſeveral times, who is greatly concerned at this novelty, and daily falls away. We are impatient here to know the event of this ſingular miracle of nature."

21ſt. The following order came out to the brigade of guards. Parole, Hounſlow.

B. O. His Majeſty has ſignified to the field officer in waiting, that he has been acquainted that Serjeant Bacon of the firſt regiment, and Serjeant Parke of the Coldſtream regiment; William Powell, William Hart, James Potter, and Joſeph Collins, private ſoldiers in the firſt regiment of foot-guards, were more or leſs concerned in the reſcue of Major-General Ganſell, in September laſt; the King hopes, and is willing to believe, they did not know the Major-General was arreſted, and only thought they were delivering an officer in diſtreſs: however, his Majeſty commands, that they ſhould be ſeverely reprimanded for acting in this buſineſs as they have done; and ſtrictly orders for the future, that no commiſſioned officer or ſoldier do preſume to interfere with bailiffs, or arreſts, on any account or pretence whatſoever, the crime being of a very atrocious nature; and if any are found guilty of diſobeying this order, they will be moſt ſeverely puniſhed. This order to be read immediately at the head of every company in the brigade of guards, that no man may plead ignorance for the future.

The inceſſant rains that ſucceeded a prodigious fall of ſnow upon the Pyrenean mountains, ſo ſwelled the rivers in the ſouth of France, that the floods bore down houſes, mills, men, and cattle, and laid waſte a whole tract of country of a vaſt extent. The deplorable ſituation of thoſe who eſcaped this flood is not be expreſſed.

The new bridge at Knutsford, near Leominſter, fell down after it was key'd in.

At the ſale of Mr. Lemon's curious collection of birds, a gold pheaſant was ſold for 20 guineas,

and a peacock pheaſant for 40 guineas.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Boulton, late Surgeon of the Delight, dated Little Cape Mount, Dec. 10, 1769, to his Owner at Liverpool.

"On Sunday laſt, about three in the morning, we were all (who lay in the cabin) alarmed with a moſt horrid noiſe of the negroes, which was ſucceeded by ſeveral ſhrieks from Mr. Howard and ſeveral of the people upon deck. Surpriſed at ſuch an uncommon uproar, I ſtrove to awake Capt. Millroy, but before I could make him ſenſible of what had happened, I received a ſtroke over my ſhoulders with a billet of wood, as alſo a cut with a cutlaſs on the back part of my neck.

The cries of Mr. Howard, who was murdered under the windlaſs, as alſo thoſe of ſeveral of the people, whom the villains were butchering on the main deck, had thrown me into ſuch a ſtate of ſtupidity, that I did not in the leaſt feel the wounds I had received. Having by accident got hold of a piſtol, which to my mortification I found not loaded, I cleared my way till I got upon deck; but how ſhall I paint the ſcene that there was acting? Gilbert Bagly, a promiſing young man, was laid upon deck crying for mercy, having had his arms and legs cut off by theſe butchers. Poor Millroy ſtabbed one in the ſide, and cut another in the forehead before he was overcome.

I ſaw none left but myſelf, the cook, and one boy, which were all in the maintop together; and about an hour after two others appeared, one of which was caught and cut in pieces, and the other got into the top. I broke open the cheſts in the maintop to look for knives, bottles, &c.

In the maintop I found two knives, two quart bottles, one half gallon ditto, which I gave (one knife excepted) to the people with me; and going down the maintopmaſt ſtay I got into the foretop, where I got another knife. As I was returning up the ſtay I was diſcovered by the ſlaves, who ſtrove all in their power to kill, by throwing billets of wood, and cut me; however, I was not much daunted after I got into the maintop, as I knew we were then able to defend ourſelves againſt any of their weapons, except muſkets, which I was in hopes they would not eaſily come at. But a woman who lay in the cabin ſoon put them in a method how to come at every thing that might compleat or forward their deſign. As they had cut both their cables ſome time before, I found we drove very faſt towards the Apollo, which veſſel I hailed ſeveral times, and was at laſt heard. But I had no ſooner hailed than the unmerciful butchers fired two muſkets at me, which ſo terrified one of the people in the top, that he went down, thinking, by aſſiſting making ſail, &c. they would ſpare his life, but he was much deceived; no ſooner had he got down the ſhrouds, but his ſkull was ſplit with the broad-axe, and his body thrown overboard.

Captain Fiſher gave us chace, and about eight o'clock came within gun ſhot of us, and having fired a great gun into the veſſel, the wretches were ſo incenſed at me,

for hailing, that they fired 17 muſkets into the top, wounded a ſmall boy, but did no other damage. Finding they could not get their muſkets to bear upon us, a reſolute dog attempted coming up the ſhrouds with a piſtol and cutlaſs to diſpatch us, but with a quart bottle I ſtruck him over the head, which ſo ſtunned him that he fell overboard.

They engaged Capt. Fiſher four hours, and killed one of his people; nor would they, I believe, have given up ſo ſoon had not a barrel of powder blown up, and ſet the veſſel on fire fore and aft. I immediately ſaw their confuſion, hailed Capt. Fiſher from the maſthead to board her, and went down myſelf upon deck, followed by the cook and a ſmall boy, which were all that were left alive on board in the inſurrection. As ſoon as Capt. Fiſher boarded her, we ſet to work in putting out the fire, as moſt of the cloth in the veſſel was in a blaze. The total loſs I cannot well aſcertain, but am ſorry to obſerve it is very great, having nine white men killed, with at leaſt double that number of ſlaves."

24th. The Lord Mayor, attended by the Aldermen Ladbroke, Stephenſon, Turner, Trecothic and Townſend, went in proceſſion to Guildhall, in order to ſwear in John Wilkes, Eſq; Alderman of Farringdon Without, when the motion for that purpoſe was carried without a diviſion. Afterwards he took precedence from the time of his election, which was before Meſſ. Aldermen Roſſiter, Bird, and the two ſheriffs.

By the laſt accounts from Boſton, in New England, it appears, that on the 5th of March, a terrible engagement happened between the ſoldiery and the towns-people, wherein four perſons were killed on the ſpot, and ſeveral dangerouſly wounded.

Monday morning early, a fire broke out at a houſe the bottom of Wytch-ſtreet, behind St. Clement's, which entirely conſumed the ſame, with a chandler's ſhop, and a glaſs-cutter's, and greatly damaged the inſide of the houſe of Mr. Manning, breeches-maker. It burnt backwards, and much damaged the Angel-inn. St. Clement's church was opened for the reception of the goods of the ſufferers; and a party of the guards was ſent for from the Savoy to prevent their being plundered.

Copy of the Queſtion referred to Council by the Aldermen, on Mr. Wilkes's Election for the Ward of Farringdon Without.

Is Mr. Wilkes's ſaid election to the office of Alderman a valid one? And is he, by law, intitled to be admitted by the ſaid court of Aldermen, by virtue of, or in purſuance of the ſaid election?

ANSWER.

We are of opinion, that the judgments pronounced againſt Mr. Wilkes, did not render him, by law, incapable of being elected an Alderman of the city of London; and that, upon ſuch election, he may be admitted into the office by the court of Aldermen;—but we think it doubtful whether that court is compellable to admit him.

April 17, 1769.

Wm. De Grey. J. Glyn.
Ch. Yorke. Rd. Leigh.
J. Dunning.

Sir FLETCHER NORTON's *Anſwer to the above Queſtion.*

I am of opinion, that Mr. Wilkes's election into the office of Alderman, is not a valid election; and that he is not, by law, intitled to be admitted by the Court of Aldermen, by virtue of, or in purſuance of the ſaid election; and I think the crimes of which Mr. Wilkes has been convicted, are of ſuch a nature, as affords a legal juſtification to the Court of Aldermen for refuſing to admit him; or, had Mr. Wilkes been in poſſeſſion of the office, there would be cauſe of a motion: Beſides, his preſent incapacity to attend the duty of the office, furniſhes another objection againſt admitting him; and if the Court of Aldermen wiſh to have this great conſtitutional queſtion moſt ſatisfactorily decided, it may be done, without loſs of time, and at no great expence, by putting Mr. Wilkes to bring his Writ of Mandamus to be admitted, and then returning the ſpecial matter, upon which the judgment of the Court of King's Bench may be obtained; and if either party ſhould be diſſatisfied with the determination of that Court, the cauſe may be carried, by Writ of Error, into the Houſe of Lords.

Lincoln's-Inn,
April 21, 1770. F. NORTON.

26th. At the maſquerade at the opera houſe, given by the club at Arthur's, there were more than 1200 of the principal nobility, foreign miniſters, and perſons of eminence preſent. The illuminations were in the ſame ſtyle with thoſe in the maſquerade given by the King of Denmark, but much improved.

A bill of indictment was found at Hicks's-Hall againſt the Author of the *Whiſperer*, and warrants were iſſued for the apprehending him.

The ſeſſions at the Old Bailey, which began on Wedneſday, ended for Middleſex, when thirty convicts received ſentence of death, among whom were four girls, the eldeſt not ſeventeen, for a robbery on the highway. At this ſeſſions a greater number of priſoners were to be tried than ever was known, there being no leſs than 338 upon the Calendar, including thoſe of London as well as Middleſex, and thoſe under ſentence at former ſeſſions. As ſoon as ſentence was paſſed, the widow of Bigby, who was murdered upon Weſtminſter-bridge, lodged an appeal againſt the two Kennedy's, who at a former ſeſſions were found guilty of the murder, but had been reſpited by his Majeſty's clemency, and one of them [Matthew] actually on board in order to be tranſported for life. Patrick was brought to the bar, and a detainer lodged againſt him, and on Monday a warrant was iſſued for bringing back Matthew.

The Society of Agriculture for the Eaſt Riding of Yorkſhire, choſe Sir Digby Legard, Bart. their preſident.

27th. This morning, a little before two o'clock, a fire broke out in the lower part of the houſe of Meſſrs. Fry and Webb, paper-ſtainers, on Holborn-hill, near the end of Shoe-lane, which was conſumed, with the furniture and ſtock in trade; Mr. Webb, Mrs. Fry's mother, an apprentice, and a maid ſervant, periſhed in the flames; Mr. and Mrs. Fry, and their child, eſcaped by a back-way. The houſe of Mr. Bridgewater, grocer,

grocer, was alſo conſumed, with the furniture and ſtock in trade.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

An order of the Houſe of Commons.

Jovis, 26 Die Aprilis, 1770.

Ordered, that Mr. Speaker do forthwith give notice, that the ſum of one million five hundred thouſand pounds capital ſtock of annuities, after the rate of three pounds ten ſhillings *per centum*, eſtabliſhed by an act made in the 29th year of the reign of his late Majeſty King George the Second, intituled, An act for granting to his Majeſty the ſum of two millions, to be raiſed by way of annuities and a lottery, and charged on the Sinking Fund, redeemable by parliament, and for extending to Ireland the laws made in this kingdom againſt private and unlawful lotteries, will be redeemed and paid off on the 12th day of February next, after diſcharging the intereſt then payable in reſpect of the ſame, agreeable to the clauſes and powers of redemption contained in the ſaid act.

Which order, thus ſignified and publiſhed by me, is to be ſufficient notice of the re-payment of one million five hundred thouſand pounds, for which the ſaid annuities were eſtabliſhed, and of the redemption of the annuities as are attending the ſame.

FR. NORTON, Speaker.

30th. On April 18, was brought to his Majeſty's warehouſe at Weymouth, by Mr. John Biſhop, and two other officers, 133 bags of tea, containing in quantity about 1564lb. part of the cargo of the Hector cutter, Capt. Harvey.—On the night of the 25th, Mr. Biſhop, having reaſon to believe that more goods would be run by the ſame veſſel, ordered his boat to be manned, and went out to make his obſervations, when he diſcovered the cutter ſtanding at a diſtance, waiting, as was ſuppoſed, for the return of the boat, out of which the firſt cargo was ſeized. Mr. Biſhop then made towards her, but never returned, being run down, it is thought, by the ſmugglers, by which act of cruelty, Mr. Biſhop and his boat's crew, conſiſting of five ſtout men, all periſhed in the ſea. One only has yet been taken up, about a mile from the place where the firſt ſeizure was made.

This day at noon came on, at St. Paul's Covent-Garden, the election of a repreſentative in parliament for the city and liberty of Weſtminſter, in the room of the Hon. Edwin Sandys, now Lord Sandys, when Sir Robert Bernard was elected without oppoſition. The voters were ſo determined that Sir Robert Bernard ſhould not ſpend a ſhilling on his election, that they would not ſuffer him even to pay for the chocolate made uſe of in the veſtry.

A lottery bill paſſed the Houſe of Commons upon an entire new plan, very advantageous to the public. There are 50,000 tickets, valued at 14l. each, but intrinſically worth only 10l. each. And in order to induce the ſtock-holders of 4 per cent. bank annuites to ſubſcribe their ſtock into the 3 per cents. conſolidated, every ſubſcriber of 100l. capital ſtock, is to have two lottery tickets on the payment of 20l. which two tickets, it is ſuppoſed, will ſell for 30l. before the drawing of the lottery begins. The tickets that remain unſub-

ſcribed for in this manner, are to be ſold at the rate of 14l. each, and thoſe who ſubſcribe are to have the option of the purchaſe, in proportion to their reſpective ſubſcription.

Vienna, April 21. On Thurſday laſt at ſix of the o'clock in the evening the court aſſembled in the church of the Auguſtins, paſſing through the gallery which leads to it from the palace. This gallery was illuminated from one end to the other with wax lights in glaſs ſconces, ornamented with flowers; on each ſide of it were two lines of grenadiers; and the veſtible, at the top of the ſtairs, leading to the Auguſtins, was decorated with large luſtres and ſconces, faſtened by cords formed into feſtoons of flowers.

Near the high altar, on the goſpel-ſide, was a canopy, under which were two chairs of ſtate for their Imperial Majeſties: At a ſmall diſtance from this canopy, and in the ſame line, were other ſtate-chairs for the royal family: An alcove with the two ſtate-chairs was erected in the front of the altar for the Archduke Ferdinand, the Proxy for the Dauphin, to eſpouſe the Archdutcheſs in his name.

When their Majeſties were ſeated under the canopy, the Archduke Ferdinand and the Archdutcheſs took the places appropriated for them in the front of the altar, which was magnificently adorned. After the benediction of the nuptial rings by M. Viſcontii the Pope's Nuncio, aſſiſted by ſeveral Biſhops and Mitred Abbots, and by the clergy of the Court, their Royal Highneſſes advanced to the altar, and that prelate gave them the nuptial benediction with the uſual ceremonies.

After this ceremony the Dauphineſs admitted the ladies to an audience, and to kiſs her hand; there followed a public ſupper; during which the muſic of the chapel performed ſeveral Italian airs, and different pieces of muſic.

Died lately, at her hut at Norwood, Bridget, the Queen of the Gipſeys, who died worth above 1000l.

At Fontainebleau, one Perrette Chaalon, in the 106th year of her age.

At Montaubon, M. Jean Froment, widow of the Sieur Sourdez of Figeac, aged 103 years.

M A Y.

1ſt. A motion was made in the Houſe of Peers by the Earl of Chatham, for bringing in a bill declaring the reſolutions of the Houſe of Commons, with regard to the expulſion of Mr. Wilkes, to be illegal and arbitrary; but, after a long debate, the ſame was rejected by a majority of 46, there being 89 againſt it to 43 in favour of it; among the latter two biſhops only, Dr. Ewer, biſhop of Bangor, and Dr. Keppel, biſhop of Exeter.

The Lord Biſhop of Cheſter preſented Chriſt's hoſpital with a benefaction of 200l. on which the thanks of the court were ordered to be given, and a ſtaff to be ſent to his lordſhip.

The Pelham Cutter, in the ſervice of his Majeſty's cuſtoms, ſtationed at Beaumaris, being at anchor at Port Uſby's Bay, on the coaſt

coaſt of Wales, was piratically attacked by two large ſmuggling cutters, and a large wherry, the crew of which fired upon the officers on board, drove the men on ſhore for the preſervation of their lives, boarded the Pelham, and plundered her, and drove her aſhore among the rocks.

Letters from Bourdeaux bring an account of a terrible accident that happened there on Sunday the 8th of April, by the riſing of the waters of the Garronne. That river was full of chalops and ſmall veſſels, laden with the goods and moveables of poor people. A large tree, borne down by the violence of the current, broke the cable of an old hulk, which ſet adrift five or ſix ſhips, and theſe drew along with them a hundred of thoſe ſmall craft, which were all driven towards the ſea. The ſight was dreadful. The crews of many of theſe veſſels happened to be aſhore; thoſe who were on board could do nothing but pray to God to have mercy upon them. Moſt of the ſmall craft periſhed with all thoſe on board; three or four of the ſhips were entirely ſunk, and every one of the reſt were either run aground, or ſhared the fate of thoſe that periſhed. The whole loſs is eſtimated at ſix millions of livres.

3d. About 10 o'clock at night, a young man was mortally wounded, in his way home from Sadler's Wells; he was ſet upon by two young villians, whom he reſiſted, but a third ſtarting up with a blunderbuſs, diſcharged it full at his body, which tore him in ſuch a manner that his bowels came out, after which they made their eſcape without robbing him. He lingered a few days and then died. The murderers have ſince been taken.

A dreadful fire broke out in the little Town of Eldgaſon, about two miles from Hanover, by which 120 houſes were reduced to aſhes.

By virtue of a warrant under the ſeal of Great-Britain, directed to, and received by John Toke, Eſq; at Rocheſter, High Sheriff for the county of Kent, proper officers were diſpatched to the tranſport ſhip then in the Downs, to take into cuſtody, by attachment, the body of Matthew Kennedy, to anſwer to the appeal of Ann Bigby, widow, touching the murder of her huſband; in conſequence of which, the ſad Matthew Kennedy was ſafely lodged in Maidſtone gaol. When a motion for the above warrant was moved for at the Old Bailey, the Recorder of London told the Council who made it, that he had no power to ſtop him, nor even to hold him if he had been preſent, unleſs a bill had been found in conſequence of the appeal: To which the Lord Mayor made a ſpirited anſwer, and told him, that he would take it upon himſelf, and would ſign the warrant; which he did, and diſpatched it immediately: his Lordſhip alſo ordered Mr. Akerman to detain Patrick Kennedy; and aſſured the whole Court, that no murderer ſhould ever eſcape juſtice while he lived, and was able to bring him to it—and that he himſelf would be anſwerable for every bad conſequence which might ariſe from the ſuppoſed illegal method of bringing Kennedy from the ſhip, to take his trial at the next ſeſſions.

By letters from Cadiz we learn, that the Spaniſh galleon, called Adventure, which has been a long time expected from Peru, is at length arrived in that harbour, after a dangerous voyage of eight months: She was intangled in vaſt quantities of ice near Cape Horn, and the crew during a whole month expected to periſh every inſtant. They were at one part of that period thrown upon a floating bank of ice, and carried in that extraordinary ſituation, between ſeven and eight leagues. After various perils, they had the good fortune to get into Rio Janeiro. The little hopes there were of the return of this veſſel, occaſioned her to be inſured at 10 per cent.

5th. A motion was made in the Houſe of Lords, for preſenting an addreſs to his Majeſty, that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to inform the houſe, who the perſon was, that adviſed his Majeſty to give orders for proroguing the Iriſh Parliament, when that ſtep was taken; but it was rejected.

Two prizes were contended for by the Maſters of Arts, at the Univerſity of Glaſgow; the firſt for the encouragement of elocution; the other for the advancement of phyſic. The firſt was determined in favour of William Cruckſhank; the ſecond in favour of Mr. Archibald Arthur.

The Duke of Richmond had lately a narrow eſcape for his life: It ſeems his Grace hath long had a wolf at Goodwood, which was bred up tame; but breaking his chain one day, nature took place, and he marched off into the country, but being followed by ſeveral men, was brought back and placed as before. His Grace afterwards going alone to view him, the creature flew at him, and catched hold of his waiſtcoat upon the belly, but that giving way, his Grace was retreating, when the beaſt again catched hold of the ſkirt of his coat; but fortunately his Grace after a long ſtruggle eſcaped, leaving part of his coat behind him. The beaſt was immediately ſhot.

A letter received at Breſt from the Guinea coaſt informs, that a French ſlaving ſhip, Captain Grandier, having been ſurpriſed by an inſurrection of the negroes, who murdered moſt of the crew; the joiner, finding no poſſibility to eſcape the like fate, had ſet fire to the powder-room, and blew the veſſel up with two hundred and ſeventy-four ſlaves on board.

A few days ago a ſervant man that lived with Mr. Holmes, a brickmaker at Woolwich, told his maſter that he had ſomething very heavy on his mind: his maſter aſked him what it was? when he told him, that he had formerly been a ſmuggler, and about ſix months ago had murdered a dragoon, and deſired that he might be carried before a magiſtrate; he accordingly was carried before Juſtice Ruſſell, where he made an ample confeſſion of the whole, and was committed to Maidſtone gaol.

10th. They write from Harwich, that on Tueſday night as Mr. Day, wheelwright, at Ramſay, with his wife, ſiſter, journeyman, apprentice, and a girl about fourteen, were returning from our fair in an open boat near the ſhore, the boy went up the maſt to make the ſail clear, which overſet the boat, and the wife

wife was carried away by the tide and drowned. The husband and apprentice went in search of her, and plunged about the ooze till they found a small boat, in which from fatigue and cold they lay and expired. The sister was brought off the mud about seven the next morning, and died soon after; but the girl and journeyman, who were found at the same time, are likely to recover.

The following remarkable catastrophe happened to a married couple in the city, who were buried a few days ago;—The wife was betwixt twenty and thirty, and the husband eight or ten years older. They went to bed in good health, and in the morning, the wife waking, found her husband dead and cold, from whence it might be concluded, that he had expired five or six hours before. She appeared to bear the loss with moderate concern and fortitude, till the corpse was carried out of the house to be buried; at which time she burst into a violent flood of tears, which were succeeded by fits: when her fits went off, her reason appeared to have left her, and in a great degree her senses, as she seemed insensible of every thing that passed; and in this state she continued two days, and then died.

11th. The report was made to his Majesty of the malefactors under sentence of death in Newgate, when thirteen were ordered for execution, and seventeen respited.

Was held by Sir Robert Ladbroke, a general court of electors of the Hon. Artillery Company, when the long contested dispute respecting the legality of the Serjeants voting at the said court, was absolutely and finally determined in their favour.

A gentleman in town has laid before a learned body a new invented method of hatching chickens, and rearing them quicker for the spit than ever was before discovered; for which that respectable society has honoured him with a gold medal. The process is as follows:—The chickens are to be taken away from the hen the night after hatched, and are to be replaced with eggs, on which the hen will continue to sit, for a second and a third brood. When first taken from the hen, they are to be fed with eggs, boiled hard and chopt fine, mixed with bread, as larks and other birds are fed, for a fortnight; after which give them oatmeal and treacle, so mixed that it will crumble, of which the chickens are so fond, and with which they thrive so fast, that at two months end they will be as large as full-grown fowls.

13th. The king and dauphin of France had the first interview with the young dauphiness. They met at the bridge of Berne, in the forest of Compeigne, and their first salutation was very tender and affecting.

14th. A court of common council was held, to consider of an address, petition, and remonstrance to his Majesty, upon his Majesty's answer to the address, petition, and remonstrance of the common-hall, and of the resolutions and address of both houses of parliament thereupon; when a motion was made, that the part respecting the answer given by his Majesty should be left out; but on a division, seven aldermen, and

105 commoners, were for retaining the part reſpecting his Majeſty's anſwer; and eight aldermen, and fifty-ſeven commoners, were for rejecting the part reſpecting his Majeſty's anſwer, and for confining it to the Middleſex election only.

Then a motion was made, that a committee be appointed, and that they do immediately withdraw, and prepare an humble petition, addreſs, and remonſtrance, reſpecting the Middleſex election, and the anſwer given by his Majeſty to the livery addreſs, &c. and the following committee was appointed, viz.

Aldermen. Trecothick, Stephenſon, Croſby, Townſhend, Sawbridge, Wilkes.

Commoners. George Bellas, Eſq; Mr. Beardmore, Samuel Freeman, Eſq; Deputy Judd, Deputy Sainſbury, Mr. Sharp, Mr. Anderſon, Mr. Biſhop, Mr. Burford, Mr. William Wilſon, Mr. Plomer, Mr. Shove.

They withdrew, and prepared the addreſs, &c. accordingly, and preſented it to the court. On a diviſion, for the addreſs, &c. ſeven aldermen, and 91 commoners: againſt it, ſix aldermen, and 40 commoners.

The Earl of Chatham made a motion in the houſe of lords, for an addreſs to the king, to deſire he would diſſolve this preſent parliament. He ſtated the public diſcontent in England, Ireland, and America; affirmed that the people had no confidence in the preſent houſe of commons, and ſhewed from the ſituation of public affairs, the great neceſſity of having a parliament, in whom the people can place a proper confidence. Arguments, however, were in vain, the queſtion was called for, and carried in the negative.

Naples, April 24. The Duke of Dorſet arrived here on Thurſday laſt; and his courier, a Piedmonteſe, having had ſome words with the maſter of the ferry-boat, who demanded more than his due, at the paſſage of the Garigliano, and theſe words having produced blows, the ferryman deliberately fetched a gun, which he preſented at the courier who was then in the boat with his maſter; on this the courier jumped out of the boat, and ſcreened himſelf behind ſome peaſants who were ſtanding by; but the ferryman ſtill taking his aim at the courier, the latter ran up to him, who ſhot him dead upon the ſpot. His Sicilian Majeſty, being informed of this tranſaction, immediately iſſued his orders for apprehending the ferryman; but it is moſt probable that he is fled into the Roman ſtate.

16th. This morning, between three and four o'clock, a fire broke out at the houſe of Mr. Pool, in Palſgrave-head court without Temple-bar, which conſumed the ſame with all the furniture. The family were obliged to jump out of the windows to ſave their lives; three of whom were much hurt. The houſe of Mr. Williams, ſurgeon, and all his furniture; that of Mr. Wiſhaw, taylor, his furniture, and a large quantity of gentlemens cloaths, &c. to a conſiderable value, were burnt; a watchmaker's houſe was likewiſe conſumed, and part of Mr. Twining's tea warehouſe is burnt down; not one houſe in the court on either ſide eſcaped the fury of the flames, but moſt of them are greatly damaged. Several perſons

ſons who forced their way in to view the fire were near being buried under the ruins of one of the houſes which fell down. It is ſaid, that a gentlewoman was ſo much burnt, that ſhe died ſoon after.

The livery of the worſhipful company of Goldſmiths met at the Half-Moon tavern in Cheapſide, and unanimouſly reſolved, that the warden of their company could not be juſtified for diſobedience to the Lord Mayor's precept; and they declared their readineſs to teſtify their obedience to their chief magiſtrate on all occaſions, particularly on that of a late common hall.

The thirteen convicts ordered for execution, were conveyed to Tyburn in five carts, and executed according to their ſentence; moſt of them were boys, the eldeſt not above twenty-two; ſome of them were greatly affected, others ſo hardened, that they ridiculed the puniſhment of death, and laughed at their companions for being afraid of it.

The ceremony of the nuptials of the Dauphin and Dauphineſs was performed at the chapel royal at Verſailles, by the Archbiſhop of Rheims. After ſupper, the King having conducted their Highneſſes to their apartment, and the benediction of the bed having been made by the Archbiſhop, the King delivered the ſhirt to the Dauphin; and the Dutcheſs of Chartres performed the ſame office to the Dauphineſs.

The following was the compliment paid by the Count de Noailles, Plenipotentiary Commiſſary from the King of France, when he received the Dauphineſs from the hands of his Excellency the Prince de Stahrenberg, Plenipotentiary from the Empreſs Queen.—"The honourable commiſſion which the King my Maſter has been pleaſed to entruſt me with, enhances the meaſure of gratitude which I owe for favours received from him. I want no other felicity but to be able to repreſent faithfully to your Highneſs the ſentiments of his Majeſty, and his ardent deſire to ſee you partake of his tenderneſs with the reſt of his Royal Family. The whole nation, whoſe interpreter I am, ſighs for the happy moment which is to announce to two great empires the perpetuity of their happineſs, by ſecuring to two of the moſt ancient families of the univerſe the bands which unite them. What ought we not to hope for from a Princeſs, brought up in virtue by an auguſt mother, the glory of her ſex, and mother of kings; formed by ſuch great examples, the Dauphineſs will find in the happineſs ſhe enjoys, the pledge of that which ſhe will procure to France."

This day his Majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the royal aſſent to the following bills, viz. 19th.

The bill for granting to his Majeſty a ſum out of the ſinking fund, and for applying certain monies therein mentioned for the ſervice of the preſent year.

The bill for redeeming the capital or joint ſtock of annuities, after the rate of 3l. 10s. per cent. eſtabliſhed in the 29th year of the reign of his late Majeſty.

The bill for eſtabliſhing a lottery, and for other purpoſes.

The

The bill to continue an act, for encouraging the making of indico, in the British plantations in America.

The bill to appropriate a fund, for granting to his Majesty additional duties on certain foreign linens imported, and for establishing a fund for encouraging of the raising and dressing hemp and flax.

The bill to continue an act for granting a bounty on British and Irish linens exported.

The bill for registering the prices at which corn is sold, in the several counties in Great Britain.

The bill to explain and amend the several acts, for providing a public reward for discovering the longitude at sea.

The bill to prevent delays of justice, by reason of privilege of parliament.

The bill for better regulating the persons employed in the service of the East India Company.

The bill for the relief of the coal-heavers working in the river Thames; and to enable them to make provision for themselves, their widows and orphans.

The bill for compleating the navigation of the river Swale, from its junction with the Ure to Merton bridge, in Yorkshire.

The bill for making a navigable canal from Leeds to the sea bank, near the North Ladies walk, by Liverpool.

The bill for extending the like liberty to the exportation of rice from East and West Florida, to the southward of Cape Finisterre in Europe, as is granted to Carolina and Georgia.

And also to some other public and private bills.

After which his Majesty made a most gracious speech from the throne, and the Lord Speaker, by his Majesty's command, prorogued the parliament to the 19th of July next.

22d. This morning, between eight and nine o'clock, the queen was happily delivered of a princess. Her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Wales, his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, several lords of his Majesty's most honourable privy council, and the ladies of her Majesty's bedchamber, were present.

23d. One Grieves, a pawnbroker, taken up a few days ago, on suspicion of setting fire to his own house, the bottom of Wych-street, at the back of St. Clement's church, with intent to defraud the insurance-office, was re-examined before Sir John Fielding, when it appeared that he had insured his effects on the 30th of April last, for 2300l.—that he had begun a new book, containing an account of the pledges taken on the next day; that the number and value of the pawns entered from that day to the time of the late accident, amounted to five times more than during the like number of days in any preceding month — that he had altered the value of many of the pledges entered in a former book; for example, he had charged a gown 10l. 9s. the ticket pinned upon which mentioned it to be only 1l. 9s; another gown 10l. 6s. marked upon the ticket 1l. 6s. a pair of stone buckles, ticket marked 10s. 6d. entered in the book 10l. 10s; with a variety of other articles of a similar nature, all tending to prove his intention of defrauding the

the office. The liſt of the pawns from May 1, to laſt week, appeared to be written all at one time.—In ſeveral places of the old book he had very evidently inſerted articles.

The fire broke out in a ſtable adjoining to the back-yard of his houſe, about two o'clock on Monday morning laſt, when he was ſeen to be up by a waſher-woman in the houſe. Some time after the fire in the ſtable was extinguiſhed, the alarm was given that his houſe was on fire. Upon ſearching, one Woodward, a fireman, perceived, by peeping through the key-hole, a parcel of cloaths on fire in a room, the door of which was locked, up three pair of ſtairs fronting the ſtreet, quite at a diſtance from the ſtable. The bed in another room up two pair of ſtairs backwards was found alſo on fire, though the windows, and every other part of the room was not even diſcoloured by ſmoke: and ſome cloaths in the ſhop upon the ground floor, the door of which was locked, were alſo ſeen to be burning at the ſame time.

From theſe circumſtances, there appeared ſuch ſtrong ſuſpicions of his guilt, that he was committed to Newgate to take his trial at the enſuing ſeſſions. Some pawnbrokers, who had been employed to value his goods, declare them to be not worth more than 700l. and that they cannot find many articles, entered in the book.

25th. This morning, about 11 o'clock, Matthew Kennedy was brought to the bar of the Court of King's-bench, when, after reading the writ of Habeas Corpus, and the declaration of appeal, by a motion from Counſellor Wallace, he was turned over to the Sheriff, and is to appear next term, when the merits of the appeal will be fully debated; and in the mean time he is committed to the King's-bench priſon. He was in double chains in a blue coat, with a handkerchief about his neck, and looked greatly dejected; he was only in court about ten minutes, when the court was extremely full. The declaration of appeal was againſt the two brothers, Patrick and Matthew, both laid to be in the cuſtody of the ſame officer, whereas the one is in the cuſtody of the Sheriff of Middleſex, and the other in the Sheriff of Kent; a circumſtance which one perhaps may avail himſelf of. The widow was preſent, accompanied by the waterman's boy, one of the principal evidences upon the former trial, who declared in open court, that he was offered 100l. to keep out of the way. Lord Spencer, Lord Palmerſton, George Selwyn, Eſq; and ſeveral perſons of diſtinction, friends to the unhappy priſoners, were likewiſe preſent.

A court of common-council was held at Guildhall, when an addreſs to his Majeſty, on the birth of the young princeſs, was agreed to. His Majeſty has appointed next Wedneſday for the reception of it.

The principal merchants concerned in the American trade, ſent down counter orders to the manufacturing counties, to poſtpone the commiſſions for American exportation, on account of the Parliament being prorogued, without full redreſs having been obtained for the grievances complained of from that continent.

This

27th. This night between ten and eleven o'clock, as Mr. Venables, a wholeſale carcaſe-butcher, in Whitechapel-market, and Mr. Rogers, cabinet-maker, in Houndſditch, were returning from the Blue Anchor alehouſe, at Stepney, they were attacked in Redman's-grove by three footpads, who demanded their money; and on their making reſiſtance, the villains fired at them, ſhot Mr. Venables under the jaw-bone, and the ball went through the lower part of his head; Mr. Rogers was ſhot in the forehead juſt above his eye; they both expired immediately. The unfortunate deceaſed perſons ſtaying after their friends to have another bowl of punch, occaſioned their meeting with the fatal accident.

Paris, May 18. The preſents of jewels made by the King and the royal family to the Dauphineſs upon her marriage, are valued at three millions of livres, upwards of 130,000l. ſterling.

The ſix companies of merchants of this city celebrated the marriage of the Dauphin with a benevolence that does honour to that body. The 17th they viſited the priſons, and delivered ſuch as had been confined for debts contracted for neceſſary proviſions.

28th. William De Grey, Eſq; his Majeſty's attorney-general, moved the court of King's-bench, for the diſcharge of Mr. Bingley; the court refuſed to do it; but the attorney-general, as law-officer to the crown, inſiſted upon it, as Mr. Bingley had ſuffered two years impriſonment, which was ſufficient for any offence he may have been guilty of. He was ſet at liberty accordingly.

A very remarkable act was lately ſolemnized at Newſtadt, in the Queen of Hungary's dominions. The bones of the great Emperor Maximilian I. were again interred, after a ſecond abſolution. The occaſion was as follows: The Empreſs Queen, having ordered the imperial palace of that city to be fitted up for the uſe of the Thereſian Military Academy juſt eſtabliſhed there, and the church thereto belonging, to be repaired and beautified, and new altars to be added, on the 21ſt of February, when the workmen were employed in taking down the great altar, a coffin was diſcovered under the maſonry, very much decayed. Upon conſulting the ancient archieves, it was found, that the body of Maximilian I. had been depoſited in the church dedicated to St. George, the church in queſtion; upon which the farther operations were ſuſpended till after her Imperial Majeſty's permiſſion to open the coffin ſhould be obtained; to do this, in order to confirm the truth of the ancient record, her Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to give her conſent; and accordingly, on the 11th of March, the mouldered coffin was examined, and the ſacred relics of that glorious prince were actually found. Her Imperial Majeſty being certified of the fact, ordered a leaden coffin to be prepared, and incloſed in a coffin of wood, for the reception of thoſe precious relics, in order that they might again be depoſited in the ſame place, now under the great altar, with the uſual ceremonies. Upon a nice examination of the body, before its ſecond interment, it appeared to have been firſt covered with quick-lime, and then

to

to have been wrapt in white linen, over which it ſeemed to have been cloathed in a veſt of white damaſk, with a mantle of ſcarlet velvet embroidered. It is remarkable, that not only the different veſtments were ſtill diſcernable, but alſo their different colours. On his breaſt was fixed a leaden plate, on which was engraven a Latin inſcription.

29th. A placart was this day publiſhed by order of the States General, prohibiting for ſix weeks, all commerce by land and water between the inhabitants of the Republic and the ſubjects of the Elector Palatine, the foundation of which was owing to ſome contraband proceedings on both ſides, in conſequence of which, much altercation has enſued. Sugars belonging to the Palatines, have been detained at Rotterdam, and in return, ſome boats have been ſtopt belonging to the Dutch upon the Lower Rhine. The affair is become ſerious, and if not ſpeedily accommodated, may poſſibly be productive of a rupture.

30th. On account of the Queen's ſafe delivery, a little before one, the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, the Sheriffs, and Common-council, ſet out from Guildhall with the addreſs.

In going, after the Lord Mayor, Sir Robert Ladbroke, Mr. Alderman Alſop, and Sir William Stephenſon, had paſſed through Temple Bar, the gates were ſuddenly ſhut againſt Mr. Alderman Harley (who was next in the proceſſion) by a mob, few in number, who directly began to pelt him with ſtones and dirt, and pulled him out of his chariot, oppoſite to the door of the Sun Tavern, into which he was forced to take to preſerve his life. After continuing here ſome time, he went away in a hackney coach, with a gentleman who had accompanied him, but not without being followed and inſulted by part of the mob that at firſt beſet him.

As ſoon as the Lord Mayor heard the gates were ſhut, he ſent Mr. Gates, the City Marſhal, back, who opened them without any obſtruction, and the whole proceſſion (Mr. Harley excepted) arrived at St. James's about ten minutes before two, the time appointed for their reception.

After the Lord Mayor had waited in the antichamber at St. James's a conſiderable time, the Lord Chamberlain came out with a paper in his hand, and read to the following effect: "As your Lordſhip thought fit to ſpeak to his Majeſty after his anſwer to the late remonſtrance, I am to acquaint your Lordſhip, as it was unuſual, his Majeſty deſires that nothing of this kind may happen for the future." The Lord Mayor then deſired the paper might be delivered to him. The Lord Chamberlain ſaid he acted officially, and had it not in orders to deliver the paper. The Lord Mayor then deſired a copy: To which the Lord Chamberlain replied, he would acquaint his Majeſty, and take his directions; but he did not return until the order was brought for the whole Court to attend with the addreſs.

Sir Robert Ladbroke complained to the Lord Mayor, that ſtones were thrown at his coach. The Lord Mayor called Mr. Gates, the City Marſhal, face to face with the Father of the city, and aſked him, if that was ſo, who contradicted Sir Robert; he then ſaid, dirt was thrown;

thrown; the Lord Mayor anſwered, there was no dirt in the ſtreet; Sir Robert then ſaid, that the mob ſpit in at the windows of his coach.

In the Preſence Chamber, Mr. Rigby attacked the Lord Mayor, telling him he had promiſed in Parliament to be anſwerable for the peace of the city, and that he was informed by Sir Robert Ladbroke, that there had been a great riot in the city, which his Lordſhip had taken no care to quell.

The Lord Mayor immediately replied, that he ſhould be ready to anſwer for his conduct at all times, in all places, and on every proper occaſion.

Mr. Sheriff Townſend ſtanding by the Lord Mayor, told him, Mr. Rigby ſays there has been a great tumult in the city; Mr. Rigby replied, Sir Robert Ladbroke ſays ſo. Mr. Townſend aſked him, if Sir Robert Ladbroke was not a Magiſtrate? And why he had not appeaſed the tumult, if there was one? Mr. Rigby ſaid, the Magiſtrates had been mobbed. Mr. Townſend replied, taking the whole together, in his opinion, the people had been mobbed by the Magiſtrates, and not the Magiſtrates by the people. *For the addreſs and his Majeſty's anſwer, ſee the State Papers.*

31ſt. This day the Lord Mayor, attended by the two ſheriffs, and ſome other of the worſhipful court of aldermen, proceeded in ſtate to the Old Bailey, where his Lordſhip laid the firſt ſtone of a new jail, intended inſtead of the preſent very inconvenient one of Newgate. His Lordſhip, after laying the above ſtone, made a preſent of twenty guineas to the workmen, and then proceeded to the ſeſſions-houſe to try the priſoners.

Edinburgh, April 25. Yeſterday came on before the high court of Juſticiary here, the trial of William Harris, alias Harries, concerned in the forging and iſſuing out falſe notes of the Thiſtle Bank of Glaſgow: Upon the pannel's coming into court, his behaviour indicated ſome degree of inſanity; upon which his lawyer, Mr. Boſwell, ſuggeſted that he was not a proper object of puniſhment. That objection, however, being overruled, about two o'clock the jury for the trial of forgery, &c. were choſen, and the proof taken before the court of ſeſſion was read to them. They incloſed about ſeven; and this day at ten returned their verdict, unanimouſly finding him guilty; upon which he was ſentenced to be hanged in the Graſs-Market upon the 30th of May next. The above William Harries, before his being found out, had iſſued 452 forged notes; and when apprehended, there were found no leſs than 9677, all for 20s. each. The laſt were, according to an order of court, committed this afternoon to the flames, and burnt.

The Pynſent cauſe, now depending in the Court of Chancery, and which has been heard three ſucceeding Saturdays, in this Eaſter Term, is founded on the doubtful right of the late Sir William Pynſent, to bequeath his real eſtates to the Earl of Chatham; the Rev. Sir Robert Pynſent, now rector of Killymore, in the kingdom of Ireland, contending that the teſtator had no right to make ſuch bequeſt to the prejudice of him, the heir at law. On this iſſue is joined, ſeveral

ſeveral learned arguments have been urged on both ſides, and the matter ſtill depending, is of 24,000l. value.

The grandeſt fireworks that have ever been known, were this evening exhibited in the ſquare of Lewis XV. at Paris, in honour of the Dauphin's marriage; but the fatal cataſtrophe that marked this exhibition, will long be remembered with horror and regret. It appears that the plan of the fireworks was ſo vaſt, that it exceeded the powers of the engineer to regulate all its parts, and to reſtrain its effects; and ſome of the apparatus having exceeded his intention, or playing off untimely, threw ſheets of fire upon the people. The dreadful conſequences that enſued from this alarm, might in a great meaſure be imputed to the inattention of the magiſtrates. In the firſt place, there was no ſcaffold erected for the convenience of the ſpectators; and in the next, the communications between the Place de Louis and the Boulevards, which conſiſt of three ſtreets, were in a manner blocked up; that on the left hand, the Ruë la Bonne Morue, being narrow, was rendered impaſſable by the coaches; that on the right, called Ruë St. Florentin, in which the Count St. Florentin, Secretary of State, has his reſidence, and in whoſe department the care of this metropolis is, and by whoſe order the fireworks were exhibited, for the conveniency of himſelf and friends, his Excellency would not permit the populace to paſs, and this being the principal thoroughfare from the Place de Louis, where the fireworks were exhibited, to the Boulevards, there was only the middle ſtreet free for the foot-paſſengers. The aſtoniſhing multitude that had crowded to ſee the fireworks, being ſeized with a panic, upon finding a hurry and confuſion, for which the greater part of them were unable to account; endeavoured to eſcape through this narrow ſtreet, which they ſoon jammed up in ſuch a manner as to make it impaſſable. The confuſion increaſed to ſuch a degree, that one trampled over another, till the people lay one upon another in heaps; thoſe who were undermoſt, ſtabbed thoſe who lay above them, in order to diſengage themſelves. The pick-pockets and robbers availed themſelves of the confuſion; and many ladies had their ear-rings torn out of their ears. A ſcaffold, erected near the palace of Bourbon, broke down with the over-weight of the ſpectators, who all fell into the river. There have been already taken up above a hundred drowned at St. Cloud, but many bodies have been driven beyond that place. The carnage was dreadful. It is computed that not leſs than 3000 are either killed, wounded, or rendered cripples during the remainder of their days.

The humanity of the new-married pair on this melancholy occaſion, cannot be ſufficiently applauded. The Dauphin, in the firſt tranſports of his grief, gave all the money allotted for his month's expences towards the relief of the ſufferers, and in this act of generoſity he was followed by the Dauphineſs, whoſe mind was ſo deeply impreſſed with the relation of what had happened, that it was with difficulty ſhe could be kept from fainting. His Majeſty

was alſo greatly affected, and iſſued orders, that no expence might be ſpared to ſuccour and aſſiſt the miſerable. In ſhort, ſuch a ſcene of real diſtreſs never before preſented itſelf, and it is thought it will be a means of utterly aboliſhing that kind of entertainment for the future.

The number of the dead, ſo far as the bodies that were drowned have been recovered, appears by the lateſt and beſt accounts to have been in all 712. Among which were four monks, two abbés, and twenty-two perſons of condition. It does not appear that there are any Engliſh among the number.

His moſt Chriſtian Majeſty has ordered 100,000 livres to be expended towards the relief of the unfortunate perſons who were hurt, or have loſt their relations in the confuſion on the night of the city fireworks. The Dauphineſs and the Meſdames have alſo contributed.

At Grozette in Italy, there has been diſcovered, at the depth of 8 feet, an ancient furnace, about which were found ſome antique medals, but moſt of them ſo effaced with ruſt, that it was with difficulty the time of building the furnace could be made out. Upon the reverſe of one of theſe medals, which appears to be of the Emperor Florio, the words *Victor Orbis* may plainly be read. This Emperor is not mentioned in the ſupplement publiſhed by Muratori and Vallemont; but in the line of Emperors recited by others, we find him in the ſecond century of the vulgar æra, about which time this furnace ſeems to have been conſtructed. There is another medal of the Emperor Germanicus, but it is impoſſible to aſcertain to which of the Emperors of that name it belongs. About the ſame depth, but in another place, there have likewiſe been diſcovered ſome fragments of baked earth, among which are ſeveral lachrymatory vaſes that were antiently placed by the coffins of the dead, and even ſome remains of the ſepulchres in which theſe lachrymatories are ſuppoſed to have been depoſited. Of the ſame earth ſome urns were found, about two feet high, one foot in circumference about the middle, and between ſix and ſeven in the neck; but what was moſt remarkable, theſe urns were not made flat at bottom, but ended in a point, which were ſtuck in the ground, in order to make them ſtand upright. Within theſe urns were found ſmall bones, almoſt reduced to powder, from whence it ſhould ſeem, that they were formed for the preſervation of ſome fragments of the dead.

York, May 22. There is now living in the pariſh of Wigan, in Lancaſhire, one Fairbrother, aged 138 years. The youngeſt of his four ſons is now 104 years old, and the father ſtill follows the trade of a cooper.

Died lately, Chauncy Townſend, Eſq; member for Wigtoun, in Scotland, (being the firſt Engliſhman that ever repreſented any place in Scotland.)

Mrs. Gordon, a maiden lady, ſuppoſed to have died worth upwards of 50,000l. great part of which ſhe has left to charitable uſes; among the reſt one thouſand pounds for erecting an hoſpital for the relief of indigent old maids.

At Bath, in the 103d year of her age, Sarah Deſon, of that city.

At

At Wooburn, in Bedfordſhire, John Storey, aged 105 years, formerly gardener to his Grace the Duke of Bedford; from whoſe bounty he has enjoyed an annual penſion of 20l. for upwards of 20 years laſt paſt.

JUNE.

1ſt. The committee of the court of common-council, appointed to preſent the Earl of Chatham with the thanks of that court for his patriotic conduct in parliament, waited on his lordſhip this day accordingly.

At the annual meeting of the charitable ſociety for the relief of the widows and orphans of clergymen, held at Canterbury, 225l. 15s. was ordered to be diſtributed amongſt 12 widows, and 22 orphans.

By a private letter from France we learn, that the third day after her marriage, the Dauphineſs went to pay a viſit to her aunt, the princeſs Louiſa, who has retired into the Carmelite nunnery at St. Dennis. That religious order is prodigiouſly ſevere, and the noviciate remarkably ſo. When the Dauphineſs was received by the Princeſs, ſhe was conducted to her cell by an old nun, and no other attendant, except Madame Sophia, the king of France's ſecond daughter. The princeſs Louiſa opened the door of the cell herſelf. She appeared in the habit of a novice of the order, in a flannel ſhift and wooden ſhoes, without ſtockings. She never touches either milk or butter, and fleſh meat but twice a week; and during the laſt quarter of her noviciate, ſhe will not taſte it at all. Her royal highneſs's bed is a matraſs on the floor, with a ſingle coverlid. She ſleeps but five hours in the four-and-twenty, and will not take off her cloaths when ſhe lies down, refuſing any indulgence on account of her rank. She preſented the Dauphineſs with a ſmall crucifix of gold, ſet with diamonds, which belonged to the queen her mother, and was the only thing of value ſhe had left herſelf. She had a crucifix made of box-wood, which ſhe immediately hung on her breaſt inſtead of it.

2d. The ſeſſions ended at the Old-Bailey. At this ſeſſions 83 priſoners were tried, 13 received ſentence of death, 3 to be tranſported for 14 hours, 24 for 7 years, 2 were branded, and 4 whipped.

This morning, a little after nine, came on in the court of King's Bench, Weſtminſter-Hall, before the right hon. the Lord Mansfield, the trial of Mr. Almon, by information, for *ſelling* the letter of Junius to the King in the London Muſeum. A little before twelve the jury went out, and ſtaid upwards of two hours, when they returned, and put a queſtion to the court, whether the maſter could be deemed guilty of publiſhing what had been only ſold by his ſervant, and that without his knowledge. The judge anſwered, that in his opinion he was, as every maſter is anſwerable for the acts of his ſervant. The jury thereupon immediately brought him in guilty, and his ſentence now remains in the breaſt of the court. But a new trial is moved for, and expected.

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth.

This day arrived the Tamer ſloop of war, and the Florida ſtoreſhip, from Port Egmont in Falkland Iſland, near the Streights of Magellan. By theſe ſhips we learn, that two Spaniſh frigates, of 36 guns each, came to Port Egmont, and, in the name of his catholic majeſty, required our people to quit the iſland. The Spaniards have tranſported troops from Buenos Ayres, and have left a garriſon on that part of the iſland lately ſettled by the French.

John Stretcher, a German, who had abſconded with 1851. of his maſter's money, which he was entruſted to receive at the bank, was overtaken by Mr. Johnſon of Auſtin Friars, one of the partners in the loſs, at Boulogne, and by the readineſs of the magiſtrates of that city, he was ſecured. On the firſt ſurprize of being taken, he delivered up the whole money, except the little he had expended, and Mr. Johnſon, pleaſed with his repentance, gave him ten guineas to bear his expences to his own country.

4th. Charles Stevens, Henry Holyoak, and Henry Hughes, were executed at Tyburn, purſuant to their ſentence, for the murder of Mr. Shaw, and afterwards carried to Surgeons-hall for diſſection: the two latter declared, that Stevens had brought them into a bad courſe of life.

6th. Was tried before Lord Chief Juſtice Wilmot, at Guildhall, a cauſe in which the aſſignee of a bankrupt was plaintiff. The plaintiff's caſe conſiſted in a charge againſt the defendant, for having encouraged the bankrupt to purchaſe goods on credit (under falſe pretences) of a linendraper, to the amount of 500l. and upwards, in order to raiſe money thereon to anſwer his preſent exigencies, which goods it appeared the bankrupt ſold to the defendant at the ſame price, though he only received half the money; for which the defendant forced the bankrupt to give him a receipt in full; but, notwithſtanding theſe receipts, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff to the amount of the ſhort payments, viz. 258l.

8th. This morning, about half paſt ſix o'clock, her royal highneſs the princeſs dowager of Wales ſet out with a grand retinue, from Carlton-houſe, Pall-mall, for Dover, in order to embark for Germany. She was accompanied by the Duke of Glouceſter, and attended by Lord Boſton, chamberlain of the houſehold, Lady Howe, one of the ladies of her bed-chamber, Miſs Reynolds, and Miſs Heinken, dreſſing-woman to her royal highneſs. It was thirty-four years, the latter end of April laſt, ſince her royal highneſs firſt landed in England in 1736.

Came on before Lord Mansfield in the court of King's-bench at Guildhall, a trial on an action brought againſt a ſtone-maſon, for putting bond timber, contrary to act of parliament, into a public houſe, he lately built in this city; when the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiffs, with 40l. damages and coſts of ſuit.

A very important cauſe came on to be tried in the court of Common Pleas at Guildhall, before Lord Chief Juſtice Wilmot, wherein Mr. Reynolds, of Lime-ſtreet,

Under

Under Sheriff of the county of Middlesex, was plaintiff, and a brewer at Stepney was defendant. This action, which concerned every attorney in this kingdom, was brought against the defendant, for illegally, and in an outrageous manner (assisted by ten or twelve men armed with great clubs, hired on purpose) rushing into a room in the King's-head-tavern in Fenchurch-street, where a cause was then on arbitration between one Capt. Smith, a client of Mr. Reynolds's, and Mr. T———, the defendant's partner, and taking and carrying away Mr. Reynolds's bag, which contained his clients papers. The fact was clearly proved; and the judge having summed up the evidence with great impartiality, and told the jury, in an excellent charge, that it was a matter of very great importance; that it did not concern only Mr. Reynolds, but every gentleman in the law in this kingdom; that it was of a most serious nature, and that no gentleman would be safe in intrusting an attorney with any papers, if such daring acts of violence were committed; that he could give the method which the defendant had taken in seizing the bag no other term than stealing, and that the jury should give such damages as might deter persons from doing such flagrant acts of violence for the future; they withdrew for about two minutes, and brought in a verdict for the plaintiff in 100l. damages, besides costs of suit.

13th. This morning, at nine o'clock, came on in the court of King's-bench at Guildhall, before Lord Mansfield, the trial of Henry Sampson Woodfall, the original printer of Junius's letter, in the Public Advertiser of the 19th of December last.

The Attorney-General addressed the jury with a speech on the importance of juries; but confined them to the *bare fact* of the defendant publishing a paper which he called a libel; and then made an apology for bringing on Mr. Almon's trial for *selling only*, before the original printer's, and promised to prosecute all the printers and publishers of this celebrated paper.

Lord Mansfield, in his charge to the jury, said, they had nothing to do with the *intention*, nor with the other words in the information, such as *malicious, seditious*, &c. which he affirmed were all words of course; just as it is said in an indictment for murder, *that the person did, &c. at the instigation of the devil.* Then he remarked as upon Mr. Almon's trial, that there were but two propositions for the consideration of the jury; one was, the *fact* of publishing the paper, the other, whether a *proper construction* was put, in the information, upon the *several* blanks in the paper in the information; and as to the contents of the paper, whether they were *true* or *false*, he said, it was wholly immaterial.

At ten minutes before twelve the jury withdrew, and returned about nine, finding Mr. Woodfall guilty of *printing and publishing only*. The court had broke up at about 4 o'clock, so that the jury, by order of Lord Mansfield, attended his lordship with their verdict, at his house in Bloomsbury-square.

This day the address, petition, and remonstrance from the freeholders of the county of Surrey was

preſented to his Majeſty at St. James's by Sir Francis Vincent, Bart. one of the repreſentatives of that county in parliament, attended by the Hon. Peter King, Sir Robert Clayton, Sir Joſeph Mawbey, Bart. and Benjamin Hayes, Eſq;

Three children of a poor cottager in Ireland having eaten of the herb Daho, or Water-parſnep, two of them died, and the other was with difficulty ſaved.

A plowman near Biggleſwade in Bedfordſhire, threw up a pot of gold coins, ſuppoſed of Edward VI. one of them meaſured exactly one inch, one quarter, and one eighth in diameter; the repreſentation on one ſide is a man in armour, in a ſhip, holding a ſword in his right hand, and on his left arm a ſhield, with four compartments of three lions and three fleur-de-lis. On the other ſide a large croſs equally divided, the legend hardly to be made out. They are of pure gold, of ſeventeen ſhillings value.

The judgment of the governor and council of Calcutta was reverſed by his Majeſty's council here, on an appeal from William Bolts, Eſq; for removing him from the council there, without a ſufficient cauſe.

14th. A comet was diſcovered by M. Meſſier, at Paris, about eleven in the evening. It was ſituated between the head and the bow of Sagitarius, in the milky way, and was ſcarcely viſible with a two-foot teleſcope. The light of the nucleus was vivid and white. On the night between the 15th and 16th of June, the right aſcenſion of the comet was 272 deg. 57 min. 37 ſec. and its declination 15 deg. 55 min. 24 ſec. ſouth. On the night between the 20th and 21ſt, its right aſcenſion was 273 deg. 21 min. 2 ſec. By theſe obſervations, the motion of the comet in five days, is found to be no more than 23 min. one-half right aſcenſion, and 1 deg. 25 min. 20 ſec. declination. Its motion follows the order of the ſigns, riſing towards the equator; and it paſſes the meridian about midnight. This comet increaſes in light, and may become conſiderable.

15th. Being the firſt day of term, the two Kennedys were brought before Lord Manſfield, in order to take their trial for murder a ſecond time, on the appeal of the widow Bigby; but it appeared that the plaintiff had pleaded over on the appeal, but not on the bill, which muſt be done before the court can bring them to trial. This omiſſion made it neceſſary for the priſoners to be ſent back to the King's-bench till the neceſſary forms are gone through, ſo that the hearing is put off *ſine die*.

About 12 o'clock at noon, a moſt terrible fire broke out at Foulſham, a market town in Norfolk, occaſioned (as ſuppoſed) by a perſon throwing ſome hot wood-aſhes on a dunghill adjoining to an old thatched ſtable. The weather being dry and windy, 14 houſes were entirely conſumed; the church, chancel, and ſteeple were demoliſhed, leaving only the bare walls ſtanding. The flames raged ſo fierce and rapid, that many of the poor ſufferers loſt their all, to their inconceivable diſtreſs. The damage cannot yet be computed, but is ſuppoſed to amount to ſome thouſands of pounds,

pounds, exclusive of the church. Sir Edward Astley's and Mr. Milles's engines came just time enough to stop the fire at Mr. Quarles's, or the whole town it is thought must have suffered, being mostly thatched buildings.

The governors of the city of London lying-in hospital, held their anniversary meeting, and collected 877l. 18s. 3d. towards the support of that charity.

16th. Was opened the fine monument at the west end of Westminster-abbey, to the memory of the late Richard Tyrrell, Esq. rear-admiral of the white. The device seems to be taken from that expression in the burial service, *and the sea shall render up their dead.* The admiral is represented rising into the clouds from the sea, surrounded with angels, one of whom is sounding the last trump, while a second reaches out his hand to assist him in his flight. The under part represents the sea with rocks, and a view of the Buckingham man of war. The figure of Hope is greatly admired, but the critics in sculpture say the whole is too crouded to be easily distinguished but by the eye of an artist.

17th. This evening her royal Highness the young Princess was christened in the great Council-chamber by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury; her royal Highness was named Elizabeth. The sponsors were, the hereditary Prince of Hesse-Cassel, represented by the Earl of Hertford, Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's household; the Princess Royal of Sweden, represented by the Countess of Holderness, and the Princess of Nassau-Weilburg, represented by the Countess Dowager of Effingham.

21st. At five o'clock this morning, died the right hon. William Beckford, lord mayor of the city of London. If his lordship's character could want any additional lustre, it would receive it from the manner of his death; for notwithstanding his having a heavy cold on him (which he acquired at Fonthill the day before) so attentive was he to discharge the important duty committed to his trust, as chief magistrate of this city, that he travelled a hundred miles in one day, which increased his cold to a rheumatic fever, and thereby terminated the life of a man, whose character will ever be held in the most honourable and grateful remembrance.

The late lord mayor has made the following disposition of his estate; he has bequeathed a legacy of 5000l. to each of his natural children, except the eldest son, who was married to a lady of fortune in Jamaica; and to him he left only 1000l. unless his wife should die before she came of age; and, in that case, 5000l. in common with the rest: but as the will was made some time ago, and she is now of age, that 4000l. lapses.

The greatest part of his fortune, real, and personal, except some other inconsiderable legacies, he has left to his legitimate son; and in case of his death, to his eldest natural son; and in default of heirs of his body, to his other natural sons in succession, according to seniority.

The lady of the late lord mayor having a settlement on her marriage of 1000l. a year, there is no provision made for her in the will of her husband.

Was finally determined by the Lords Commissioners in Chancery,

the long depending cauſe between the Earl of Chatham, as repreſentative of the late Sir William Pynſent, Bart. and —— Daw, Eſq; when the decree obtained by his Lordſhip was reverſed in favour of Mr. Daw. The ſum contended for, with coſts of ſuit, &c. will amount to between 14 and 15000l.

22d. A remarkable cauſe came on this day, upon an action between a gentleman and Miſs Jones, on a bond granted by the former to the latter for three thouſand pounds. Several bonds had been granted and cancelled, but that of January 1769, was the bone of contention. Lord Bolingbroke gave evidence to the deed, as he himſelf had been a ſubſcribing witneſs thereto. Lord Mansfield very properly obſerved, that if Miſs Jones had been a common p——e, he would inſtantly have ſet aſide the bond as void and null, but as it was granted for value, and that ſhe lived with the gentleman at the time, giving her company to none other, the point of law was on her ſide, and the bond fell to be ſuſtained; and ſo the jury, without going out of court, decided in her favour, with coſts of ſuit, and other damages.

Was held, at the Guildhall of this city, a common-hall for the election of a Lord Mayor for the remainder of this year, in the room of William Beckford, Eſq. The recorder made a very handſome ſpeech in praiſe of the late Lord Mayor, which was received by the livery with much merited applauſe. He then opened ſhortly the lamented occaſion of calling that common-hall. The names of the ſeveral aldermen who have ſerved the office of ſheriff were then put in nomination. The majority of hands was greatly for the two Aldermen Trecothick and Croſby, and was ſo declared by the ſheriffs, but a poll was demanded in favour of Sir Henry Bankes, which was accordingly granted, and ordered to open at two o'clock.

25th. Yeſterday being Midſummer day, a common-hall was held at Guildhall, London, for the election of ſheriffs and other city officers.

The ſeveral aldermen below the chair, who had not ſerved the office of ſheriff, were put in nomination; as were likewiſe the gentlemen who had been drank to by the Lord Mayor: But Meſſrs. Baker and Martyn, who were nominated by the livery, had a great ſhew of hands, and were accordingly returned and declared duly elected with the greateſt applauſe.

This day Sir William Henry Aſhurſt, Knt. was called to the degree of ſerjeant at law at the bar of the court of Common Pleas, Weſtminſter, with the uſual ceremony, and afterwards took his ſeat as puiſne judge of the King's-bench, in the room of Judge Blackſtone, who took his place as puiſne judge of the Common Pleas, in the room of Sir Joſeph Yates, deceaſed.

Early this morning two highwaymen attempting to rob a ſtage-coach at Mims-Waſh, the guard fired at them, ſhot one dead, and ſhattered the arm of the other, whom they apprehended and brought to town. Upon the report of the ſurgeon, before Sir John Fielding, that the man's life was in danger, he was carried to the Middleſex Hoſpital, where his arm was cut off. He confeſſed his

name was Thomas Watſon, and his companion's William Ward; that they were both poſtilions, and had robbed ever ſince January laſt.

Copenhagen, June 16. The noblemen and ladies, who were appointed to attend Queen Sophia Magdalena's funeral, aſſembled in her Majeſty's mourning apartments, at ſeven o'clock in the evening, on the 13th of June, from whence they went in proceſſion to the chapel royal, where they were received by two marſhals. Here two ſermons, the one in the Daniſh, the other in the German language, were preached, and a ſolemn muſic was performed on the occaſion. This part of the ceremony being ended, the coffin was carried out of the chapel by twelve colonels and officers of the marine, who were ſtationed round it during the ſervice, and put into the hearſe at the great palace gate, through which the proceſſion began in the following manner: 1. A ſquadron of horſe-guards. 2. A herald on horſeback. 3. The noblemen in coaches, according to their ranks, each having four ſervants bearing torches. 4. Twelve royal pages, with their governor on horſeback. 5. The counſellors of juſtice. 6. The gentilſhommes de chambre, and the gentilſhommes de cour, all on horſeback, each of them preceded by two ſervants on foot, bearing torches. 7. The liv-vogn, or ſtate coach, of the late Queen, preceded by twelve lackies; and on each ſide of it a heyduk. 8. The royal hearſe drawn by horſes covered with black, adorned with eſcutcheons, and led by captains of the marine. Thoſe who had carried the coffin out of the chapel, attended the hearſe on horſeback. 9. The major-generals, counſellors of conferences, rear-admirals and counſellors of ſtate attended on horſeback. 10. The royal mourning coaches (before each of which went eight lackies of the royal livery with torches) and a ſquadron of horſe-guards cloſed the proceſſion.

This day Mr. Almon, who ſome time before had been found guilty by a ſpecial jury, for publiſhing Junius's Letter addreſſed to the King, was admitted to ſhew cauſe before the Judges of the Court of King's-bench, for a new trial; but the arguments produced by his council not being judged ſatisfactory, the court unanimouſly diſmiſſed the cauſe, and thereby confirmed the verdict. 27th.

A comet was diſcovered by Mr. Dunn, 34 min. after eleven in the evening. Its diſtance from the brighteſt ſtar in the Harp was 41 deg. 10 min. and from the brighteſt ſtar in the Eagle 22 deg. 10 min. refraction included; from which its place is determined between the right hand of Serpentarius and the Equator; is nearly S. at midn. with about $35\frac{1}{2}$ deg. merid. alt. and nearly oppoſite to the ſun. It has no tail, but a ſilver-coloured nucleus, and a coma of about half a deg. in diameter; that part of the coma next the ſun being moſt illuminated. Dr. Bevis obſerved the ſame comet early in the morning.

At a grand levee held at St. James's, his Serene Highneſs Prince Erneſt of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz, brother to her Majeſty, was preſent for the firſt time ſince his arrival in England, which was on June 23.

The

The firſt ſtone of the new office for the New-River Company was laid by Mr. Holford, governor. The current coin of the kingdom was laid underneath the ſtone, and the following inſcription engraved upon it:

First ſtone laid by Peter Holford, Eſq; Governor.
Sir George Colebrooke, Bart. Deputy-Governor.
Henry Berners, Eſq; Treaſurer.
June xxviii. M.DCC.LXX.
Robert Milne, Architect.

The ſcite of this building is that of the play-houſe where Shakeſpeare acted.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. John Hill, of Hull, giving an Account of the Loſs of the Betſey, Capt. Watſon, from Virginia to Charles-Town, South-Carolina.

On the 16th of May, having left Cape Henry but three days, as we were ſtanding to the ſouthward, the wind came from the north to north-weſt, and blew extremely hard, which occaſioned a great ſwell; before preparations could be made, our veſſel was laid upon her beam-ends. In about five minutes we loſt ſix hands off the decks, when our mizzen-maſt was cut away, but to no purpoſe; our main-maſt was then cut by the board, and our fore-maſt going at the ſame time, which we laſhed together, our ſhip then ſinking, obliged us to ſwim to the maſt, where we lay floating ſeven-and-thirty hours, when we were taken up by an European ſhip bound for Glaſgow. Our captain was loſt, after breaking five of his ribs, occaſioned by the force of the tiller ſtanding at the helm. A young lady and her father, of the name of Hiaght, were alſo loſt, who expired in each other's arms; and alſo the aforeſaid ſix hands. Our number ſaved was thirteen. Our ſhip and cargo belonged to Nathan Alben Smith, of Virginia, who is the greateſt ſufferer by the unhappy event.

29th. This day the poll for the Lord Mayor of the city of London, for the remainder of the mayoralty, ended at Guildhall; when the numbers were, for Alderman Trecothick 1601; Croſby 1434; Bankes 437; whereupon the return of the two former being made to the court of Aldermen for their choice, the election was declared for Alderman Trecothick. He was therefore immediately inveſted with the gold chain.

The annual medals given by Lord Bruce to the ſtudents of Wincheſter-college, were adjudged this year to the following gentlemen: The gold one, for the beſt copy of Latin verſes, to Thomas Henry Lowth, Eſq; the Biſhop of Oxford's ſon: and the ſilver ones, for elocution, to Edward Sandford, and Francis Paul Stratford, Eſqrs.

A tragical affair happened during the courſe of the preſent month at Lyons in France; a young couple having conceived a violent paſſion for each other, and not being able to obtain their parents conſent to marry, formed the extravagant reſolution of conſtituting a kind of chapel, and ſetting up an altar, before which they were reciprocally to ſwear eternal fidelity to each other, and then to ſhoot themſelves through the head; all which they executed. It is added, that they had carried their romantic notion ſo far, as to purchaſe a dagger, to accompliſh their purpoſe

poſe of killing themſelves, if the piſtols had failed of that effect. The lad was the ſon of a fencing-maſter, and the girl the daughter of a wealthy inn-keeper.

Letters from Venice declare, that the republic have done every thing in their power to convince the Turks of their being determined to maintain a ſtrict neutrality. A corps of troops has been ſent to Cephalonia, in order to ſeize the effects of Count Metaxa, and ſome others who entered on board the Ruſſian fleet. The principal magiſtrate of this ſtate at Corfu has confiſcated the goods of Capt. Palieachia, who had armed a merchant ſhip he commanded, and joined the Imperial fleet. A reward of 200 ducats has been offered for the apprehending him.

The news from the Morea during the courſe of the preſent month, has been unfavourable to the Ruſſians and inſurgents who have joined them. The Turks being reinforced, are ſaid to have fallen upon them with great fury, to have retaken Patreſſo, and to have ſlaughtered without mercy all the Greeks and Ruſſians who fell into their hands. The Engliſh Conſul with his ſon and family eſcaped, almoſt miraculouſly. The bloody rage that incenſes the Turks and Chriſtians againſt each other, is productive of the moſt ſavage cruelties, and excites even to the ripping up of women and children.

They write from Paris, that the pleaſing behaviour and extraordinary affability of the Dauphineſs, gain her univerſal admiration. With the King's permiſſion ſhe diſpenſes with ſeveral points of ceremony, inviting her brothers and ſiſters and her aunts to ſup with her as often as ſhe pleaſes; and her Royal Highneſs goes to ſee them with the ſame freedom. She rides out with a maſter of the horſe, and walks about unattended with ſervants, with that freedom which is ſuitable to her lively diſpoſition, and at the ſame time conducive to her health.

Extract of a Letter from Paris.

The precedency given at the Ball Pare on the 19th ult. to Mademoiſelle de Lorraine, who danced immediately after the Princes of the Blood, having given offence to many of the principal nobility, the King, in order to remove the pique they had taken on that account, wrote the following circular letter to them:

"The Ambaſſador from the Emperor and Empreſs Queen aſked of me, on the part of his maſter and miſtreſs, that I would be pleaſed to confer ſome mark of diſtinction on Mademoiſelle de Lorraine on the preſent occaſion of the marriage of the Dauphin my grandſon with the Archduchеſs. The dancing at the ball being the only thing that could not be deemed as a precedent for the future, the choice of the dancers being entirely dependant on my will, without regard to precedency, rank, or dignity (except the Princes and Princeſſes of the Blood, who cannot be ranked with any other French family) and being unwilling to change or make innovations on what has been the practice and cuſtom of my court, I think that the principal nobility of my kingdom will not depart from the fidelity, ſubmiſſion, attachment, and

and even friendſhip which they have always ſhewn to myſelf as well as to my predeceſſors, nor act ſo as to diſpleaſe me in any reſpect, and more eſpecially on the preſent occaſion, when I am deſirous to teſtify my gratitude to the Empreſs Queen for the preſent ſhe has made to me, which I hope, as well as you, will compleat the happineſs of the remainder of my life."

The King finding that the above did not quite reconcile the alarms of the nobility, has been pleaſed to declare that a lady of quality ſhall be the firſt who dances after the Princes and Princeſſes of the Blood, at the ball which ſhall be given on account of the marriage of his Royal Highneſs the Count de Provence. In conſequence of this declaration, the Dukes have met to draw up an addreſs of thanks to his Majeſty.

The following copy of a letter from Mr. de Voltaire to the Marſhal Duke de Richlieu, is handed about:

"I wiſh, my lord, to have the pleaſure of giving you my bleſſing before I die. The expreſſion may be new to you, but it is nevertheleſs true. I have the honour to be a capuchin: our general at Rome has juſt ſent me my patent, in which I am ſtiled ſpiritual brother, and temporal father Capuchin. Send me word which of your deceaſed miſtreſſes you would wiſh to get out of purgatory, and I ſwear by my beard, ſhe ſhall not be there 24 hours longer. As in conſequence of my new vocation, I muſt give up the good things of this world, I have reſigned to my relations what is due to me of the eſtate of the late Princeſs de Guiſe, and from that of Monſieur votre Intendant. They will apply to you for your directions in theſe affairs, which they will eſteem a favour. I ſincerely give you my bleſſing, and am, &c.

An unworthy Capuchin."

Died lately, the Rev. H. Gibert, rector of Rolton, in Lincolnſhire, upwards of 50 years. He was a French Proteſtant, and left his country for his religion.

Mr. Benj. Lee, of Saffron-hill, apothecary, aged 90.

Mr. Thomas Bernard, tallow-chandler, worth 100,000l.

Ann Hatfield, aged 105, at Tinſley, Yorkſhire.

James Hatfield, aged 105, who is ſaid to have ſaved his life by hearing St. Paul's clock ſtrike 13 at Windſor.

John Haynes, aged 105, at Wooton-Baſſet, Wilts.

Ralph Nied, near Cheſter, aged 107; he had buried ſix wives.

JULY.

This morning were executed at Tyburn, purſuant to their ſentence, James Attaway and Richard Bailey, for ſtealing a quantity of plate in the houſe of Thomas Le Merr, Eſq; in Bedford-row: Daniel Pfluyer, for a burglary in the houſe of Robert Walker, in Little Carter-lane: Francis Lutterell, for ſtealing wearing apparel, the property of Thomas Jackſon, in the houſe of William Shepherd, in Bell-yard, Temple-bar; and John Read, alias Miller, for returning from tranſportation. 4th.

The

The robbery for which Attaway and Bailey ſuffered, was one of the moſt artful and daring that has been known. About nine in the evening, Mr. Le Merr, the proſecutor, being in the country, they, with an accomplice not yet taken, knocked at the door of his houſe, and when it was opened, Bailey delivered a letter to the footman, which he ſaid was for his maſter; but before the man could read the direction, they burſt in at the door, ſhut it, and one of the villains ſtabbed him in the belly with a dagger; then took a cord which they had provided, tied his hands behind him, robbed him of his watch, and dragged him down ſtairs into the kitchen, where they undid his hands, and made him light a candle; this done, they tied his hands behind him a ſecond time, bringing the rope firſt round his neck, then acroſs his face, and in ſuch a manner, that it went through his mouth, and confined it open, making the ends of the rope faſt behind. Thus bound, they dragged him back into a dark place, and there bolted him in. In a few minutes one of them returned to ſee if he was faſt, and being told, as well as the man could ſpeak, that he was faſt enough, they then burſt open the pantry, where the plate was, and packed it up. In the mean time, the man had gnawed the rope in two with his teeth, and got his hands looſe. "I then thought, (ſays the man, in his evidence before the court) that if I could get a brick out at the top, I might get up into the area, and not ſtay bleeding there while they were robbing my maſter's houſe. I burſt open the door, and liſtened in the paſſage, to ſee whether they heard me, thinking if they did, I was a dead man. There is a ſky-light: I got hold of a leaden pipe, and got up, and burſt the window with my head. In trying to get through, I ſtuck half in and half out, and could neither get one way nor the other, for about three or four minutes, with the rope about me. At laſt I got out, and into the ſtable, and from thence into the coach-houſe, and out of that into the yard; then I called for help as faſt as poſſible. I went out of the back ſtable-yard to a public houſe, and immediately five or ſix men came."

This day there was a very full court of Common-council held at Guildhall, when a motion was made, that a ſtatue might be erected of the late right hon. William Beckford, Eſq; Lord-mayor, with an inſcription containing the words which his Lordſhip ſpoke to his Majeſty at St. James's, on preſenting the city remonſtrance; and a committee of ſix Aldermen and twelve Commoners is appointed to carry the ſame into immediate execution; and are impowered to draw on the chamber for any ſum not exceeding 1000l. towards defraying the expence of the ſame. 5th.

The new Imperial Ambaſſador had an audience of his Majeſty, in order to deliver his credentials.

This day came on in the court of King's-bench, Weſtminſter, before the right hon. the Lord Manſfield, the great cauſe between Lord G——— and his royal highneſs the D— of C———. The damages were laid at 100,000l. and a great number of witneſſes examined, which examination ended about

two

two o'clock, when Mr. Dunning, counſel for his r—— h——, the defendant, recapitulated moſt of the material parts of the evidence, and obſerved thereupon, that though the intimacy of the accuſed parties had been ſufficiently proved, not only by the witneſſes, but alſo by a variety of letters that paſſed between them, which were read in court, yet he aſſerted that the plaintiff had not brought any proof of the criminal act, for which the action was laid.

At ſeven o'clock in the evening the right hon. Lord Mansfield gave his charge to the jury, when they withdrew, and his lordſhip adjourned the court to his houſe in Bloomſbury-ſquare; exactly at ten the jury left the hall, and proceeded to his lordſhip's houſe, where they gave a verdict for the plaintiff, with ten thouſand pounds damages.

At a general convention of the eſtates and legiſlature of the Iſle of Mann, being the firſt high court of Tynwald that has been holden there under the auſpices of his preſent Majeſty, ſince the regalities of Mann and the Iſles have been annexed to the crown of Great Britain, the Biſhop and Clergy of the dioceſe preſented an addreſs to his Excellency John Wood, Eſq; the Governor, in which they congratulated his Excellency on the royal favour of being commiſſioned by his Majeſty to the vicegerency of that iſland, and expreſs their joy at ſeeing their antient, ſupreme, conſtitutional, and ſo much wiſhed for court of Tynwald, reſtored to its former or rather ſuperior luſtre and importance; and conclude with earneſt ſupplications that his Majeſty may never want ſo faithful a repreſentative, the church ſo ſincere a friend, or that iſland ſo acceptable a governor.

The governor concludes his anſwer, in a happy imitation of Shakeſpeare:

Your applauſe, my lord, reflects a virtue on myſelf, and makes me proud indeed!

To the archdeacon and clergy, he ſaid, To deſerve your eſteem has ever been my peculiar ſtudy; to preſerve it ſhall be my conſtant care. The ſame wiſe Providence which has inſpired your goodneſs, will, I doubt not, teach me, as far as I am able, to encourage and reward its labours.

A large ſum of money, being part of the produce of crown lands on the iſland of Grenada, was received at the treaſury.

A young woodcock was taken in a neſt near Preſlie Car, and was ſhewn at Newcaſtle as a great curioſity. The old ones were ſeen, but eſcaped. In Borlace's account of Cornwall there is a print of a young woodcock found ſome years ago in that county.

The Duke of Orleans's Anſwer to the Chancellor of France at the Bed of Juſtice, held at Verſailles the 27th of June, 1770, when his Majeſty cauſed his Letters Patent to be regiſtered.

'Even though not bound by the 'article of Parliament to which I 'conſented yeſterday, I could not 'in conſcience deliver my opinion 'in a place where voices are not 'free, upon Letters Patent, not leſs 'contrary to the laws and maxims 'of the kingdom, than to the honour of the country.'

The King then ſaid to the duke of Orleans, 'In caſe my parliament ſhould aſſemble princes of the blood and peers, I forbid you to be preſent at the palace, and charge you to tell this to the other princes of the blood.'

ANSWER.

'SIRE,

'The other princes of the blood are here. This order will better become your mouth than mine; beſides, I beſeech you to excuſe me.'

The King then turned towards the other princes of the blood, and ſaid to them,

'Gentlemen, you hear.'

On which the Prince de Conti replied,

'Yes, Sire, we hear ſomething very contrary to the rights of the peerage, and of very little advantage to Monſ. le Duke D'Aiguillon.'

11th. Came on the election of a member to ſerve in Parliament for the city of London, in the room of the late right hon. William Beckford, Eſq; deceaſed, when Richard Oliver, Eſq; was choſen without oppoſition. It is hoped the late examples of the cities of London and Weſtminſter, in chuſing their members without expence, will be followed by all the corporations throughout England, and then all complaints will ceaſe.

Letters arrived this day with the news of the loſs of his Majeſty's ſloop the Jamaica, Capt. Talbot, off the Coleradoes; the officers and men all ſaved, and brought to England by the Renown, lately arrived at Portſmouth.

Letters from Grenoble declare, that the 15th inſt. the lieutenant of the police there, in examining a native of Piedmont, who was charged with ſtealing a gold watch from a merchant, was ſuddenly aſſaulted by the villain, who ſtabbed him in three places with a knife; on the clerk ſeizing the fellow behind, he received a ſtab from the latter in the ſtomach, of which he died. The deſperado ſeeing no proſpect of eſcape, then ſtabbed himſelf in four places, and expired inſtantly. His body the next day was, by order of the parliament, drawn on a hurdle, and treated with every mark of indignity.

They write from Boſton, in Lincolnſhire, that a few days ago a murder was committed by a private dragoon, in Bland's regiment, quartered there, on the body of a countryman from Friſkney:—The parties appeared very ſociable, and had ſpent a great part of the day and night together at a public houſe: towards morning the deceaſed went to bed in the ſoldier's room, where the latter ſoon followed, and immediately on his entrance into the chamber drew a bayonet, and ſtabbed his companion in a moſt inhuman manner, in ſeveral parts of his body; then with the club-end beat him very cruelly on the head, and ſuppoſing him dead, left him weltering in his blood on the floor.—He then attempted the landlady's room (it is feared for the ſame purpoſe) which reſiſted his ſtrongeſt efforts; but the noiſe he made alarmed the family, who ſoon diſcovered the murder, and had him properly ſecured; he was ſoon after

after conveyed to Lincoln-caſtle, guarded by conſtables, and two of the military: when enquiries were made, what could induce him to ſo great an act of cruelty, the only anſwer he would return was, *He thirſted for blood, and if in his power would have more.*—The poor unhappy victim ſurvived but a few hours: The coroners returned their verdict, wilful murder, and his corpſe was conveyed to the grave, attended by a diſtreſſed widow and ſeveral children.

13th. A new ſtatute to regulate the academical habits was paſſed in the convocation at Oxford, by which the diſputes that have lately agitated that ſeat of learning, are finally terminated. Theſe diſputes were not of ſo trifling a nature as they have been repreſented to be; the point in queſtion was not ſo much whether this or that rank or degree of academics, ſhould be diſtinguiſhed by this or that peculiar gown or cap, as whether the ſtatutes of the univerſity ſhould be diſpenſed with at the will and pleaſure of any particular head of a college; or even by the authority of the heads of the houſes in general, independently of the convocation, in which the legiſlative power reſided: this ſtatute has therefore placed the whole of this matter upon a proper footing.

Letters from Tunis, May 31, ſay, "On the 25th inſtant all the Greeks in this city, both eccleſiaſtics and merchants, and their ſervants, amounting to about 150 in number, were arreſted by order of the Bey; at the ſame time their effects were ſeized and put in the warehouſes, and all their ready money, amounting to the value of about 25,000 Venetian ſequins, was carried to the palace. The whole amount of their goods and money is computed at 800,000 piaſters.

Tueſday laſt came on to be heard at the ſittings in Weſtminſter-hall, before the right hon. Lord Manſfield, a cauſe wherein Mr. Stock, an attorney at law in the city of Glouceſter, was plaintiff, and Gabriel Harris, Eſq; poſt-maſter of that city, defendant: the action was brought againſt the defendant, for detaining a letter received at the poſt-office there, directed to the plaintiff, and not delivering the ſame to the plaintiff, at his place of abode in the ſaid city; and the event will determine, whether the poſtmaſter is not obliged to deliver all letters, received at his office, to the inhabitants to whom the ſame are directed, at their places of abode, without any farther compenſation or payment than the legal rate of poſtage. The jury gave a ſpecial verdict for the plaintiff, which will be argued before the court of King's-bench in Michaelmas term.

18th. The ſeſſions at the Old Bailey, which began on the preceding Wedneſday, ended; at which ſeven perſons, three of them for murder, received ſentence of death. It was the largeſt ſeſſions that has been known, and many very remarkable trials were heard, particularly that of Grieves for ſetting his houſe on fire; and of the three murderers, two of whom were for the murder of Meſſrs. Venables and Rogers, by ſhooting them dead on the highway; and the third, a watchman, for the murder of a woman with whom he cohabited, by ſtabbing her to the heart. Grieves was acquitted about two

this

this morning, for want of positive proof, though circumstances were strong against him.

Came on before Lord Mansfield and a special jury, at Guildhall, London, the trial of Mr. Miller, for republishing Junius's letter in the London Evening Post; only seven of the special jury attended, so that five talesmen were allowed to be taken out of the box. The jury inclosed about eleven, and at seven they waited upon Lord Mansfield at his house, with their verdict, not guilty.

The same day the trial of Mr. Baldwin came on before the same judge, and a special jury, at the same place; only seven of this jury likewise appeared, and therefore five were taken out of the box; they inclosed about three, and waited upon Lord Mansfield about five, with their verdict, not guilty.

His Majesty has been pleased to direct that the island of Dominica should be erected into a government, separate from, and independent of the general government of the southern Caribbee islands, of which it before made a part; and to appoint Sir William Young, Bart. governor thereof.

19th. Peter Conoway and Michael Richardson, for the murder of Mr. Venables and Mr. Rogers, were executed at Tyburn, pursuant to their sentence. They were convicted on the evidence of one Jackson, an accomplice, who swore, that the day before the murder was committed, they bought a brace of old pistols in George-street; that they loaded them with bits of the handles of pewter spoons; that they stopped the deceased with intent to rob them, but being stout men, they knocked Richardson and Fox, not yet taken, down twice; that fearing to be overpowered, Richardson shot Venables, and Conoway shot Rogers at the same time. Conoway at first refused to plead, but being taken down and shewn the apparatus for pressing him to death, if he refused, he relented, and after condemnation, he seemed much moved, and blessed the judges for their kindness to him. They were both brought back from the place of execution to Surgeons Hall, where their chains were put on, and afterwards were hung upon a gibbet at Mile-end, near the place where the murder was committed.

John Purcell, the watchman, for the murder of the woman with whom he cohabited, was executed at the same time, and was brought to Surgeons Hall, in order to be dissected. He was an old soldier, and enjoyed a pension for his former services. He denied the intention of murder, and said, that having been out with the deceased a-drinking, they came home together late; that a dog they kept being troublesome, he in his passion flung a knife at him, which unfortunately took place in the deceased's heart. He never attempted to fly from justice, but told the neighbours what had happened, yet there was no reason to doubt of his guilt.

A cause came on lately to be tried in the Court of Common-pleas at Guildhall, wherein a passenger in the P——— stage-coach was plaintiff, and the master of the said stage-coach was defendant. The charge was, that the passengers refusing to dine at an hedge-alehouse on the road, one

of the coachman's favourite houſes; they went to another houſe at Epſom, and ſent the coachman word whither they were gone, which houſe the coachman was obliged to paſs, and accordingly did full drive, and left the paſſengers to return to London as they might; after applying to the maſter of the ſtage in vain, the plaintiff brought this action, wherein the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, and twenty pounds damages.

20th. The poſt-boy carrying the Chicheſter mail, had it privately ſtolen from him between Newington and Clapton, by cutting the ſtraps which tied it to the cart, while the boy was aſleep: it has ſince been found in a ditch with moſt of the letters opened, and ſome of the bags carried off.

Was determined before the Lords Commiſſioners of the great ſeal, in Lincoln's-Inn Hall, the cauſe between the proprietors of Covent-Garden theatre. The bill was brought by the plaintiffs Meſſrs. Harris, Dagge, and Leake, againſt Mr. Colman and Mrs. Powell, the defendants, praying that certain articles of agreement, dated May 14, 1767, under which Mr. Colman had aſſumed the management of the theatre, might be ſet aſide; and that Mr. Colman might be reſtrained from acting in any manner in the buſineſs of the theatre, independent of the participation and concurrence of the plaintiffs, or that ſome proper perſon, or perſons, might be appointed for managing the theatre, and for receiving the profits; and that an account might be taken of the profits from the 9th of September, 1768, and that the ſhare belonging to the complainant Mr. Harris, might be paid to him, and the remainder of the money in hand, ariſing, or to ariſe, from the theatre, might be paid into court, ſubject to farther order, and that the defendants might make ſatisfaction to the plaintiffs, for their ſhares of all damages ariſing from the miſconduct of the defendants ſince the 9th of Sept. 1768.

After a full hearing of five days, in the courſe of which the ſeveral points were moſt ably argued by the counſel on both ſides, the court diſmiſſed the bill, as to every part of the above prayer, except what related to the article of damage, in regard to which the court was pleaſed to retain the bill, and reſerve coſts for a twelvemonth, with liberty to the plaintiffs, in the mean time, to bring their action at law for any damages pretended to have ariſen to the theatre by any act of Mr. Colman, done after the diſapprobation of the plaintiffs in writing expreſſed, between the 9th of Sept. 1768, and the time of their filing the bill, which was in February 1769.

23d. An account was received at the General Poſt Office, that on Sunday the 3d of June, about 15 minutes after ſeven in the evening, they felt, at Cape Nicola Mole, four violent ſhocks of an earthquake; the moſt ſevere laſted two minutes and a half, accompanied with a noiſe much like the echo that is heard from the hills after the firing of cannon, but the town fortunately received no damage: And by a French ſloop of war that arrived there three days after, from Port au Prince on the ſame iſland, they received the melancholy account of the total demolition of that city, not one houſe

left ſtanding, and above 500 perſons buried in the ruins; the ſevere ſhock there laſted four hours; that the towns of Petit Gouave, and Leogane, equally ſuffered; but that few of the inhabitants periſhed. The plains of Leogane, Cul de Sac, Port au Prince, and Petit Gouave, have not eſcaped, all their ſugar-works being totally deſtroyed, and a ſmall town, called La Croix de Bouguſt, with the greateſt part of its inhabitants, is ſwallowed up. St. Mark's, Port de Paix, the Cape, and Fort Dauphin, only felt the ſhock as they did at the Mole.

Was heard in the Court of Chancery, the cauſe which has been ſome years depending between Mr. Millar, late a bookſeller in London, and Mr. Taylor, bookſeller at Berwick, for vending a pirated edition of Mr. Thomſon's Seaſons; when the Lords Commiſſioners of the great ſeal were pleaſed to decree, that Mr. Taylor ſhould account to Mr. Millar's executors for all that he had ſold, and farther to decree a perpetual injunction againſt Mr. Taylor. Thus the queſtion about literary property is finally cloſed, which is a matter of great concern to many of the bookſellers in London, who have given large ſums of money to authors for their writings; and the bookſellers in town and country will do well to take warning, that they offend not by ſelling any pirated editions of books.

26th. A propoſal made by the Lords of the Treaſury to the City-Members, for the exchange of the Fleet-priſon, for ground in St. George's Fields, to erect a new gaol, was reported to a Court of Common Council. The Lords of the Treaſury propoſed to exchange the ſcite of the priſon (not an acre and a half) together with the old materials (not worth one thouſand pounds) for four acres and a quarter of ground at the circus in St. George's Fields, and five thouſand pounds; and expect that the city will pull down the Fleet-market, and rebuild the ſame in the place of the priſon, that the whole extent of the preſent market may become a ſtreet.

To the exchanging four acres of ground for an acre and a half, there was no oppoſition in Common Council; but it was ſaid, that the moſt advantageous ſpot to erect houſes for trade, ought not to be choſen for a priſon; it was judged, that four acres and a quarter in the beſt part of St. George's Field's, was equal to one acre and a quarter in the ſituation of the Fleet, which is for the moſt part, and muſt for ever remain back-ground. If ſo, to demand five thouſand pounds is unreaſonable; much more to expect that the city ſhould pull down and rebuild a market, which to do, and to pave, would coſt at leaſt thirty thouſand pounds.

That it had never been fully conſidered, whether the ſcite of the priſon would admit being made a market equally convenient with the preſent, and therefore that could not at once be admitted, though the propoſal had been advantageous.

That if ever an exchange of ground took place, the removal of the market was not to be ſtipulated or expected. The propoſal was therefore rejected; and a queſtion propoſed, that their Lordſhips be acquainted by the City Remembrancer, that this Court cannot

agree to their propoſal, but that to accommodate the public, they are ready to treat for an exchange of lands for the purpoſe of building a new priſon in St. George's Fields, without being ſubject to any obligation to remove the Fleet-Market from where it now ſtands: it was carried in the affirmative.

27th. This morning about four o'clock, a fire was diſcovered at the upper end of the Laying-houſe, in the dock-yard, Portſmouth, which burning with great fury, ſoon afterwards communicated itſelf to the new hemp-houſe, the carpenters ſhops, and to the little maſt-houſe, all which buildings are entirely conſumed, with the greateſt part of the ſtores which they contained, conſiſting of about two or three hundred tons of hemp, a great quantity of pitch, tar, ſails, rigging, and maſts, with all the timber, &c. which lay near the ſaid buildings. We have not as yet been able to know the loſs of lives on this dreadful occaſion, but ſome have been loſt, and many limbs broken. Mr. Eddowes's houſe-keeper died of the fright. The fire broke out in five different parts not contiguous to each other; ſeveral perſons are in hold on ſuſpicion of wilfully ſetting it on fire. There are conſumed, beſides the buildings, as many ropes, ſails, maſts, &c. as would have equipped 30 ſail of men of war. [The loſs ſuſtained by this dreadful fire, was at firſt eſtimated at half a million; but by a calculation ſince made at Portſmouth, and tranſmitted to the Lords of the admiralty, it amounts only to the ſum of 149,880l.

Yeſterday was held a Court of Common-council at the Guildhall of this city, when a great variety of buſineſs was diſpatched. The Orphan bill was read twice, and the London Workhouſe bill paſſed. After the King's anſwer to the late addreſs of the city to his Majeſty on the birth of a Princeſs had been read, it was moved that the anſwer ſhould be entered in the city books; on which Mr. Alderman Wilkes ſaid, that, "if the entering the King's anſwer among the city records meant any thing more than the bare recording that hiſtorical fact, that on ſuch a day his Majeſty gave ſuch an anſwer to the city's addreſs, if it implied the ſlighteſt degree of approbation, he would oppoſe the motion, for he thought the anſwer contained a cruel and unjuſt ſuſpicion of the loyalty of the city of London, that it was exceedingly ill-timed and uncourtly, to affront the citizens, at the inſtant of their coming in the warmth of their hearts, to congratulate their Sovereign on the increaſe of the royal family; but that, however, he ſhould never aſcribe ſo obnoxious a meaſure to the King, but to thoſe Miniſters who ſought our ruin, who had planned the ſcheme for the ſhedding of innocent blood in St. George's-fields, and from the firſt moment of their power had conſtantly and ſedulouſly endeavoured to create diſſentions between the King and his people, and particularly the loyal inhabitants of this great capital, to ſerve their own private, abandoned, and wicked purpoſes." The anſwer of his Majeſty was entered with only the date of the year and the day of the month.

The two following motions paſſed in the Court of Common-council:

"That the conduct of the Recorder

corder of this city be taken into conſideration at the next Court of Common-council, and that the Lord Mayor be deſired to order notice of it to be inſerted in the ſummonſes.

"That the oath taken by the Recorder on his admiſſion into office, be forthwith printed and ſent to every Member of this Court."

28th. Orders were ſent to the ſeveral royal dock-yards, to double the guards, and to admit no ſtrangers for the future without a ſtrict examination. One ſtrong circumſtance ſeems to confirm the opinion that the dock-yard at Portſmouth was wilfully ſet on fire, and that is, the men on board the Cuſtom-houſe Cutter, perceiving a ſmoke in the dock-yard, obſerved it through a ſpying-glaſs, by which they could plainly diſcern it to iſſue from four different places at once, and took it to be a ſhip a-breaming. This was about three in the morning, two hours before it was diſcovered by the centinels on duty.

The Counteſs of Grammont was baniſhed the court of Verſailles, on account of ſome improper behaviour to the Counteſs of Barré, the King's miſtreſs, at the play.

An inſurrection of the populace at Cherburg, in France, on account of the dearneſs of bread, alarmed the magiſtracy, who called in the military to ſuppreſs it, by which ſome lives were loſt. At Rheims they plundered a magazine, and killed ſome Monks who oppoſed them.

Advice was received of one of the moſt dreadful hurricanes happening in North-Carolina on the 28th of June laſt, that ever was known at that ſeaſon of the year. Many ſhips were loſt in the harbour, the wharfs ruined by the billows that broke againſt them with aſtoniſhing violence, and Charles-Town providentially eſcaped by the lowneſs of the tide. The damage received is computed at 10,000 l.

In the Mearnes of Scotland a ſtone has been lately dug up with this inſcription, R. Im. L. which probably means Romani Imperii Limes. As this is ſuppoſed to have been depoſited in order to mark the limits of Cæſar's conqueſts in Britain, the doubt, ſays a writer in the public papers, whether that conqueror extended the Roman arms to the Grampian hills, is now ſolved. To this it has been objected, that not Cæſar, but Agricola extended the Roman conqueſts to the Grampian hills.

Edinburgh, July 23. Yeſterday the court of ſeſſions determined the great cauſe of the peerage of the antient and noble family of Caithneſs. The competition was between William Sinclair of Rattler, Eſq; and James Sinclair, in Reiſs. The latter not being proved of lawful blood, the court affirmed the verdict of the jury on a former trial, in favour of Mr. Sinclair of Rattler.

There is now living at Kettlewell, near Skipton in Yorkſhire, one Iſaac Truman, an old ſoldier, aged 117 years, who enjoys his ſight, and every other faculty, in as great perfection as he did at 30: He was ſerjeant in the firſt year of the reign of Queen Anne, has been in ſeveral campaigns abroad, and always behaved in a manner becoming a brave ſoldier. His whole

time has been devoted to fiſhing ever ſince he left the regiment in which he ſerved.

They write from Koningſberg, that one Schiel, a labourer, near 108 years of age, was taken with the ſmall-pox laſt April, from which he is not only recovered, but now enjoys a perfect good ſtate of health.

Died lately, the Rev. Dr. Tew, rector of Boldon, near Newcaſtle. Among other charities he has given 500 l. to the Society for propagating the Goſpel; 500 l. to Chriſt's Hoſpital, where he had the rudiments of his education; and 200 l. to the Sons of the Clergy.

Miſs Symmonds, at Kenſington. Her father died the week before, and left her 30,000 l.

Mr. Jeffries, a farmer at Uxbridge, aged 104.

John Sparkes, of Brixham, aged 105. He was carried to the grave by eight men and women, all grand-children, the eldeſt of whom was forty years of age, and none of them married.

Mr. Jonas Berry, in the Grange, Southwark, aged 112. He was ſadler to Queen Anne.

Robert Roſsling, Eſq; aged 95, the oldeſt inhabitant in Dorſet.

At Weneſborg, in Sweden, a peaſant named Svenſon, aged 104 years. A year before his death, he recovered his ſight, which he had loſt twelve years before.

At Abo, one Grellſon, a peaſant of that place, aged 112 years.

AUGUST.

1ſt. This morning were executed at Tyburn, purſuant to their ſentence, William Donaldſon, for a burglary in the houſe of Alderman Harley, in Alderſgate-ſtreet; William Sleight, otherwiſe Hotham, for a like crime in the houſe of Mrs. Parker, at Iſlington; and John Stretton, for robbing the mail. This laſt ſtopped the poſt-boy juſt as he was going out of town, and told him he only wanted a letter that was going to a young woman in the country; that they refuſed to let him have it at the office; and that he would take it out and return the bag to his maſter in a hackney coach. As the night was dark, the poſt-boy could not ſwear poſitively to his perſon; but ſeveral bills being found in his cuſtody that were proved to be taken out of the mail, left no room to doubt that he was the man who robbed it.

A poor labourer's wife at Graveſend was delivered of a monſter that reſembled a toad. It had an extraordinary large head, but no features or lineament of a face, except one eye, nor the appearance of any ſex that could be diſtinguiſhed. In the place of legs and arms were ſtumps, or rather flaps. The reaſon aſſigned for this production is, that the mother, in her pregnancy, being at work in a hop-ground, a toad jumped into her lap and frightened her exceedingly.

This day came on at the aſſizes at Guildford, before the Right Hon. Lord Mansfield, the cauſe between the Right Hon. George Onſlow, and the Rev. Mr. Horne. The jury, after ſtaying out an hour and a half, brought in a verdict for Mr. Onſlow with 400 l. damages, which Mr. Onſlow has ordered his attorney to pay into the hands of the Rev. Dr. Hallifax, treaſurer of

the

the fund for the relief of clergymen's widows and orphans in the county of Surry.

2d. At the aſſizes at Guildford, John Taylor, ſerjeant in the firſt, or Royal Scots regiment of foot, was tried for the murder of Mr. Smith, maſter of the Wheatſheaf-Inn, near Weſtminſter-bridge, when James Edwards, a coachman to the deceaſed, ſwore particularly to the priſoner's drawing his ſword and making a lunge at the deceaſed; and it was alſo proved that the wound he then received was the cauſe of his death. Other witneſſes confirmed the evidence of Edwards; adding, that when the priſoner had given the ſtab, he ſaid, there d—n you, and ran away. It was proved likewiſe that the deceaſed had collared the ſerjeant, and was endeavouring to turn him out of the houſe, being very quarrelſome and abuſive. It appeared that aggravating expreſſions againſt the Scots had provoked the ſerjeant, and that he was in a violent rage. The jury at firſt brought in their verdict *Guilty*; but the judge being of opinion the ſentence was too ſevere, deſired the Jury to reconſider the matter, and then they returned their verdict *Special*. Immediately upon this, Mr. Jaſper Smith, a near relation of the deceaſed, aſked a Counſellor preſent, whether he might be permitted to propoſe a queſtion? The judge immediately enquired the perſon's name, and deſired him to walk forward, which he did. After making a handſome apology, he ſaid, he hoped there was no harm in ſpeaking; to which his Lordſhip anſwered, No: Mr. Smith then obſerved, that he was much ſurprized at this tranſaction, and aſked whether it was uſual, after a jury had brought in a ſolemn verdict, to have it cancelled? That he always underſtood, that after a verdict was brought in by a Jury, it was deciſive and final: And farther ſaid, "If this is to be the caſe, I think Juries to be entirely uſeleſs and unneceſſary." His Lordſhip made no reply.

The Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, by an advertiſement in the London Gazette, promiſe a reward of 1000l. for the diſcovery of any of the perſons concerned in ſetting the buildings in Portſmouth dock on fire, to be paid upon conviction.

The following is an eſtimate of the ſurprizing large veſſels lately fixed up in Dickinſon's brewhouſe at Wapping: A copper which weighs eight tons, and boils at one time 200 barrels and 31 gallons; two caſks which hold 304 barrels each; two maſh-tubs which hold 60 qrs. of malt each, and boil 100 quarters per day; a caſk called the Old Hen, which holds 150 barrels; ſeventeen caſks called the Seventeen Chickens, which hold each 70 barrels. The great copper is filled by pumps in ſix minutes and three ſeconds; and the cocks, which are made to take off occaſionally, weigh fifteen hundred, one quarter, and five pounds.

7th. The poſt-boy from Newcaſtle was robbed upon Gadſhead Common, of the mail from thence, containing two bags, ticketed Newcaſtle, and Newcaſtle and York, with the letters for London and intermediate places.

On Saturday laſt his Majeſty ſent a gentleman to Mr. Akerman, keeper of Newgate, to pay the ſum of one hundred pounds which

was levied by the Houſe of Lords on Mr. Edmunds (late publiſher of the Middleſex Journal, in which was inſerted the Lords Proteſt:) The dues to the Black Rod are ordered not to be paid.

A remarkable trial came on at the aſſizes at ——, before Baron Adams, and a ſpecial jury, brought by a Miller againſt his Rector, on the ſtatute of Hen. VIII. which inflicts a penalty of 10l. a month for non-reſidence; when a verdict was given for the Miller with coſts of ſuit. The non-reſidence was proved for ten months, the penalty for which is 100 l.

Mr. Dennis Connel was committed to gaol at Liſbon in an arbitrary manner, in violation of the privileges granted to the Britiſh nation by the moſt ſolemn treaties, for refuſing to ſign a claim made by brokers for brokerage on ſales at which they were not employed, with a deſign to lay the whole Britiſh commerce in that country under contribution.

The Pope held a ſecret conſiſtory at Rome, in which he announced to the learned college, in an elegant ſpeech, the reconciliation between the Holy See and the King of Portugal.

Nancy, July 3. A violent tempeſt, followed by a heavy rain, which continued 24 hours, has made terrible devaſtation in this province. At Plomberies in particular it was attended with the moſt lamentable conſequences. The little river which runs through that town became a torrent, and, in a quarter of an hour, the water roſe ten feet: Seventeen houſes were thrown down, and the baths filled with the ruins; and many perſons periſhed in the water, or by the fall of the houſes. The Intendant of the province is gone thither to give the directions neceſſary on ſuch a calamity.

Paris, July 30. Letters from St. Domingo confirm the melancholy account of the calamity which happened there on the 3d of laſt month. It is ſaid the earthquake extended thirty-five leagues; the ſea roſe a league and a half up into the iſland; a river is choaked up, and in a manner almoſt loſt; four towns almoſt deſtroyed; and the ſugar-works demoliſhed. Fortunately it happened between ſeven and eight o'clock in the evening, when moſt of the inhabitants were out of their houſes: but the number of white perſons loſt are above four hundred. The fortunes of ſeveral great families in this country muſt have ſuffered by it.

8th. The young Prince of Pruſſia was chriſtened at Potſdam, by the name of Frederick-William. The ſponſors were the Emperor, Prince Ferdinand of Pruſſia, the Prince of Deux-Ponts, the Empreſs of Ruſſia, and the Princeſs of Orange. That a popiſh Prince ſhould be at the head of this liſt, and that of two proteſtant Sovereigns, nearly related, neither of them ſhould be invited, is not eaſily accounted for.

To form ſome opinion of the mighty loſs which the French nation has ſuſtained, by the late dreadful calamity in Hiſpaniola, we ſhall give our readers the following eſtimate, which has been handed about, and ſaid to be a true account of the produce of that part of the iſland in their poſſeſſion, generally known by the name of St. Domingo.

Sugar,

	l.	s.	d.
Sugar, 2-3ds brown, 160,000 hhds. 10 cwt. each, at 15 l. ſterling per hogſhead	2,400,000	0	0
Coffee, 5,000,000 lb. at 4 d. per pound	83,333	6	8
Cotton, 8000 bags, 300 lb. each, at 15 l. per bag	120,000	0	0
Tanned leather, 20,000 hides, at 20 s. each hide	20,000	0	0
Indigo, 2,000,000 lb. at 3 s. per pound	150,000	0	0
	2,773,333	6	8

9th. Their Majeſties came from Richmond to St. James's, when the Prince of Heſſe Darmſtadt, with his family, appeared at court, and received particular marks of their Majeſties attention. Her Majeſty made the young Princeſs a preſent of a rich diamond and pearl necklace, in a manner no leſs noble and generous than genteel. After ſhewing the jewels to the Princeſs, her Majeſty aſked if ſhe might put them about her highneſs's neck, which honour being politely accepted, after adjuſting the collar, her Majeſty declared they became her much, and hoped ſhe would wear them as a token of her remembrance and regard. The Prince, with his family, who appeared incognito, took leave of their Majeſties, and a few days after ſet out for Paris.

A quarrel happened between a man and his wife in Bermondſey-ſtreet, Southwark, when the woman ſnatched up a red-hot poker, and ran it in the man's eye; the huſband in his agony threw a knife at his wife, and killed her on the ſpot. The Jury brought in their verdict accidental death.

During the violence of a thunder ſtorm at Brighthelmſtone, the ſea flowed at one motion fifty feet. The oldeſt man living never remembered the like.

11th. A ſhip of very ancient conſtruction was diſcovered, and weighed up near Newcaſtle, the keel of which is upwards of 70 feet; her planks over-lap one another, and ſhe appears to be Spaniſh built, and is ſuppoſed to be one of the ſhips ſunk at the Spaniſh invaſion.

Was determined at the aſſizes at York, before Mr. Juſtice Aſton and a ſpecial jury, the great lead-mine cauſe, being an iſſue directed by the court of Chancery, wherein Mr. Thomas Smith, of Gray's-inn, was plaintiff, and the earl of Pomfret, defendant; when, after a full hearing, the jury having, previouſly to the trial, viewed the place in queſtion, and it appearing plainly to have been an antient incloſure (bought above 30 years ago, and enjoyed as ſuch by Mr. Smith) the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff. The above is the lead-mine in Swaledale, ſaid to produce an immenſe ſum, and mentioned lately to have been diſcovered in Lord Pomfret's eſtate.

The council for the plaintiff were Mr. Wedderburn, Mr. Wallace, Serjeant Aſpinal, Mr. Johnſon, and Mr. Eden; and for Lord Pomfret, Mr. Dunning, (who went on purpoſe, and had 300 guineas,) Meſſrs. Lee, Walke, Dawſon, Davenport, and Chator.

15th. In

15th. In consequence of the verdict given in favour of Mr. Smith at York assizes, Lord Pomfret is said to have addressed the tenants of the manors of Healaugh Old Land and Healaugh New Land, at the market-cross Richmond in Yorkshire; in which among other things his Lordship said, 'That the jury assumed to themselves a legislative power, and had given to Mr. Smith, as his private property, the Hall Moor, which time immemorial had been their right of inheritance; that he doubted not bringing to shame, the authors and abettors of those wicked proceedings;' and therefore encouraged them to assert their claim speedily, as the right of commonage all over England depended upon their success.

Last night between eleven and twelve o'clock a terrible fire broke out behind Mrs. Crawley's iron manufactory, at Greenwich, which consumed upwards of sixty houses; it is thought to have been maliciously done, with intention to destroy the king's warehouses, at that place, which, by the shifting of the wind, were luckily preserved.

17th. A busto of his Danish Majesty, carved at Copenhagen, and sent by him as a present to the University of Oxford, was brought to the queen's palace for their Majesties inspection, who came to town about noon and viewed it.

The 36th part of the king's moiety of the New River water works, was sold by public auction at Garraway's coffee-house, for the sum of 6700 l.

19th. Early this morning the post-boy carrying the Chester mail from London, was robbed on Finchley-Common by a single highway-man, who carried off two bags, ticketed *Coleshill* and *Irish*. It is said the letters in these bags would take a man a week to open and examine; but the Coleshill bag was found unopened, and the Irish bag with only some bundles wanting.

Last week was found, two feet deep, in a piece of ground called Friars gardens in the city of York, belonging to Mr. Telford, where the workmen were digging, some part of the foundation of a temple of Roman brick-work, so firmly cemented, that it resisted the stroke of a pick. This fragment was the segment of a circle, and a little below was taken up a flat grit-stone three feet long, two feet broad, and about eight inches thick, with the following inscription:

DEO SANCTO
SERAPI
TEMPLUM ASO
LO FECIT
CL. HIERONOMY
ANUS LEG
LEG VI VICIT

with some Roman coins of Vespasian and others, but much defaced.

The Society of Arts have voted a silver medal to Mr. Jaffert, a farmer in the Isle of Thanet, for his account of the culture of the new kind of winter's food for cattle, *called the turnip-rooted cabbage*. This plant kept growing to the end of the spring. His produce from it, including both herb and root, was in proportion to 45 tons an acre.—This is the proper time of sowing the seed, in order to be planted out early in the spring, and the spring following these plants will be at their full growth.

There

There has been lately discovered in the county of Carmarthen, the foundation of an antient temple, with an altar entire, on one side of which appears a cornucopia, and on the other an augural staff. By the inscription it appears to have been dedicated to Fortune.

A cause was tried between the Rev. Mr. Hawkins, of Whitchurch Canonicorum, plaintiff, and the parishioners defendants. The action was brought against the defendants for refusing to pay a shilling tythe on every hogshead of cyder, instead of 4 d. for every orchard; when the jury, which was special, gave their verdict in favour of the defendants.

Extract of a Letter from Workington, in Cumberland, dated the 13th inst.

'A dreadful accident has happened at Sir James Lowther's colliery, at Seaton, near this town. Some foul air was suspected to be in the pit, and the men not being permitted to go down, but letting down a candle in a lanthorn, it set fire to the foul air, which went off with so loud an explosion, that it is said it was heard at Cockermouth, which is six miles distant. This explosion blew up one man quite over the gincase, tree and all, and another in the waggon way, who were both killed; a third was so hurt that he died this morning; Sir James's principal steward is much scorched, and an under steward much hurt; a gentleman, who was a spectator, lost the sight of one eye; several others, whose curiosity led them to the spot, have suffered greatly.'

SUMMER CIRCUIT.

At Maidstone assizes, three were capitally convicted, but were all reprieved.

At Guildford assizes, five were capitally convicted, one of whom was reprieved.

At the assizes for Suffolk, at Bury St. Edmond's, two were capitally convicted.

At Lincoln assizes, the dragoon, for the barbarous murder committed on a countryman at Boston, was capitally convicted.

At York assizes, two were capitally convicted, one of whom was reprieved.

At the assizes at Durham, Robert Hazlit was tried on two indictments; one for robbing a Lady, and the other for robbing the Newcastle Mail, on both which indictments he was found guilty; but having returned all the bills and notes taken out of the mail, and having also made a frank confession where the mail was hid, so that every thing had been recovered, he has received a short reprieve, that his friends may have time to intercede in his behalf. He is a young man, and was clerk to Mr. Bamford in London, and was upon a tour to see his friends in Yorkshire, when he committed the robberies of which he has been convicted.

At the Norfolk assizes, James Frith, for entering his mistress's bed-chamber in the night, and stealing thereout a trunk with 140l. in it, was tried and found guilty of the theft, but acquitted of the burglary. He is to be transported for seven years.

At

At Chelmsford aſſizes, a cauſe was tried before Mr. Baron Smythe, wherein Mr. Dines, of Althorn, was plaintiff, and an inhabitant of Margaret Rooting, defendant. The plaintiff had engaged to marry the defendant's daughter Sarah, at the repeated inſtances of her father, on his promiſing a portion of 500l. to be paid on the day of marriage. In conſequence of this promiſe, the plaintiff married the ſaid Sarah on the 6th of Auguſt, 1766; and previous to the marriage, the defendant promiſed to make his daughter worth 1000l. or as much as the plaintiff's father ſhould give to him. Soon after the marriage, the plaintiff's father put his ſon into the poſſeſſion of two farms, and gave him ſtock upon the ſame worth at leaſt 1000l. notwithſtanding which the defendant refuſed to fulfil his promiſes. On the 5th of April 1768, the defendant being at the plaintiff's houſe, in company with divers other perſons, and obſerving a child walking about the room, ſaid, "he wiſhed he could ſee ſome of the plaintiff's children," The latter anſwered, that "He was ſurprized he ſhould be glad to ſee any of his, or to ſee his houſe filled with children, when he had not made good any one of his promiſes, or given any thing towards bringing up a family:" The defendant replied, "he would be d——d if he did not give him 500l. on the birth of his firſt child, whether a boy or girl, and would ſtand godfather to the child;" and being aſked to give a note or ſome other ſecurity for the fulfilling of his promiſe, he deſired the plaintiff to write a note, which he accordingly did, and read it to the defendant, who likewiſe read it himſelf, and ſigned it in the preſence of four witneſſes, who ſubſcribed their names to it. The defendant added, "I'll be d——d if I don't ſtand to this, if I never ſtand to any thing elſe as long as I live." On the 7th of July 1769, the plaintiff's wife was delivered of a ſon; but the defendant refuſed either to ſtand godfather to the child, or to pay the ſaid ſum of 500l. It was alledged in his defence, that he was not ſober when he ſigned the note; but the contrary being fully proved, the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff for 500l.

At Stafford aſſizes, two were capitally convicted, but were both reprieved.

At Warwick aſſizes, three were capitally convicted.

At Shrewſbury aſſizes, 31 priſoners were tried, ſix of whom were capitally convicted.

At the aſſizes at Carliſle, two were capitally convicted, but were reprieved, and ordered for tranſportation.

At the aſſizes at Buckingham, Joſeph Dobbs was tried for breaking open the ſtables of James Bailey, Eſq; of Langleybroom, and cutting the ſinews of a horſe's leg in ſuch a manner, that he bled to death. He was found guilty, and ſentenced to be hanged; but at the interceſſion of the proſecutor he was reprieved for tranſportation.

At Wincheſter aſſizes, two were capitally convicted.

At Saliſbury aſſizes, three were capitally convicted, but were reprieved for tranſportation.

At this aſſizes a remarkable trial came on, wherein a Farmer was plaintiff,

plaintiff, and his Carter defendant. The action was brought againſt the defendant for debauching the plaintiff's daughter, a girl of fifteen, and having a child by her, *per quod ſervitium amiſit*. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff with 100l. damages.

At the aſſizes at Dorcheſter only one priſoner was capitally convicted, a man 70 years of age, for horſe-ſtealing; but before the judge left the town he was ordered for tranſportation, which he at firſt refuſed, but afterwards accepted of the clement offer.

Robert Bartlett, for the murder of his brother, was brought in man-ſlaughter, and burnt in the hand.

At the aſſizes for the county of Devon, Mary Quarram, aged upwards of 64, for the murder of her grandſon, an infant about a year and a quarter old, by drowning him, received ſentence of death, but was reſpited; John Haggot, John Batting, and John Willſon, for robbing John Royal near Plymouth, of a ſilver watch, 2 s. &c. James Matthews, for robbing John Cookſley on the highway of a ſilver watch, &c. and William Hallet, for houſebreaking, received ſentence of death; but are all reprieved.

A cauſe came on to be tried at theſe aſſizes, in which an attorney of Plymouth was plaintiff, and Stephen Drew of the ſame place, Eſq; defendant. Upon the trial it appeared, that the attorney had firſt given Mr. Drew the *lie*, and on his refuſing to aſk pardon, or give ſatisfaction, the defendant had ſpit in his face, and trod upon his toe. The jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff with *one half penny* damages.

At the aſſizes for the county of Somerſet, at Bridgewater, three perſons were condemned, viz. George Shepherd, for feloniouſly carrying away upwards of 1000 l. in money, and ſeveral medals, &c. the property of Meſſrs. Harris, at Taunton; John Moor, for ſtealing two oxen; and James Morgan, for ſtealing a linen handkerchief. Shepherd was left for execution, but Moor and Morgan were reprieved for ſeven years tranſportation. John Tidball, charged with breaking into the Cuſtom-houſe at Minehead, was acquitted.

At Hereford aſſizes, two were capitally convicted, but were both reprieved.

Capt. Marmaduke Bowen, Lewis Bowen his ſon, and John Williams, the murderer, were brought to the bar, and ſeverally arraigned; the firſt as an acceſſary before the fact, the two others as acceſſaries after the fact, in the murder of Mr. Powell; when a motion was made to put off their trials to the next aſſizes, which was agreed to.

At Monmouth aſſizes, one was capitally convicted, but afterwards reprieved.

Florence, July 31. We hear from Montemignaio, that a hermit, who died lately there, aged 77, after having led a ſolitary and exemplary life in his hermitage during 42 years, a few moments before his death, declared to his confeſſor, that he was Count Cæſar Solari of Turin; that having lived in the married ſtate five years, he had a ſon; and that afterwards he quitted his eſtate at Villanouva, and turned Anchorite. The pa-

pers

pers found in his retirement, confirmed his confeſſion, and, in conſequence, he was interred in a manner ſuitable to his birth.

Rome, July 28. We are aſſured that the Emperor of Japan died lately in his capital, aged 92 years. He did not marry till 75, with a woman of common rank, by whom he had a ſon, now 15 years of age.

Leeds, Auguſt 21. The account of the inhabitants of New York having agreed to the importation of goods from England, was received here by our American merchants with great pleaſure; ſince which great quantities of cloth have been ſent down to Hull, in order to be ſhipped for the above place.

Edinburgh, Auguſt 18. At the late quarterly meeting of the proprietors of the Forth and Clyde navigation, held here, the new line of direction of the great canal, from Inch-belly-bridge weſtward, propoſed by Mr. M'Kell, and approved of by Mr. Smeaton, engineers, was unanimouſly agreed to; by this new courſe, the canal will be brought to within two miles north-weſt of Glaſgow.

23d. A woman meanly dreſſed found her way up the back-ſtairs to the Queen's private apartments, and entered the room where her Majeſty was ſitting with the Ducheſs of Ancaſter. The woman took a ſurvey of the room with great compoſure, her Majeſty and the Ducheſs being too much frighted at firſt to interrupt her: at length the Ducheſs had the preſence of mind to ring the bell, which brought up the page in waiting, who with difficulty turned the intruder down ſtairs.

24th. This morning the poſt-boy carrying the Cheſter Mail, was robbed at the foot of Highgate Hill by a ſingle highwayman, who took out of the cart a ſmall mail, containing twelve bags. 200 l. reward are offered for the diſcovery of the robber.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to grant his free pardon to Thomas Phillips the elder, and Thomas Phillips the younger, and William Phillips, George Phillips, Thomas Knight, and Richard Hide, who were convicted at a ſeſſion of the High Court of Admiralty, for plundering divers Dutch veſſels on the high ſeas, off the coaſt of Suſſex.

Some workmen employed to clean a large vault in Arlington-ſtreet, diſcovered a ſpring of water; and one of the men putting down a lighted candle to take a fuller view of it, the foul air took fire, and it was with difficulty extinguiſhed.

In the garden of Mr. Burrowes of Stepney, has been dug up a large iron pot full of ſilver Commonwealth money, which it is thought will fetch a large ſum.

25th. A bank note of 100 l. has been ſent from Newcaſtle to the ſecretary of the ſociety of the Bill of Rights, for the ſervice of Mr. Wilkes.

An expreſs arrived at St. James's with an account of her royal highneſs the princeſs of Brunſwick being ſafely delivered of a prince the 18th inſt.

This morning their Majeſties honoured the regiment of artillery with their preſence in the Warren at Woolwich. His Majeſty came purpoſely to ſee ſome experiments tried.

tried. Their Majeſties were firſt taken to the royal laboratory, attended by Col. Deſaguliers, and went through the different rooms there, where all kinds of military ſtores were preparing; which took them up about an hour. They then proceeded to the water-ſide, where ſeveral ſhot were fired from an iron gun, by means of a lock being fixed to the vent: A ſea ſervice thirteen inch mortar was next fired three or four times, entirely filled with pound ſhot, which had a very good effect. Their Majeſties next ſaw a heavy twelve pounder braſs gun filled twenty three times with ſhot in a minute, ſpunging between each fire, and loading with the greateſt ſafety, which ſurprized every ſpectator, having far ſurpaſſed any quick firing every yet practiſed.—The method is entirely new, and ſuppoſed to be the invention of Col. Deſaguliers. Previous to their Majeſties coming to the Warren, they ſtopped on Woolwich common, where they ſaw ſeveral ſhells fired from mortars and howitzers.

26th. This morning early the boy carrying the Cheſter mail was attacked near Brown's Wells on Finchley common by three foot-pads; but the bags of letters being in one of the new-invented carriages, they could not get at them, and ordered the boy to unlock it; but he telling them he had no key, they damn'd him, and bid him drive on.

The caſe that was ſome time ago publiſhed in the London papers, ſaid to be the caſe of Capt. Preſton, is like to prove of very bad conſequence to that unfortunate gentleman. On its arrival at Boſton, a committee of the town was ordered to wait upon the Captain, to know if he was the author. He acknowledged he had drawn up his caſe, but that it had paſſed through different hands, and had been altered at different times; and finally, that the publication in the papers was variant from that which he ſent home as his own. Being interrogated as to particular parts of it, he declined anſwering that queſtion, and ſaid, 'That the alterations were made by perſons, who, he believed, might aim at ſerving him, though he feared they might have a contrary effect; and that his diſcriminating parts, which were his own, from thoſe which had been altered by others, might diſpleaſe his friends at a time when he might ſtand in need of their eſſential ſervice.'

Died lately, in the Eaſt Indies, Lieut. Armſtrong, in the Eaſt India company's ſervice. He was ſtruck dead with lightning as he ſtood under a Tamarind tree, with his horſe's bridle under his arm. His ſteel hilted broad-ſword, is ſuppoſed to have attracted the lightning by which he was killed. His horſe was killed with the ſame flaſh.

Mr. Muzere, aged 90, many years an eminent piece-broker, who never truſted any money out at intereſt, but put it into an iron cheſt, in which was found, at his death, about 9000 l.

At Peckham, in the 105th year of his age, Mr. Ramſay, formerly a pawnbroker in the Mint.

At Whitchurh in Shropſhire, in the 107th year of her age, one Jane Hammond.

One Partrick Blewet, aged 120, in the north of Ireland. He never was known to be a week ſick all the time, and retained his memory and

and underſtanding to the laſt. He was gardener to a family for eight generations paſt.

At Ryegate, in Surry, one Mary Gold, aged 111 years, who had her eye-ſight, and was hearty till within an hour of her death.

At his houſe in Berwick-ſtreet, Soho, John Vickers, Eſq; aged 95, who bore a commiſſion under King William, and greatly diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the battle of the Boyne.

Mary Johan, of Arlon in Luxemburgh, relict of Louis de Villeneuve, Knight of St. Louis, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment of Nice, killed in 1734 at the ſiege of Philipſburg, died at Thionville the 6th of June laſt, aged 108 years. She retained her memory and ſenſes to the laſt, and had never ſeen any phyſicians in her life.

SEPTEMBER.

1ſt. Charles Saing, a paper-maker at Galſton, in Scotland, has invented an engine for cutting rags, which will cut more in one day than eight men can do in the ſame time.

Mr. Rainsforth, High Conſtable of Weſtminſter, attended by Mr. Flanagan his aſſiſtant, were obſtructed in the execution of their office by a corporal and centinel in the firſt troop of horſe-grenadier-guards, who inſtead of aſſiſting the civil power, confined the officiating officers in the guard room. In this confinement they continued all night, the ſerjeant refuſing to diſturb the commanding officer till his uſual hour of riſing in the morning. Upon complaint being made to Sir John Fielding, the corporal and centinel were ſent for and examined, and both committed to Tothill-fields Bridewell.

Lochgilpead, near Inverary, Aug. 21. This afternoon the following melancholy accident happened at this place:

As the pacquet yaul was carrying on board paſſengers to go from this to Greenock, ſhe was run foul of by the pacquet, and overſet; of 14 people who were on board, ſeven only could be ſaved.

On Friday morning one of the powder-mills, at Oore near Feverſham, belonging to Mr. Gruebar, was blown up: one man and a horſe were killed, and two other men were very much hurt; one of the workmen, with amazing courage, went into an adjoining magazine, and rolled out a barrel of gunpowder; after which the whole quantity, conſiſting of 30 barrels, were ſaved, and the terrible conſequences prevented.

Laſt Friday a Cuſtom-houſe officer was brought before the Magiſtrates, at the rotation-office on St. Margaret's-hill, for firing a loaded piſtol at a young man, who refuſed to let him take away his bundle, without he would produce his authority for ſo doing, or go with him into a nighbouring houſe, and have his bundle ſearched; there being no contraband goods in it, the Magiſtrates obliged the Officer to find ſureties for his appearance, and the young man to proſecute at the next aſſizes. The ſame Officer, about two months ſince, ſtopped a young woman, as ſhe was going from ſervice to her mother, and took out of her bundle an old ſilk handkerchief, that

that was marked, and had been washed many times.

2d. It were greatly to be wished that stage coaches were put under some regulation as to the number of persons and quantity of luggage carried by them. Thirty-four persons were in and about the Hertford coach this day, which broke down by one of the braces giving way. One of the outside passengers (a fellmonger in the Borough) was killed upon the spot, a woman had both her legs broke, another had one leg broke, and very few of the number, either within or without, but were severely bruised.

7th. The Dolly, Peter Maddock, from the island of Tobago, consigned to Mr. John Blackburn, arrived at Cowes, laden with sugar.—This is the first vessel that ever cleared out for Europe with produce from that island. It is well assured that this island will, in a few years, make as much, or rather exceed any of our Leeward Islands in its produce; the land has been proved, by what it has yielded, to be of the best quality for sugar, which must render the island equal in value to any other of its neighbourhood; the Negroes thrive extremely well, the Planters are healthy, and, what adds to their happiness, is, a spirit of concord and unanimity, that animates them in every part of their conduct.

Yesterday being the anniversary of Shakespear's jubilee, the same was celebrated at Stratford upon Avon with uncommon festivity.

The court went into mourning for his Serene Highness Prince Clement Francis of Bavaria, for six days.

Hugh Palliser, Esq; Comptroller of the Navy, attended by the surveyor-general, and several other officers of distinction, went down to Deptford, and very attentively surveyed the dock-yard there, and concerted proper measures for preventing a like disaster to that which happened at Portsmouth, there being great reason to apprehend that foreign incendiaries are still watching opportunities to compleat their design.

Naples, Aug. 14. There was another earthquake at Messina on the 22d ult. which has done considerable damage.

10th. The Duke of Chablais, youngest son to the King of Sardinia, accompanied by several Sardinian noblemen, went on board his Britannick Majesty's ship Alarm, anchored in the bay of Villa Franca, and were received by Capt. Jarvis, with all possible marks of honour and respect. His Royal Highness shewed the greatest curiosity to be informed of the use of every thing he saw. He desired the chain-pumps to be worked, and a gun to be exercised, and between the several motions made the most pertinent remarks. Having satisfied his curiosity, his satisfaction was confirmed by the magnificent presents he made on that occasion. To the captain, he gave a rich diamond ring, enclosed in a large gold snuff-box; to the two lieutenants, a gold box each; to the lieutenant of marines, who mounted the guard, the midshipman who steered his Royal Highness, and the four who assisted him up and down the ship's side, a gold watch each, one of which was a Paris repeater, and another set with sparks, and a large sum of money

to the ship's company. His Royal Highness stayed about two hours; and was saluted on his going aboard and coming ashore with one-and-twenty guns.

12th. The Committee appointed to superintend the direction of the statue for the late Lord Mayor, received drawings from seventeen artists without names, when two only met with approbation, which were claimed by Mr. John Macre, and Mr. Agostez Carlini.

The Sheriff and Justices of Bamffshire, met at Portsoy, (Scotland) and made a dividend of 799l. 12s. 2d. (issued from the treasury upon the first certificate,) to the proprietors of the cattle which had been slaughtered, in order to prevent the spreading of the contagious distemper then raging among them.

Came on to be tried before John Hawkins, Esq; and the rest of the Magistrates at Hickes's-hall, two indictments, wherein the Governors of the Foundling Hospital were the prosecutors, and Robert Berry and Elizabeth his wife were the defendants, for violently assaulting Sarah Powel, (a foundling) their apprentice; when, after a full hearing of counsel on both sides, the jury, without going out of court, brought in the defendants guilty; and thereupon the Chairman was pleased to pronounce sentence, that the wife should be imprisoned nine months and the husband six.

14th. Thomas Robinson, corporal, and David Deane, the centinel, lately committed to Tothill-fields Bridewell, for imprisoning the High Constable of Westminster, were bailed by some Officers in the army.

The same day the serjeant, tried for neglect of duty, in not calling the Commanding Officer during the imprisonment of Samuel Rainsforth, Esq; High Constable of Westminster, was broke by order of the Court Martial.

17th. The new cut out of the river Lee was opened at Limehouse into the Thames, when many barges and boats immediately passed up to try if it was navigable, and it proved to answer extremely well.

The Bench of Justices of the county of Middlesex, it is said, have come to a resolution to oblige all publick places of entertainment to take down the organs, which are kept for the amusement of their customers.

The remains of the Right Hon. Lady Viscountess Townsend, Lady of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, were carried to Sir John's Quay, attended by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, and the two Sheriffs, in their carriages, the regiment of horse on Dublin duty, the officers, kettle-drummers, and trumpeters of which, with the battle-axe guards, &c. had scarffs, hatbands, and black gloves, the kettle-drums had a black crape over them, and the trumpets were muffled; the gentlemen domestics of his Excellency's household, all in deep mourning, walked in procession; the body was put on board the Southern, for Parkgate, from whence it is to be taken to the burial place of that noble family, and deposited. Minute guns were fired from the time the procession began till eleven o'clock, and the ships in the harbour half hoisted their banners in token of mourning, and continued so all day.

The

19th. The seſſions ended at the Old Bailey, when ſentence was paſſed on nine capital convicts, two of whom were women; 39 were ordered to be tranſported for ſeven years, two for fourteen years, three branded, and two whipped. One hundred and thirty priſoners have been tried this ſeſſion.

A tender ſailing down the river full of impreſſed men, was ſuddenly ſtopt by the captives, who found means to open one of the hatches, and immediately iſſued upon deck; where, forming in a body, they overpowered the Officers and crew, and made themſelves maſters of the veſſel without much violence or any bloodſhed. The victors run the tender aſhore at Grays, in Eſſex, to the number of 110, from whence they marched into the country, and divided into two bodies, one towards Rumford, the other to Bow. The cataſtrophe was only ſome of the Officers landing at Graveſend with black eyes.

The following is an authentic copy of a letter ſent on Monday night from the Admiralty to the Maſter of Lloyd's coffee-houſe, Lombard-ſtreet.

"The Favourite ſloop of war being arrived off the Mother bank from Falkland iſland, brings an account, that a Spaniſh man of war and five frigates, with artillery and land forces on board, had diſpoſſeſſed his Majeſty of the ſettlement of Fort Egmont. I am commanded by the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty to give you this information, that the merchants and others, who are any ways intereſted therein, may be fully acquainted therewith.

Signed ——"

Admiralty-office,
Sept. 24, 1770.

The following is ſaid to be an exact account of the ſhips ſent by the Spaniards from Buenos-Ayres to take poſſeſſion of Falkland Iſlands, viz. one frigate of 30 guns, 190 ſeamen, and 100 ſoldiers. Three frigates of 28 guns, 803 ſeamen, and 340 ſoldiers. One frigate of 20 guns, 110 ſeamen, and 84 ſoldiers. All the papers and journals, kept on board the Favourite ſloop of war from Falkland Iſlands, have been ordered up from Portſmouth for the inſpection of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty; and the above ſloop is ordered into dock, and her crew on board the guardſhip.

Preſs-warrants were ſent to Portſmouth, and next morning the preſs-gangs went on board the merchant ſhips, and ſtripped them of all the hands they thought uſeful, before it was known in the town. They ſecured the impreſſed men in a tender, came on ſhore, and in the public houſes and in the ſtreets picked up many good ſailors.

John Simpſon was convicted by the magiſtrates at the Rotation-office, in Litchfield-ſtreet, in the ſum of 20l. for ſtealing a ſpaniel dog belonging to Mr. Roberts, which he had killed and ſkinned; the ſkin being found upon him, and he not being able to pay the penalty inflicted, was committed to Clerkenwell Bridewell for ſix months.

A cart upon a new conſtruction was brought to the General Poſt-Office for carrying the mails. It is lined with thin plates of iron, yet it runs much lighter than any cart that has yet been brought to the office; and which, from its inge-

nious contrivance for the ſecurity of the ſeveral bags of letters, has gained the approbation of the Poſt-Maſters.

Extract of a letter from Neuſtadt, Sept. 4.

"Yeſterday noon the King of Pruſſia arrived here, and alighted from his coach before he came to the head quarters, where his Imperial Majeſty waited to receive him. The inhabitants of this city were extremely affected at the meeting of theſe two great Monarchs, inſomuch that when they went together to the quarters allotted for the King of Pruſſia, moſt of the people kneeled down as they paſſed along. In the evening there was an opera. The grand manœuvres will begin this day.

Naples, Aug. 21. Two hundred ſoldiers of this garriſon had formed a deſign to plunder the principal houſes of this city, while the nobility were partaking of the diverſions that were given in the evening of the Queen's birth-day; but the plot was happily diſcovered time enough to prevent the execution of it. There has been a freſh eruption this week from Mount Veſuvius, which has done a great deal of damage, and deſtroyed all the vineyards in the neighbourhood of Tour du Grec.

25th. At a court of aldermen held at Guildhall, (at which were preſent the Lord Mayor, Sir William Stephenſon, Sir Robert Kite, Meſſrs. Croſby, Peers, Naſh, Halifax, Shakeſpeare, Kennett, Plumbe, Kirkman, Townſend, Roſſiter and Oliver) the Lord Mayor reported to the court, that he had received a letter from the Lords of the Admiralty, deſiring his Lordſhip to back the Preſs-Warrants for the city of London; which letter his Lordſhip read, as likewiſe an anſwer thereto ſent by the Lord Mayor, ſignifying that it had never been uſual for the Lord Mayor to ſign ſuch Warrants, unleſs applied to by the Privy Council.

The Lord Mayor then read a letter from Mr. Recorder to his Lordſhip, deſiring his Lordſhip to inform the Court of Mr. Recorder's indiſpoſition, and to requeſt leave of abſence for a month: that the Court did conſent to give Mr. Recorder leave of abſence for a month from their Court, but that they could not diſpenſe with his attendance on the other Court; and that it was therefore the unanimous opinion of the Court of Aldermen, that Mr. Recorder ſhould addreſs a letter to the Court of Common-council for a ſimilar leave of abſence.

At a Quarterly General Meeting of the Proprietors of Eaſt-India ſtock, at their houſe in Leadenhall-ſtreet, Sir George Colebrooke, Bart. declared the half-yearly dividend at ſix per cent.

A Common-council was holden at Guildhall, when 27th. the Lord Mayor opened the court with a ſpeech, in which he informed them that the matters which he underſtood to be intended for their conſideration at that time, were about the diſpoſal of the place of City-Marſhal, and the conduct of the Recorder: that ſince the Recorder was preſent, he hoped they would proceed firſt on his buſineſs. After ſome ſpirited debates, in the courſe of which the Recorder entered into an elaborate defence of his

refuſal

refuſal to attend the delivery of the remonſtrance of that Court to his Majeſty, Mr. Alderman Wilkes moved "That it is the opinion of this Court, that the Recorder, by refuſing to attend the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of this City, with their humble addreſs, remonſtrance, and petition, to his Majeſty, acted contrary to his oath, and the duty of his office."

This motion being ſeconded, the queſtion was put, and declared to be carried in the affirmative. But Mr. Paterſon demanded a diviſion. In the diviſion there appeared to be ſix Aldermen and 88 Commoners, beſides the two tellers, for the affirmative; and ſix Aldermen and five Commoners for the negative. Whereupon his Lordſhip declared the queſtion to be reſolved in the affirmative.

A motion for adjournment of this buſineſs being put, the queſtion was reſolved in the affirmative.

The City Remembrancer acquainted them, that the Lords of the treaſury had reſolved to rebuild the Fleet priſon on the place where it now is.

Warrants were iſſued out to the Conſtables of Weſtminſter to impreſs ſeamen, &c.

Two powder-mills on Hounſlow Heath blew up, by which accident one man was killed.

This day fifty boys, cloathed by Sir John Fielding, and properly equipped for the ſervice, paſſed through the city, in order to be entered on board his Majeſty's ſhips.

The crew of the Berwick, Capt. Moore, bound to London from St. Vincent's, were lately taken up by the Mars, Capt. Holland, bound to Liverpool. They were all ready to periſh, the Berwick having foundered at ſea four days before, and the whole crew, conſiſting of thirteen men, and one woman paſſenger, being crouded into an open boat, without proviſions or ſhelter.

Extract of a Letter from Graveſend, September 24, 1770.

This afternoon a melancholy affair happened at this place, which, in all likelihood, will be attended with much noiſe; the Officers of the Lynx man of war went on board the Duke of Richmond Eaſt-Indiaman, in order to preſs the men; when they came on board, the commanding Officer was told by the Chief Mate of the Indiaman, that the ſeamen had ſeized the arm-cheſt, and were determined not to be preſſed. On this, at high water, the man of war dropped along ſide of the Duke of Richmond; the Chief Mate hailed the man of war, and told the Captain the ſeamen were armed and determined to reſiſt, and that he could not be anſwerable for the conſequences, if they perſiſted in preſſing the people; however, the man of war laid the India ſhip along ſide, and a ſcuffle enſued, in which one man on board the India ſhip was killed, and ſeveral dangerouſly wounded; notwithſtanding this, they would not ſuffer the man of war's people to enter the ſhip, on which theſe laſt thought it adviſeable to ſheer off, and the India ſhip's people are now come on ſhore.

29th. This day a Common Hall was held at Guildhall, for the election of a Lord Mayor for the year enſuing; when all the Aldermen below the chair, who had ſerved the office of Sheriff, were ſeverally put in nomination. The ſhew of hands was greatly in favour of Braſs Croſby, and James Townſend, Eſqrs. and they were therefore returned to the Court of Aldermen, who made choice of Mr. Croſby, as being the ſenior, and he was immediately declared duly elected.

A motion was made by Mr. Lovel, that the thanks of the livery ſhould be given to the two late patriotic Sheriffs, Townſend and Sawbridge, for their upright and impartial conduct in the diſcharge of their office, which was carried in the affirmative, and ordered to be entered in the records. The thanks of the hall were alſo given to the committee of the livery.

Worms, Sept. 17. The Count de Leriange Heideſheim has been lately ſeized in his caſtle at Heideſheim, by a party of 150 men belonging to the Palatine troops, by order of the emperor. He has been declared incapable of governing his country.

Bologna, Aug. 28. A falſe bull, under the name of Clement XIV. has been handed about here, containing the ſuppreſſion of the Jeſuits. We have not yet been able to find out where it was printed.

Rome, Sept. 1. On the 24th ult. at night, the galley-ſlaves at Civita Vecchia, being 1400 in number, found means to get off their chains, and were actually employed in digging a hole under the wall of the town, which they deſigned to plunder, and then to put to ſea. The commanding officer immediately aſſembled a ſufficient number of troops, who fired upon them with muſkets and grenades, and the artillery of the fortreſs, by which means they were ſoon ſubdued. Eight of them were killed, and 22 dangerouſly wounded; the reſt ſubmitted to be conducted back to the place of their confinement.

Married lately, at Arborfield, in Berkſhire, John Street, gent. aged 87, to Miſs Anne Marſhall of that place, a young lady in the 23d year of her age.

Died, at Walton, Philip Car, aged upwards of 100.

At Wells, Mr. Mills, aged 100 years and five days.

In the ſouth of France, Thomas Milne, Eſq; aged 111.

OCTOBER.

1ſt. The Magiſtrates and Society of Merchants in Briſtol, in order to promote the public ſervice, voted a premium of 20s. to every ſailor that ſhall enter voluntarily with Captain Fanſhawe, beſides the bounty of 30s. allowed by government. This encourages the ſailors to offer themſelves freely, and the diſagreeable ſervice of impreſſing is avoided.

Letters from Corſica take notice, that there are ſtill a great number of the natives that have not yet ſubmitted to the French government: that executions are frequent of ſuch of them as are taken; and that a prieſt who had concealed himſelf, having embarked with three of his kinſmen on board a Felucca at San Peregrino, was purſued,

ſued, and not being able to eſcape, threw himſelf into the ſea with all his treaſure hung round his neck, and was drowned. His poor kinſmen, not having courage to follow the example of the holy father, were taken, and conducted priſoners to Baſtia.

The freedom of King's Lynn in Norfolk, was preſented to John Wilkes, Eſq; for his conſtitutional, ſpirited, and uniform conduct, in ſupport of the liberties of this country.

2d. The Common Cryer of the city read at the Royal Exchange his Majeſty's proclamation, offering to ſuch ſeamen who ſhall voluntarily enter into his ſervice, a bounty of thirty ſhillings.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, October 2. By letters received from Jamaica, it appears, that the late earthquake, which happened in Hiſpaniola, was felt all over that iſland, but no conſiderable damage happened at any other place than at Port au Prince; but there its effects were terrible; 450 people loſt their lives, the fortification on the iſland or key going in, is totally deſtroyed, and, except a few houſes, the whole town lies in ruins. The governor and inhabitants, who are reduced to live in tents, are exerting themſelves in building of wooden houſes, having learned, from fatal experience, that buildings conſtructed with other materials are exceedingly dangerous, in a country where frequent earthquakes happen.

Yeſterday the Commiſſioners for victualling his Majeſty's navy, contracted with Mr. Melliſh for 2000 oxen, at 23s. 9d. per hundred weight, to be killed between the preſent time and the 31ſt of December, at the Victualling-office, Tower-hill.

A root of the true rhubarb, which weighed 35 lb. was taken up in the garden of the Lord Chief Baron, at Dean in Scotland. The ſeeds of this plant were brought from China by Dr. Mounſey.

4th. At the general quarterly meeting of the Guardians of the Aſylum for Female Orphans, the Hon. and Rt. Rev. the Biſhop of Hereford was unanimouſly elected Vice-Preſident of that charity, in the room of Sir Tho. Hankey, deceaſed.

The firſt ſtone of the new bridge at Exeter was laid by Joſeph Dixon, Eſq;

Dublin, Sept. 29. The Neptune, Broomhall, deeply laden with fiſh, from the banks of Newfoundland, foundered on the 12th of Auguſt, being the ſecond day after putting to ſea. She was bound to the Weſt of England; had 33 ſervants on board, ſeven of whom were drowned; the others, with the captain and ſhip's company, were taken up by a French banker, who uſed them with great humanity for 19 days, when they met with a large cat, from Whitby, in the North of England, who received them on board and landed them at Burlington, on the 17th inſt. Of the unfortunate people who were drowned, it is ſaid, there were three Engliſh, two Iriſh, one Scotchman, and a black boy, about 15 years of age.

By letters from Leghorn we learn, that the deſtruction of the Turkiſh fleet was occaſioned by the activity of Capt. Greig, Lieutenant Torrington, and Lieutenant Dugdale, three Engliſhmen, who

commanded the fire-ships. When the latter had steered his vessel in the night close to a Turkish man of war of 84 guns, his design was discovered, which threw his crew of Russian sailors into such a consternation, that they immediately abandoned him, and rowed off in the boat; notwithstanding which, he bravely hooked the grapnel-iron into the rigging of the enemy, and then jumped into the sea, from whence he was luckily taken up, and soon after conveyed on board the Russian Admiral, who loaded him with caresses, advanced him to a command, and promised to recommend him for his gallant behaviour to the Empress.

They write from Boston, in New-England, that the Assembly of that province had met at Cambridge the end of July, according to their adjournment, and after sitting about eight days, without doing any business, they refusing to act, as an Assembly, at any place out of Boston, they were prorogued to the 5th of September, then to meet.

Glocester, Oct. 1. A few days ago a fisherman, who was fishing for salmon in the Severn near the Old Passage, entangled in his net a large seal or sea-dog, which, with difficulty, he drew out of the water upon the sands, and some other men coming to his assistance, they took it alive. The animal, which the man has brought here to shew, is larger than a bull-dog, which it resembles very much about the head, only it has no ears. Its skin is covered with short hair, dark on the back, and spotted on the belly; its fore-feet or fins are about six inches long with five claws upon each. The body runs taper to the tail, near which the hinder feet are placed, which are broad and webbed. It is kept in a large piece of water, in which it moves with great nimbleness.

The Professor of Architecture read his first lecture in the Royal Academy, wherein he introduced the History of Architecture, and the Sciences depending on it; the origin of houses, and of the Grecian and Roman orders; and concluded with general instructions on the study and practice of Architecture. 8th.

Was read in full convocation, a letter from the Right Hon. the Earl of Litchfield, Chancellor of the University of Oxford, intimating, that it would be for the honour and advantage of the University to continue the Rev. Dr. Wetherell Vice-Chancellor for another year, and desiring the concurrence of convocation for that purpose, which was unanimously assented to.

Account of the Loss of his Majesty's Ship Swift, on the Coast of Patagonia; extracted from a Letter from a Gentleman who was on Board, to his Friend in London.

We sailed from Port Egmont on a cruize the 7th of March last, and had a violent gale of wind for some days, which drove us over to the coast of Patagonia: As we were sickly, and wanted refreshments, we resolved to go into Port Desire, finding ourselves within a few leagues of it: On attempting to work in, we struck on a rock, where we beat for an hour and a half before we were able to get the ship off. We then (the wind just at that time coming to the eastward) ran up the river: When

we

we got about half a mile up, we ſtruck on another rock, and, as it was at this time ebb tide, our united efforts to get her off, proved ineffectual: She hung upon this rock by the fore-feet, her ſtern being amazingly depreſſed, about three hours; ſhe then ſlipt off, overſet, and ſunk in eight fathom water. This happened at ſix in the evening: Some got on the rock, others ſwam for the ſhore, and ſome for the boats; ſo that we were all ſaved, with great difficulty, except three men. The hardſhips we met with afterwards can be better conceived than deſcribed, having nothing to lay upon in that tempeſtuous climate except a few ſails, which were accidentally ſaved; and no other ſhelter than rocks and ſtones, for there is not a tree or buſh in the whole country. We lived upon ſea-lions, and ſometimes ſea-fowl, when we could get them, for we liked them rather better than the former, notwithſtanding they were extremely fiſhy: We had nothing to drink but dirty brackiſh water, except when Providence was ſo kind as to ſend a ſhower of rain, at which time every one drank heartily out of the cavities of the rocks, but could not lay by a ſtore of it for want of veſſels to keep it in.

Two days after the loſs of the ſhip, our maſter and ſix men ſailed in the cutter for Port Egmont, in order, if poſſible, to bring the Favourite to our relief. This was, perhaps, the moſt dangerous undertaking that ever was known; however, they ſucceeded, and returned to us with the Favourite about a month afterwards: Every one, except four or five, had loſt all hopes, and given her up a fortnight before ſhe appeared in ſight, and we were beginning to prepare for a march for Buenos Ayres; but, by what we have ſince learned, it would have been impoſſible for any of us to have got there; for the diſtance, as we could not have gone in a ſtraight line, on account of the large rivers that are in the way, is near 2000 miles; not to mention the want of proviſions and water, the laying on the cold ground without any covering, and the dangers we had to dread from the native ſavages, which we have ſince been informed are very numerous for ſeveral hundred leagues to the ſouthward of Buenos Ayres. —We ſaw no inhabitants during our ſtay at Port Deſire, nor were we able to kill any guanacoes, although they were very plenty, but extremely ſhy. Capt. Farmer and Mr. Thomſon, our ſurgeon, went in a ſmall boat about 50 leagues up the river, in hopes of making ſome diſcoveries, and getting ſome guanacoes, but were obliged to return on the fifth day, as they could get nothing to eat or drink. In ſhort, it is the moſt barren, deſolate country, I ſuppoſe, in the world.

10th. This morning, the five convicts under ſentence of death in Newgate, were executed at Tyburn, namely, Mary-Ann Ryan, Joſeph Joſephs, and James Simpſon, for robbing William Wright on the highway, in Whitechapel; Henry Dixon, for burglary, and ſtealing goods in the houſe of James Wood, in Norman-ſtreet, in St. Luke's pariſh; and Charles M'Donald, for robbing John Tomlin on the highway of a ſilver watch. Mary-Ann Ryan

was

was dreſſed in white with black trimmings, and her coffin on the cops of the cart, together with M'Donald on the right, and Dixon on her left hand, went in the firſt cart; and Joſephs (being a Jew, was attended by one of that perſuaſion, who read to him in the Hebrew) together with Simpſon, who ſeemed very ill in the other cart. The laſt ſeſſion, which proved fatal to Ryan, was the third in ſucceſſion in which ſhe had been tried at the Old Bailey for capital offences.

The firſt ſtone of the intended City of London Lying-in-hoſpital, at the corner of the City-road in Old-ſtreet, was laid by the Right Hon. Barlow Trecothick, Lord-Mayor, and Preſident of the ſaid hoſpital, accompanied by John Paterſon Eſq; one of the Vice-Preſidents, and Treaſurer, and a great number of the Governors, amidſt the loud and repeated acclamations of a vaſt concourſe of people aſſembled on the occaſion. —After the ceremony, the Building Committee and officers, together with Mr. Mylne, the architect, and the contractors for the building, were elegantly and politely entertained at dinner by his lordſhip at the Manſion-houſe.

They write from Parma, that there was lately erected in that city, by order of the Infant Duke, a white marble monument in the form of an ancient altar, dedicated to Friendſhip. It is raiſed as a token to perpetuate the double alliance which at preſent ſubſiſts between his Royal Highneſs and the Emperor. The period that gave birth to this event, together with a Latin inſcription compoſed by Father Paccindi, is engraved thereon.

Extract of a Letter from Rome, Sept. 10.

Two murderers were executed here laſt Saturday in the ſquare Del Popolo, where it is computed upwards 40,000 people were aſſembled; and juſt at the inſtant that the laſt of the criminals was going to be diſpatched, the Abbe Merli, who had given him abſolution, retiring too far backward, fell from the ſcaffold, and received a mortal wound on the head. This occaſioned a great buſtle, and the people preſſed ſo eagerly to the ſpot to ſee the prieſt, that the Sbirri were not able to make any head againſt them, but were obliged themſelves to retire. The confuſion then became general, and great numbers had their arms and legs broke, and were otherwiſe terribly maimed.

12th. Coyde, a tea-broker, charged with forging a warrant for the delivery of three cheſts of tea at the India Houſe, was brought to be examined before a Court of Directors at the India Houſe; and while they were debating, actually effected his eſcape, although three conſtables were placed to guard him. He is ſuppoſed to have got out of the court-room, through the door which leads to the Secretary's parlour, and gone unobſerved from one room to another till he came into the ſtreet.

At a court of Common Council held this day, after very warm debates, a queſtion was moved, that James Eyre, Eſq; the preſent Recorder, be no more adviſed with, retained, or employed in any of the affairs of this corporation, he being deemed by this Court unworthy of their future truſt or confidence.

fidence. The ſame was declared to be carried in the affirmative. For the queſtion, ſix Aldermen, and ninety-eight Commoners, beſides two tellers; againſt the queſtion, ſeven Aldermen, and forty-nine Commoners, beſides two tellers.

It was then moved by Mr. Judd, That in all caſes relative to the affairs of this city, where it may be neceſſary to have the advice, opinion, or aſſiſtance of any Council learned in the law, John Glynn, Eſq; Serjeant at Law, ſhall for the future, on all occaſions, be adviſed with, retained, and employed; which was carried in the affirmative. Mr. Beardmore moved, That the freedom of this city be preſented to John Dunning, Eſq; for having, when Solicitor-General to his Majeſty, defended in Parliament, on the ſoundeſt principles of law and the conſtitution, the rights of the ſubject to petition and remonſtrate; which was carried without a debate or diviſion.

Extract of a Letter from Dublin, Sept. 11.

"About ten days ago, one Shirdin, a farmer at Turvey-hill, near Ruſh, came to this city to receive 50l. and having a daughter married here to a chairman, he went with the farmer to receive the money; on ſeeing it paid, he demanded his wife's fortune, which the farmer refuſed till his death; on which the chairman ſwore he would be up with him, and they then parted, when the farmer went home without the leaſt moleſtation: but the ſon-in-law hiring ten ruffians, they attacked the farmer's houſe in the night, and cut the throats of the old man, his wife, ſon and daughter, from ear to ear. His grandſon being at a neighbour's houſe, happening to come home the inſtant after this ſhocking deed was committed, he heard ſomething was wrong, and took to his heels, when the ruffians overtook and killed him, as they ſuppoſed, and threw him into a potatoe rig, but he was found alive next morning, and giving ſome account of them, three of theſe wretches were taken and committed to the gaol of this city."

Dublin, Oct. 2. Joſeph Daw, now in Newgate for the murder of the unfortunate people at Turvey, has made an ample confeſſion of the fact, in which he acknowledges himſelf to be the only perſon concerned in the ſaid murder; in conſequence of which, John Ryan and John Farrel, now in cuſtody on the former teſtimony of the ſaid Daw, are to be enlarged. Joſeph Daw acknowledges that he perpetrated the murder thus: He called the old man, his ſon, and grandſon, one by one, to the back of their dwelling; then ſtabbed each of them with a pitchfork, and afterwards cut their throats. The old woman he ſtrangled in her bed.

At a court of common council held this day, the 19th. Lord Mayor acquainted the court, that he called them to proceed on the adjourned buſineſs of the laſt court: but as the report of the committee to conſider of the embankment at Durham Yard was part of the buſineſs, he thought proper to inform them, that he had held a court of conſervancy, and that five bills of indictment had

had been found againſt different perſons for encroachments on the river.

The report of the aforeſaid committee was then read: a motion was made by Alderman Croſby to agree with the committee in their report; after a debate of near three hours, he withdrew his motion, and made another, that the report be printed, and a copy ſent to each member of the court; which was carried in the affirmative.

Another motion was made, that the evidence the ſaid committee have had be likewiſe printed, by way of appendix, and ſent with the foregoing; which was likewiſe carried in the affirmative.

Another motion was made by the Lord Mayor elect, that a committee be appointed to join the committee of the livery, to have the opinion of council concerning their memorial preſented at a former court.

Another motion was made, that the memorial be now read, and it was read accordingly.

Mr. Potter deſired the Lord Mayor to aſk the memorialiſts for what purpoſe they thought themſelves appointed a committee of the livery? But Mr. Alderman Townſend moved, that they might withdraw, which they accordingly did, without being aſked the queſtion.

After much debate, the firſt queſtion being withdrawn, Mr. Wilſon made a motion that a committee be appointed of the members of that court only, to conſider of the allegations contained in the memorial, and to have ſuch advice therein, as they ſhall think proper, and report to that court their opinion thereon; which was carried in the affirmative, and a committee was accordingly appointed of ſix aldermen and twelve commoners, viz. Aldermen Croſby, Stephenſon, Townſend, Sawbridge, Wilkes, and Oliver.—Commoners, Holker, Judd, Townſend, Sharp, Hurford, Beardmore, Bellas, Biſhop, Stavely, Goſs, and Nicholſon.

A motion was made, that they be impowered to draw on the chamberlain for a ſum not exceeding 500l. which was agreed to.

The petition of the livery of the company of Goldſmiths was read, and a motion being made that it be referred to the former committee, the ſame was agreed to, and ordered, that they have ſuch advice thereon as they ſhall think proper, and report their opinion to that court.

20th. This morning, about two o'clock, an expreſs arrived at the Duke of Rutland's at Knightsbridge, with the melancholy news of the death of the Right Hon. the Marquis of Granby, who died at Scarborough on Thurſday evening, at ſix o'clock, of the gout in his ſtomach.—His Lordſhip finding himſelf much out of order in his ſtomach and bowels, ſent for Dr. Daltrey from York, who (with Dr. Mouſſey who attended his Lordſhip before) were well convinced he had ſtrong ſymptoms of the gout, and accordingly adviſed the Marquis to put his feet and legs into hot water, at the ſame time adminiſtering the higheſt cordials to drive it into the extremities, which ſoon had the deſired effect; that immediately after his feet ſwelled, looked inflamed, and had all the appearance of the diſorder being ſettled there, when his Lordſhip retired to another room, where he was immediately

diately seized with a fainting fit, and expired without a groan, in the presence of his physicians.

Orders are sent to the Lords Lieutenants of the different Counties to issue out their warrants to the Constables and Headboroughs in their respective districts, to impress men for the more expeditious manning the Royal Navy, that shall appear to have no visible way of living.

They write from Parma, that the late Cardinal Borini, bishop of Pavia, had, for the encouragement of population, directed by his will the sum of twelve hundred crowns to be annually divided among twenty-four young women as marriage portions.

On Thursday the Lieutenant of a pressgang was brought before the Lord Mayor, and severely reprimanded by his Lordship, for impressing men in the city without being attended by a constable.

At a general assembly held at the Tholsel of Dublin, "*Resolved*, That it would be a very salutary and constitutional proceeding in the corporation of the city of Dublin, to present a petition to the King, expressive, in the most grateful terms, of that zeal and loyalty which warm the breasts of his Majesty's faithful citizens of Dublin; and at the same time, in the most humble and dutiful manner, to present to the throne the many grievances sustained by this kingdom in general, and city in particular, by the late prorogations of parliament."

27th. Between eleven and twelve last night, their Royal Highnesses the Princess Dowager of Wales, and the Duke of Gloucester, landed at Dover, from Germany, and after taking some refreshment, they set out for London, and arrived at Carlton House this morning about ten o'clock, in perfect health. His Majesty being previously informed of their arrival, came to town from Richmond, and after staying some time to congratulate them on their safe arrival, returned to Richmond. Their Royal Highnesses set out from hence on their tour to Germany on the 8th of June last.

John Shine, a journeyman barber, impressed as a seaman, by virtue of a warrant from the Lords of the Admiralty, and backed by the Lord Mayor, was brought before John Wilkes, Esq; the sitting Alderman at Guildhall; when the Alderman adjudged the impressing illegal, and ordered Shine to be discharged.

The Lords of the Admiralty having written to several Noblemen and Gentlemen for their assistance in providing hands for manning his Majesty's fleet; and among others to his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum for the county of Middlesex, that nobleman has written to Sir John Fielding upon the subject, the contents of which his worship communicated to the other Justices of the Peace, who met at Guildhall, Westminster; after which the Bench took the matter into consideration, and resolved to put in force every legal method to forward the above necessary business.

On Tuesday the Commissioners for paving, &c. the city, fined a bricklayer the sum of 5l. for taking up the pavement, and making a cellar-window, in Thames-street, without leave of the said Commissioners.

The

The report of the Committee appointed to inſpect the embankment at Durham-yard, delivered to the Court of Common-council on Friday laſt, ſets forth, that the buildings erected by Meſſ. Adams, projects into the river 28 feet, and that their farther encroachments, by earth and rubbiſh, project into the river 175 feet in depth, and 397 feet in length.

That Mr. Paine's buildings project at the Eaſt end 18 feet, at the Weſt end 9 feet, in length from Weſt to Eaſt 83 feet ſix inches; and that Mr. Paine's farther encroachment by rubbiſh, &c. projects into the river 108 feet in depth, and about 361 feet in length:

That the encroachment by Mr. Kitchiner is 52 feet at the Weſt end, and 40 feet at the Eaſt end, and about 104 in length:

That theſe encroachments are 'prejudical to the public, and hurtful to the navigation:' And that the repreſentations and memorial of the Committee of watermen and lightermen's Company, of the chief owners of coal craft, and of the corn lightermen, contain allegations againſt the ſaid encroachments, which the Committee find by evidence to be fully verified and eſtabliſhed.

Warrants were yeſterday iſſued out at the Admiralty, ſigned by Sir Edward Hawke, and ſent to the conſtables of the different pariſhes within twenty miles of London, ordering them to impreſs able-bodied men for his Majeſty's ſea ſervice: They are to be paid 20s. for each man, and ſixpence a mile for bringing them up, not exceeding 20 miles, and to deliver them at the rendezvous in Mark-lane.

Orders are given for ſeveral ſmall ſloops and armed cutters to cruiſe in the channel, and on the Scotch coaſt, to prevent any ſhips putting into our ports, ſuſpected of being infected.

His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter, in his tour through Germany, dined the 16th ult. with the Emperor; but was taken ill the ſame evening.

The curious in Aſtronomy, by letting the ſun's image through a teleſcope on white paper, may now ſee ſeveral ſolar ſpots, appearing larger than Venus did at the Tranſit.

The ſeſſions at the Old Bailey, which began on Wedneſday, ended, when eight priſoners capitally convicted, received ſentence of death, viz. Charles Burton for a burglary; Bartholomew Langley, for the deteſtable crime of beſtiality, with a ſhe aſs, in a hovel near Knightſbridge; John Barton, for horſe-ſtealing; Joſeph Knight, Thomas Bird, and William Payne, for robbing the houſe of Mrs. Jeredare of a large quantity of ſilver plate; William Williams for a highway robbery, and William Brent for a burglary in the houſe of Lewis Cartier, in Spur-ſtreet, Leiceſter-fields, and ſtealing a pair of diamond ear-rings of great value, ſeveral bank notes of the value of 1500l. 240 guineas, and ſix Portugal pieces, valued 10l. 16s. the property of Edward Jordan, Eſq. At this ſeſſions thirty were ordered to be tranſported for ſeven years; one was branded in the hand, who was a hackney coachman, for manſlaughter; four were ordered 29th.

ordered to be privately whipped, one publickly whipped, and thirteen were diſcharged upon proclamation.

Amongſt others who were acquitted at this laſt Seſſions, was a School-maſter, who was indicted for killing one of his ſcholars, a young gentleman, ſon to a late General, who being very inattentive to inſtruction, his maſter, after repeated admonitions, intending to give him a ſmall box on the ear, the unfortunate youth ſtanding near the fire, and ſhrinking from the correction, moſt unhappily ſtruck the ſide of his head againſt a corner or moulding in the chimney-piece, which beat in a piece of the ſkull, and the extravaſated blood iſſuing from the contuſion preſſing the brain, he died early the next morning. The maſter had a moſt excellent character for his ability, tenderneſs, and care of his ſcholars, and particularly to this youth.

Extract of a letter from Charles Town, Aug. 24, 1770.

Our Aſſembly has been ſitting ſince the 14th inſt. The Lower Houſe has come to ſeveral reſolutions concerning the Council, which they have communicated to them, and to which a reply is preparing. The bone of contention is the 1500 l. ſterling voted the Bill of Rights People. The Lieutenant Governor has communicated to the Aſſembly a Royal inſtruction conceived in very ſtrong terms, reſpecting the ſaid 1500 l. and ſecreting ſome new modes in paſſing money-bills, on which the Commons Houſe hath addreſſed his Honour for copies of his letters to the King's Miniſters on that affair, which have been refuſed. We have agreed to ſtop all commercial intercouſe with New-York, on account of that Province breaking the Non-Importation Agreement, which we ſtrictly adhere to.

Admiral Knowles has obtained permiſſion to enter into the Czarina's ſervice. He is to rank Firſt Admiral of the Czarina's fleet, and have a ſeat in her Council. His penſion is ten thouſand rubles (2250l.) a year, and a 1000 l. ſterling annually to be paid to his Lady and family, with the benefit of ſurvivorſhip. A compliment of five hundred guineas is to be made for preſent pocket expences, and he is to be received, in his journey, at her Majeſty's expence, at his arrival on the edge of the Ruſſian dominions. Upon quitting the Czarina's ſervice, he has a promiſe of being reinſtated in his preſent rank.

The ſecretary of the ſociety of agriculture of Leon, hath drawn up a memorial, wherein he proves, that the great number of uſeleſs dogs in the kingdom, annually conſume of aliments proper for the human ſpecies, to the amount of ſixteen millions, which would furniſh ſubſiſtence for upwards of 300,000 men.

A moſt horrible attempt has been made at Cortona in Italy: All the Monks of the convents of the Serviles were poiſoned by ſomething put in their victuals, but they were preſerved from death by the ſpeedineſs with which remedies were brought. They are making all poſſible ſearch to find out thoſe who were culpable of this enormous crime.

This morning, about ten, a prodigious number of people 31ſt. crowded

crowded into Weſtminſter-hall, which continued to fill till noon, when Mr. Wilkes came into the hall, attended by Mr. Sawbridge, and having received ſeveral huzzas, he aſcended the ſtairs, and after informing the company of the intent of their preſent meeting, he began to read a paper of inſtructions to their members, the purport of which was, That as petitions, addreſſes, and remonſtrances to the throne, for a redreſs of grievances hitherto unprecedented, had been of late deſpiſed, and by the advice of evil counſellors, diſmiſſed from the throne; therefore, that their repreſentatives be inſtructed to move for an impeachment of Henry North, commonly called Lord North, as not only the contriver and ſchemer, but even the carrier into execution of theſe cruel and unconſtitutional machinations.

Mr. Sawbridge oppoſed the inſtructions, for this reaſon, "That Lord North, having places and penſions at his diſpoſal, was at the head of a ſet of people, againſt whom the nation had evident reaſon to complain; that in the Houſe of Lords he had the Biſhops and Scots peers; and all the placemen in the Houſe of Commons on his ſide; that if his conduct was brought into queſtion in either or both houſes, he would be acquitted, and they precluded from any complaint hereafter." He therefore moved for a remonſtrance, and the queſtion being put, it was carried in the affirmative. A committee went out to draw it up, and returned with it in half an hour, the heads of which were as follow:

1. That a bill be brought in and paſſed for eſtabliſhing triennial parliaments.

2. That his M——y would remove from his preſence and councils, all his miniſters and ſecretaries of ſtate, particularly Lord M. and not admit a Scotſman into the adminiſtration.

3. That a law be made that the electors of Great Britain be empowered to chuſe any repreſentatives they think proper, without regard to any ſentence whatſoever.

4. That no general warrants be ever iſſued, even in caſe of manning a fleet, or recruiting the army.

5. That a law be made for appealing to a ſuperior court, and bringing in an additional witneſs to convict a man even after he has been acquitted by a Jury, or from ſome favourable circumſtaces has obtained the royal mercy.

It was then agreed, that it ſhould be preſented by Sir Robert Bernard, not, as Mr. Sawbridge politely obſerved, out of any diſreſpect to Lord Percy, whom they could not help thinking a worthy repreſentative, and a friend to liberty, but becauſe that nobleman was out of the kingdom.

Married, at Camberwell church, Mr. William Barton, aged 82, late of the George and Vulture tavern, Cornhill, to Miſs Smith, of Orchard-Row, Camberwell, aged 25.

Died lately, aged 101, Mr. Joſeph Davis, many years ago in the African trade.

NOVEMBER.

A woman in the Old Bailey received the following letter from her huſband, who was gone to his garden near Iſlington: 1ſt.

"Dear

"Dear wife, before this reaches you, I ſhall be no more: The weight of my misfortunes, which I have brought upon myſelf by my criminal intercourſe with Mrs. D. I am not able to bear any longer, and am therefore determined to quit a life, that for ſome years has been but of little uſe to you or my children. Farewell, for ever. From him who was once an indulgent huſband."—As ſoon as ſhe received the above letter, ſhe haſted with a friend to endeavour to divert him from his purpoſe, but to her grief found him hanging in his own ſummer-houſe, quite dead.

The collector of the cuſtoms at Irvine in Scotland, ordered all the ſmuggling veſſels about the point of Froon, to be ſeized and ſecured, leſt they ſhould be a means of importing the plague. This was effected without the leaſt oppoſition.

4th. Being the birth day of our glorious deliverer, King William, the equeſtrian ſtatue of his late Royal Highneſs William Duke of Cumberland was opened for the inſpection of the public, in the centre of Cavendiſh Square. The inſcription is as follows: "William Duke of Cumberland, born April 15, 1721; died 31ſt of October, 1766. This equeſtrian ſtatue was erected by Lieutenant-general William Strode, in gratitude for his private kindneſs, in honour to his public virtues, Nov. 5, Anno Domini 1770."

5th. This morning Michael Thomas, a black, and Ann Brandley, a white, were married at St. Olave's, Southwark; but while the ceremony was performing, a preſs-gang interrupted the miniſter in the celebration of his office; upon which a conteſt aroſe, and the clergyman received a blow on the breaſt, but a conſtable being called immediately, the Lieutenant was ſecured and carried before a Magiſtrate, but after proper ſubmiſſion, was, by the generoſity of the miniſter, releaſed without farther proſecution. The poor black, with his bride, made his eſcape in the fray.

6th. The two Kennedy's were brought to the bar of the Court of King's-bench, in order to plead to the appeal lodged againſt them by the widow Bigby; but the matter being made up before-hand, ſhe did not appear, and ſuffered a non-ſuit. An evening paper ſays, that when ſhe went to receive the money (350l.) ſhe wept bitterly, and at firſt refuſed to touch the money that was to be the price of her huſband's blood; but being told that nobody elſe could receive it for her, ſhe held up her apron, and bid the attorney, who was to pay it, ſweep it into her lap.

7th. The Weſtminſter remonſtrance was preſented to his Majeſty at St. James's, by Sir Robert Barnard, one of the members for that city, which was received, but no anſwer returned. It was ſigned, "By order of the general meeting, JOHN WILKES, Chairman."

8th. At a court of Aldermen held at Guildhall, Braſs Croſby, Eſq; the Lord Mayor elect, was ſworn into that office for the year enſuing. Upon this occaſion Mr. Trecothick addreſſed himſelf to the hall, to explain the motives of his conduct during his mayoralty. He obſerved, that many ill-natured reflections had been thrown out againſt him for backing preſs-

warrants in the city, in which he remarked, he was juſtified by the precedents of all the former Lord Mayors; that, at a time when the whole nation was alarmed with the enemy's great preparations for war, he ſhould have thought himſelf inexcuſable, as Chief Magiſtrate, if he had thrown any obſtruction in the way, which might have retarded the manning of our fleet; that though he had his doubts with reſpect to the legality of preſs-warrants, yet, as an individual, though in ſo high a ſtation, he thought it too weighty a matter for him ſingly to determine upon, and the more particularly as the parliament was ſo near upon meeting, under whoſe conſideration only ſuch buſineſs could with propriety come. Mr. Trecothick ſaid further, that he deſpiſed the low and illiberal means that had been made uſe of to prejudice him in the minds of the public; and as he had, in every reſpect, executed the buſineſs of Chief Magiſtrate, to the beſt of his judgment and abilities, his conſcience was perfectly eaſy, and he did not doubt but he ſhould meet with the approbation of all his impartial fellow-citizens. His ſpeech was received with applauſe.

9th. A letter from Portſmouth of this day's date, alarmed the whole city of London; it imported, that at Spithead, there was an outward-bound Dutch Eaſt-Indiaman, which had on board 286 men, of whom upwards of 90 were ſick of an epidemical fever; and that two cuſtom-houſe officers, who were put on board her, were already dead. As the plague is now ſo general in many parts of Europe, every body dreaded that moſt fatal diſtemper; but it has ſince appeared, that the fever on board this ſhip, though infectious, was not peſtilential, but only a kind of gaol fever, owing to foul air, to remedy which, Dr. Hales's ventilator has been ſucceſsfully applied.

Mr. Serj. Glynn moved in the Court of Common Pleas, for a rule to ſhew cauſe why the verdict againſt Mr. Horne ſhould not be ſet aſide; when, after a full hearing, the court granted the rule.—On this occaſion the right of petitioning was aſſerted and proved; if then the right of petitioning is the right of the ſubject, it muſt follow, that the freedom of debate is the right of the ſubject alſo, otherwiſe the right of petitioning would be nugatory. If the evil conduct of Miniſters, for inſtance, is the grievance againſt which the ſubject has cauſe to complain, how can that evil conduct be juſtified, if it is not fully proved? and how can this be proved, if it is not fully and freely debated? Freedom of debate muſt therefore be included in the right of petitioning, as the law gives every thing neceſſary to the enjoyment of a right when it gives the right to be enjoyed.

13th. This day his Majeſty went in the uſual ſtate to the Houſe of Peers, and opened the ſeſſion with a moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

15th. The infectious fever on board the Dutch outward-bound Indiaman at Portſmouth, is ſo far abated, that the captain intends ſailing the firſt fair wind. No perſon has taken the infection from any of the crew on board, except the two cuſtom-houſe officers already mentioned.

A motion was this day made at a Court of Common Council held

at Guildhall, that an humble addreſs, remonſtrance and petition be preſented to his Majeſty, touching the violated right of election, and praying for a diſſolution of parliament; which was declared in the affirmative; and a committee was appointed to prepare and bring it in, which was done accordingly, approved, and ordered to be preſented.

A motion was then made, that the thanks of the court be given to Barlow Trecothick, Eſq; the late Lord Mayor, for his upright conduct during his mayoralty, by the ſtrict attendance to the adminiſtration of juſtice, his conſtant endeavours for preſerving the peace and harmony of the city, and for preventing every encroachment on the juſt rights and liberties of his fellow-citizens; which was agreed to unanimouſly.

A letter from Mr. Serjeant Glynn to the Lord Mayor was read, expreſſing his acknowledgment of the honour they had conferred upon him in the reſolution of the 12th of October laſt; which was ordered to be entered in the journal of the court.

London Gazette, Saturday 17.

Bounties offered by the undermentioned cities and towns to encourage ſeamen to enter voluntarily into his Majeſty's ſervice.

City of London. Forty ſhillings to every able ſeaman to enter voluntarily into his Majeſty's ſervice.

City of Briſtol. Twenty ſhillings to every able ſeaman, and fifteen ſhillings to every ordinary ſeaman.

Town of Montroſe. Two guineas to every able, and one guinea to every ordinary ſeaman.

City of Edinburgh. The ſame as Montroſe.

Town of Aberdeen. One guinea to every able ſeaman, and fifteen ſhillings to every landman.

Town of Lynn. One guinea to every able ſeaman.

N. B. Theſe bounties are over and above the bounties granted by government.

The greateſt part of the ſpacious old church at Tedbury in Glouceſterſhire being, as is ſuppoſed, undermined by the floods, tumbled down, and the organ, pulpit, reading-deſk, and moſt of the pews, were all cruſhed to pieces by the falling in of the roof.

17th. This morning, about twenty minutes after two, a fire broke out at the coach-office, the bottom of Surry-ſtreet in the Strand, which entirely conſumed the ſame, together with the houſe of —— Neale, Eſq; above it, and on the other ſide, the houſe of Mr. Comyns the quaker, who planned the taking of Senegal. The flames raged with great fury, and it was with much difficulty Mr. Croſby, head clerk of the coach-office, and three young women, his daughters, ſaved their lives by getting along the gutter on the roof into the garret of Robert Smith, Eſq; whoſe houſe, having a ſtrong party-wall, happily put a ſtop to the farther ſpreading of the conflagration. Mrs. Comyns, mother of Mr. Comyns, being old, was carried out on a feather bed.

19th. Mr. Stephens, author of the pamphlet againſt the illegality of impriſonment for debt, was, by a bench rule, called up before Lord Mansfield, and the reſt of the Judges of the King's-Bench, where he ſpoke for above half an hour, on the ſubject of his pamphlet and his caſe, quoted Magna Charta, and ſeveral acts of

parliament with great readineſs, and inſiſted on his releaſement, which he urged was no more than his right, and the right of every ſubject in Great Britain. Lord Mansfield heard him very attentively the whole time, and when he had concluded, ſaid, 'it was not in his power to comply with his requeſt;' and remanded him back to priſon. Mr. Stephens then aſked, Whether that was his Lordſhip's final opinion? And, being anſwered in the affirmative, 'he deſired his Lordſhip to take care whether the priſoners would not right themſelves.' Accordingly, when the account of his ill-ſucceſs arrived at the priſon, thoſe confined there immediately aroſe, ſecured the turnkeys, and ſeven of them, who were in upon writs of *ad ſatisfaciendum*, made their eſcape. The marſhal then ſent directly to the Tower for a party of the guards, by which the reſt were ſecured.

20th. His Majeſty has been pleaſed to give 1000l. towards the relief and aſſiſtance of ths Proteſtant Diſſenting Miniſters, ſettled in Nova Scotia, in North-America; and likewiſe 500l. towards building a church in the Savoy, for the uſe of reformed German Proteſtants.

Lord Mansfield gave the opinion of the Court of King's-bench, in the caſe of the King againſt Woodfall, the purport of which was as follows: That Mr. Woodfall being charged in the information with printing and publiſhing Junius's Letter to the King, if the word *only* had not been inſerted in the verdict, the court would have ordered it to be entered up as legal; but as the addition of that word ſeemed to imply a reſervation as well as a difference of opinion in the Jury, they were of opinion there was ſufficient ground for a new trial; which was accordingly awarded.

21ſt. This day, at one o'clock, Braſs Croſby, Eſq; Lord Mayor of this city, attended by Aldermen Trecothick, Stephenſon, Townſhend, and Oliver, the two ſheriffs, and about an hundred of the common council, proceeded from Guildhall to St. James's, to preſent to his Majeſty the city remonſtrance. They arrived about two o'clock, and were introduced to his Majeſty by the lords in waiting, when the remonſtrance was read by Sir James Hodges, town-clerk, (the recorder not attending.)

To which his Majeſty was pleaſed to return the following anſwer.

"As I have ſeen no reaſon to alter the opinion expreſſed in my anſwer to your addreſs upon this ſubject, I cannot comply with the prayer of your petition."

The waters by the late rains were ſo much out at Henley in Oxfordſhire, that there was no road over the bridge obſervable but by ropes as directions; the Henley, Abingdon, and Oxford coaches, were obliged to have eight horſes to draw them: A brick wall, which ſtands near the Thames, was carried away by the current; and on Sunday a bay horſe, with a ſaddle and bridle on, ſwam out of the Thames without a rider, who is unknown. The waters were ſo much out at Staines, that the expreſs was hindered for ſome time; part of the bridge at Wallingford, Berks, is carried away by the great flux of waters; a waggon and a coach

coach were overſet at Maidenhead-bridge; guides are placed on the roads; and there is no navigation on the Thames, in that part of the country.

23d. A rule was granted in the court of King's-bench, on a motion made by Mr. Moreton, and ſeconded by the counſellors Wallace and Dunning, for an information againſt ſeven of the ringleaders concerned in breaking out of the King's-bench laſt Monday, and are now confined in the county gaol.

26th. Came on at the court of Common Pleas, before Ld. C. J. Wilmot, and the reſt of the Judges of that court, a motion to ſet aſide the verdict in the caſe of the Rt. Hon. G. Onſlow, againſt Mr. Horne.—Serjeant Whitaker, Council for Mr. Onſlow, opened the pleadings by obſerving, that though no immediate damages could be proved by Mr. Onſlow, in conſequence of the words ſpoken, yet the reflections made uſe of by Mr. Horne, aſperſive of his character, muſt ſenſibly affect him as a gentleman, and therefore, he hoped the verdict would be confirmed. He was ſeconded by Serj. Leigh, who pleaded how tender the law was of the character and good name of even the ſubordinate claſſes of men, how much more of thoſe in the higher ranks of life; and concluded with aſking, what greater imputation could be thrown on the character of a gentleman, than by repreſenting him as a man ready to promiſe, but regardleſs of keeping his word? he, therefore, was clear in his opinion, that the verdict ought to be confirmed.

Serj. Glynn, after conſidering the words ſpoken, proceeded to ſhew the nature of the meeting at which they were ſpoken, a legal meeting of the electors of a county, for conſtitutional purpoſes, where freedom of debate and freedom of inveſtigation were eſſentially neceſſary, and where, if the characters of repreſentatives were not to be canvaſſed, the very purpoſe of the meeting muſt wholly be defeated. He concluded, with averring that no precedent could be produced in any of our law-books, where words ſpoken againſt a repreſentative, merely affecting his character in that capacity, were deemed actionable. In this he was ſupported by Serj. Jephſon, who quoted a number of precedents to the contrary. Upon the whole, the court was of opinion, that the matter was of too much weight to be haſtily determined, and that it was too late in the term to give judgment, and, therefore, ordered that it lie over till next term.

28th. His Excellency the Count de Guigne, the new French Ambaſſador, notified his arrival, to the Secretaries of State; but has not yet delivered his credentials.

Mr. Almon, the bookſeller, received ſentence for ſelling, in a monthly pamphlet, Junius's Letter to the K——, to pay a fine of ten marks, and to find ſureties for his good behaviour for two years, himſelf to be bound in 400l. and his ſureties in 200l. each. Mr. Juſtice Aſton pronounced the ſentence, Lord M———d having left the court before the pleadings were ended.

Forty thouſand ſeamen were voted for the ſervice of the enſuing year. The expence, it is ſaid, will amount to two millions ſterling.

Inſurances upon outward-bound ſhips roſe from four to ten per cent.

At a general court at Chriſt's Hoſpital, a donation from Mrs. Webb of 200l. was received; and another of the like ſum from Thomas Calverly, Eſq;

29th. This day his Majeſty went, with the uſual ſtate, to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the royal aſſent to the bill for prohibiting, for a further limited time, the exportation of corn, grain, meal, malt, flour, bread, biſcuit, and ſtarch; and to ſuch other bills as were ready.

Notice was given at the Caſtle of Dublin, that it was his Majeſty's pleaſure that all officers belonging to the army ſhould forthwith repair to their reſpective regiments, except ſuch as were employed on neceſſary ſervices.

At the anniverſary meeting of the Royal Society held in Crane-court, the annual Gold Medal of that Society was given to Mr. William Hewſon, for his curious papers on the lymphatic ſyſtem in animals.

They write from Mancheſter, that as the ſhip Mars was going out of Liverpool, for Jamaica, attended by ſeveral gentlemen, clerks, women, and pilots, to the amount of 22 perſons; the pilot-boat, meeting with a ſtrong eaſterly wind, and loſing her ſtays, was driven upon Hoyle's Bank, where ſhe ſtruck; moſt of the people immediately took to the punt, but ſhe ſinking in the breakers, and it being an ebb-tide, was driven on the bank again; when ſhe was relieved, eleven men got into her, to fetch the people on ſhore from the pilot-boat, but the tide being againſt them eight of the men died at the oar with the fatigue: the pilot-boat was beaten to pieces, and all the perſons on board periſhed (among whom was the owner of the ſhip) except two pilots and a clerk; one of the pilot's ſons being quite ſpent with rowing, came to his father, laid his head on his knee, and inſtantly expired.

The Sieur Ranzonet, watch-maker, at Nancy, in Lorrain, has made a watch of the common pocket-ſize, in which he has fixed an inſtrument of his own invention, which plays an air *en duo*. All the parts of this little piece of mechaniſm are diſtributed with ſuch art, as not in the leaſt to affect the movement of the watch. It is alſo ſo nicely conſtructed, as not to be affected either by heat or cold, dryneſs or moiſture.

The King of Denmark, looking on the liberty of the preſs as one of the moſt efficacious means to forward the progreſs of the ſciences, has publiſhed a reſcript, dated at the caſtle of Hirſcholm, the 14th of September, in which he exempts from every kind of cenſure all books which ſhall be printed in his dominions.

The plague continnes to make cruel ravages in Conſtantinople. Not leſs than 1000 perſons fall victims daily to this dreadful ſcourge. Poverty and famine are ſaid to fill up the meaſure of their calamities, and render their condition horrible.

A Greek

A Greek lady having lately complained to the Tornagi Bachi, that a Turk had killed her husband, the Bachi told her, that he feared the people would oppose the punishment of the murderer. The woman wept bitterly. The Judge, to appease her, said, "I have hit upon a method of consoling you; embrace the religion of our great Prophet, and I will force the murderer of your husband to marry you."

The Empress of Russia has published an ordonnance, commanding all who profess the Jewish religion to depart her dominions in a limited time. The reason assigned is, that these people hold a correspondence with their enemies.

They write from Oran, a fortress on the coast of Barbary, belonging to the Spaniards, that one of their powder magazines was lately set on fire there by lightning, by the blowing up of which seventy persons perished.

Florence, Nov. 6. The excessive rains have occasioned so great a swell of the Tyber, that it has overflowed its banks, and done great damage at Rome and the adjacent country.

Berlin, Nov. 6. We learn from Cosel, in the Upper Silesia, that a lady with several domesticks, who came there a few days ago from Poland, all died suddenly the night after their arrival; this accident at first caused great consternation amongst the inhabitants, who thought those persons died of the plague; but their fears soon subsided, when it appeared that they had been poisoned by eating champignons.

Extract of a Letter from Dublin, November 25.

"On the 7th inst. we had a violent storm on this coast, when great damage was done amongst the shipping. The following particulars are come to hand: the Endeavour, of Whitehaven, Mackmerry, lost, and all hands. The Harlequin, Johnson, of ditto, lost, and all hands. The Primrose, Steel, of Warkington, lost, and all hands. A Brig, Messenger, of Maryport, lost, the crew saved, except the Master and one hand. A Brig, Briscoe, of ditto, lost, all hands saved. A Brig, Musgrave, of ditto, lost, all hands saved. A Brig, Simpson; the Good Intent, Thompson; a Sloop, Jackson; and the Pretty Jenny, Perkins, are all supposed to have foundered at sea, no account having been heard of them."

The accounts that have been received during the course of the present month, of the melancholy effects of the floods in several parts of the kingdom, exceed any thing of the kind that has happened in the memory of man. The cities and towns situated on the banks of the Severn have suffered very great distress; those on the Trent have suffered still more; the great Bedford Level is now under water; houses, mills, bridges, on almost every brook, have been borne down; but the most affecting scene of all happened at Coventry, where the waters in the middle of the night came rolling into the lowermost street of the town, and almost in-

ſtantaneouſly roſe to an alarming height. The poor there, fill the houſes from top to bottom; thoſe who occupied the lower apartments periſhed immediately; ſome who dwelt on the firſt floors, aſcended higher and ſaved their lives; but thoſe who attempted to eſcape by wading, periſhed by the inundation. More than ſeventy perſons have been taken up drowned in that city only, and accounts have been received of many more in other places.

Died, on the firſt of October, the Rev. George Whitefield, at Newbury-port, New England. The following anecdote reported of him is truly characteriſtic.—In the early part of his life, he was preaching in the open fields, when a drummer happened to be preſent, who was determined to interrupt his pious buſineſs, and rudely beat his drum in a violent manner, in order to drown the preacher's voice. Mr. Whitefield ſpoke very loud, but was not ſo powerful as the inſtrument; he therefore called out to the drummer in theſe words: "Friend, you and I ſerve the two greateſt Maſters exiſting, but in different callings; you may beat up for volunteers for King George, I for the Lord Jeſus Chriſt. In God's name then don't let us interrupt each other; the world is wide enough for us both, and we may get recruits in abundance." This ſpeech had ſuch an effect, that the drummer went away in great good humour, and left the preacher in full poſſeſſion of the field.

Mrs. Gray, aged 121, at Northfleet: ſhe was born deaf and dumb.

DECEMBER.

His Royal Highneſs Prince Edward and Princeſs Auguſta Sophia were inoculated for the ſmall-pox, by Pennel and Cæſar Hawkins, Eſqrs. 3d.

A cauſe came on to be heard before the Lords Commiſſioners Smythe and Bathurſt, wherein Mr. Macklin, late of Covent-garden theatre, was plaintiff, and two bookſellers were defendants. It appeared that the defendants were the publiſhers of a monthly production, and had hired a perſon to take down the firſt Act of a farce called Love A-la-mode, written by the plaintiff; they then inſerted it in their magazine, 4500 of which were printed, and 3500 ſold; the plaintiff therefore prayed that the defendants might account for the profits, and might be reſtrained by the court from ſelling any more of the ſaid books. After hearing counſel on both ſides, the court granted Mr. Macklin a perpetual injunction.

In conſequence of a petition of ſeveral merchants of London, trading from Hamburgh and Bremen, ſetting forth, that there doth not appear to be the leaſt ſymptom of an epidemical diſtemper within ſeveral hundred miles of either of thoſe places; that the linens imported by the petitioners are all manufactured in different parts of Germany, where there are not the leaſt ſigns of any infection; and praying, that all ſhips from Hamburgh and Bremen, that have no rags or cotton-wool on board, be not obliged to perform quarantine; his majeſty being

being desirous to remove all restraints upon trade, so far as may be consistent with the safety of his subjects, is pleased to order that the quarantine at present subsisting upon all ships and vessels coming from Hamburgh and Bremen, be taken off, provided that they have no rags or cotton-wool on board, and that the master, &c. of such ship do first make oath before the custom-house officers or chief magistrate, on their arrival at the place they are bound to, that they did not touch at any place from whence quarantine is required to be performed, nor had communication with any ship or vessel subject thereto during the voyage; and that the crew are all in health.

This day all the rendezvous-lieutenants attended the Lord-Mayor (as being in office since the last) in order to have their warrants new backed for pressing, when the same was refused; he adding, That the city-bounty was intended to prevent such violences.

A farmer near Swineshead, in Lincolnshire, having a small field of high ground which the late flood did not reach, but appeared as a little island in the midst of a large lake, a quantity of sheep took refuge thereon, which the farmer fearing would be starved to death, employed men with boats to fetch them away, and among them picked up above twenty brace of hares, which had herded with them.

4th. This day John Barton, Tho. Knight, Tho. Bird, William Brent, (this last for stealing bank notes, &c. to the value of 2900 l. from Lady Mayo) and Bartholomew Langley for bestiality, were all executed at Tyburn. During their execution a large scaffold fell down, by which some were killed, and many hurt.—Payne was capitally convicted some time ago for abusing Mary Brand, a little girl under eight years of age, but received the King's pardon. Langley denied the fact for which he suffered with the sacrament in his mouth.

The Lieutenants in the press service waited on the Lord Mayor of this city with a message from the Admiralty, desiring his Lordship to back the press-warrants, which his Lordship refused.

6th. Came on at Doctor's Commons, the admissibility of Lady Grosvenor's recriminating allegations, charging his Lordship with acts of adultery with several different women some time before her Ladyship was charged with the like crime by his Lordship, when part of the allegations were rejected and part admitted.

8th. The sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when five capital convicts received sentence of death, John Clarke and John Joseph Defoe, for robbing Alexander Fordyce, Esq; of a gold watch on the highway; Thomas Meekins, for assaulting Susannah Masemore on the highway, ravishing and robbing her; Mark Marks, a Jew, for robbing Joshua Crowden in Duke's Place; and Thomas Hand, a cowkeeper, for wilfully and maliciously firing a pistol at Joseph Holloway, (executor to the prisoner's brother) one of the balls of which entered above his wrist, and came out near the elbow.

At this sessions 60 prisoners were tried, one received sentence to be transported for 14 years;

14 to

14 to be tranſported for ſeven years; 16 to be whipped, and two fined and impriſoned.

A reſolution has paſſed, that 378,752l. ſhall be granted for the ordinary ſupply of the navy for 1771.

A reſolution has alſo paſſed, to grant 423,747l. for defraying the charge of buildings and rebuildings, and repairs of ſhips, for 1771.

10th. A trial came on in the court of King's-bench, wherein a Clergyman in Cambridgeſhire was plaintiff, and a Corn Merchant, his neighbour, defendant. The action was brought for the ſeduction of the plaintiff's daughter; when the jury, that was ſpecial, gave 1200l. damages.

Whitehall, Dec. 8. The Halifax ſchooner, Capt. Glaſsford, is arrived from Boſton, and brings advice, that the trial of Captain Preſton, on the indictment preferred againſt him in conſequence of what happened on occaſion of the riot in that town on the 5th of March laſt, came on in the ſuperior court of judicature and court of aſſize and general gaol delivery, on Wedneſday the 24th of October, and continued till the 30th, when he was fully acquitted.

Friday was tried in the court of King's-bench, the great cauſe between Daniel M'Kercher, Eſq; plaintiff, and Francis Heylon Peacock, Eſq; defendant, concerning a will, wherein was deviſed about 50,000l. a year to the former by the wife of the ſaid Peacock; and after a long hearing, the jury brought in a verdict for the defendant.

The council for the Royal Academy in Pall-Mall, gave ten gold and ſilver medals, (being the firſt impreſſions from their new dies) executed by Mr. Pingo, from a deſign of Mr. Cipriani, to the undermentioned artiſts, whoſe performances were adjudged worthy of premiums laſt year. Inſcribed round the edge of each is the following:

GOLD MEDALS.

To Mr. James Gandon, for the beſt deſign in architecture, 1769.

To Mr. Mauritius Lowe, for the beſt hiſtorical picture, 1769.

To Mr. John Bacon, for the beſt model of a bas-relief, 1769.

SILVER MEDALS.

To Mr. Matthew Liart, for a drawing of an academy figure, 1769.

To Mr. John Graſſi, for ditto.

To Mr. John Kitchingman, for ditto.

To Mr. Joſeph Strutt, for ditto.

To Mr. Thomas Hardwicke, for a drawing of architecture, 1769.

To Mr. P. M. Van Gilder, for a model of an academy figure, 1769.

To Mr. John Flaxman, jun. for a model of ditto.

13th. At a court of Common Council a motion was made, that the thanks of the court be given to the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor and committee, for their diligence in proſecuting the intentions of the court, to procure ſeamen for his Majeſty's ſervice; by which means the former diſagreeable method of impreſſing ſeamen has become unneceſſary, &c. which was unanimouſly agreed to. It appeared by the committee's account, that 482 men were entered,

tered, and received the city's bounty.

An article having appeared in the public papers, ſetting forth, "that the two young Princes at preſent under inoculation are kept in a large room without a fire, and no curtains to the bed they lie on," Dr. Wintringham, under whoſe care they are, has thought fit to contradict the ſame; firſt, as an abſolute falſhood; and ſecondly, as it might be the occaſion of carrying into practice what would be attended with pernicious conſequences.

16th. This day the following bills received the royal aſſent by virtue of a commiſſion from his Majeſty, viz.

The bill to continue the duties on malt, mum, cyder and perry.

The bill for the better ſupply of mariners and ſeamen to ſerve in his Majeſty's ſhips of war, and veſſels, and on board merchant ſhips, and other trading veſſels.

The bill to amend an act, for the general quiet of the ſubjects againſt all pretences of concealment.

And to ſuch other bills as were ready.

The following account is received of the loſs of the ſhip Grocer, Capt. John Beatſon, maſter, bound from Leith to London: ſhe ſtruck upon the Spurn Rocks, near the mouth of the Humber, on the Yorkſhire coaſt, on the 27th of November, and went to pieces that night. It appeared that there were 14 perſons in all ſaved; viz. the captain, his ſon, and nephew, with four others, in the boat, and the mate with ſix others drove on ſhore by the wreck; and that 19 perſons in all periſhed.

By accounts from Liverpool we learn, that on the 6th inſt. a moſt violent ſtorm of wind from the ſouth-weſt ſet in with the tide, and kept increaſing until about high water, when it ſhifted to the north-weſt, doing on that day, and the two days following, incredible damages to the ſhips both in and out of the docks. A ſloop from Scotland, with refined ſugar, being driven among the flats and ſmall craft was bulged and ſunk. At noon-tide the water roſe over the quay, oppoſite the cuſtom-houſe, and waſhed away upwards of 2000 deal planks, beſides great quantities of balks. Several caſks of butter and tallow were driven on ſhore near Formby, with the Cork mark upon them; and as two veſſels are expected from Cork, it is feared that at leaſt one of them is loſt. Several coaſters to Preſton, Lancaſter, and Carliſle are loſt, and three pilot boats are miſſing. The Whale, Aſhburn, from Liverpool for Carliſle, drove aſhore near Formby land-mark; the people are all ſaved, but the cargo is entirely loſt.

19th. By the ſtorm of wind which began laſt night, and continued to blow with great violence this morning, incredible damage has been done to the ſhipping all along the ſea-coaſt, particularly at Yarmouth, where ſixteen ſail were driven upon the ſands, and every ſoul on board periſhed.

This morning, about a quarter before one, a whole range of the eaſt battlement of Weſtminſter-hall gave way, the binding and cement being thoroughly decayed. The ſtones fell upon Oliver's Coffee-houſe, broke through the cieling, though of lead, and through the corner

corner of the porch or gallery over the hall gate, but no lives were loſt. The ſtones of which this antient and noble pile is built, were brought from Caen in Normandy, and are ſomething between limeſtone and freeſtone, of a ſandy texture, and by age, a yellowiſh caſt.

The company of Grocers have ordered 200l. to be diſtributed among their poor members by way of Chriſtmas relief; alſo have given 100l. to the Marine Society for fitting out poor and deſerted boys for the King's ſhips; beſides a donation of 20l. to ten poor Clergymen's widows.

The trial of Mr. Robinſon for publiſhing one of Junius's letters, came on at Guildhall. Whilſt the judge was giving his charge, one of the jury ſtarted up, and cried out, "You need not ſay any more, for I am determined to acquit him;" on which the attorney-general moved to have that man removed from the jury; but this was objected to by Serjeant Glynn; on which the trial was put off till next term.

Thiel, Dec. 5. The Rhine and the Waal have riſen to an uncommon height for ſome days paſt, and this day we received the melancholy account that the Rhine Dyke between Opheuſden and Lakemond, was broken through laſt Sunday; by which all Betuve, Thielward, Curen, Cuilenberg, Beeſt, Renay, Acquoy, Aſperen, and Heukelom, with all the country between the Waal, the Rhine, and the Leek, to the Deiſdyk and Gorcum, are laid under the water. Thus all the inhabitants are again in the utmoſt miſery, this being the ſame country that was overflowed in a former winter by the Dykes breaking near the little town of Heuſſen.

Extract of a Letter from Edinburgh, Dec. 16*th.*

"I am extremely ſorry to inform you of the loſs of the Belfaſt Trader; which happened on Tueſday night the 11th inſt. In turning the point of Girvin in a violent gale of wind, ſhe was driven againſt the rocks near that place, beat to pieces, and every ſoul periſhed; ſhe was laden with linens, butter, hides, &c. and had ſeveral paſſengers on board. The Earl of Caſſills immediately repaired to the ſpot, with ſome ſervants and dependants, erected a tent on the ſhore, gave orders that ſuch dead bodies as were caſt on ſhore ſhould be taken due care of, decently interred, and the money or effects found upon them, to be preſerved for their friends."

20th. An embargo was laid by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland on all ſhipping, laden with Iriſh proviſions, in the ports of that kingdom, except to Great Britain and the dominions thereunto belonging. By this meaſure both Spain and France will be very much diſtreſſed to victual their reſpective fleets.

22d. This day the following bills received the royal aſſent, by a commiſſion from his Majeſty, viz.

The bill for granting an aid to his Majeſty by a land-tax, to be raiſed in Great Britain for the ſervice of the year 1771.

The bill for puniſhing mutiny and deſertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters.

The bill for the better regulation of his Majeſty's marine forces when on ſhore.

The bill to continue an act for allowing the free importation of ſalted proviſions from Ireland, and from the American colonies, for a further limited time.

The bill for ſhutting up certain foot-paths in Kentiſh-town, and opening others in their room.

And to ſeveral private bills.

A few days ſince, as a young man was waſhing himſelf in his father's kitchen near the Tower, a woman who lived in the houſe came to him with a child in her arms, deſiring him to kiſs it: he replied, that he would kiſs no baſtard; upon which ſhe threatened to turn him out of doors, as ſhe had done his ſiſter: words ariſing, he ran up ſtairs, fetched a loaded piſtol, with which he wounded her in the throat, and ſhe died yeſterday. The young man immediately ſurrendered himſelf to Juſtice Pell, and was committed to the Tower gaol.

25th. Notwithſtanding it being Chriſtmas-day, there was a great board of Admiralty held.

Their Royal Highneſſes Prince Edward and the Princeſs Auguſta Sophia, who were lately under inoculation for the ſmall-pox, are now ſo well recovered as to be able to go abroad.

Mr. Arnold, watch-maker, in St. James's-ſtreet, preſented to his Majeſty a ſmall repeating watch in a ring, the cylinder of which he made of an oriental ruby. Its diameter is the 54th part of an inch, its length the 47th, and its weight the 200th part of a grain.

Mr. Cunningham, a merchant in Belfaſt in Ireland, having cauſed a man to be apprehended who had committed waſte on the eſtate of the Earl of Donnegal, more than 1000 armed ruffians aſſembled next day, ſet fire to his houſe, and burnt it to the ground with all the valuable furniture; the whole damage ſuſtained amounted to 8000l. On leaving the town they took ſeveral merchants as hoſtages for the releaſe of the priſoner, whom it was thought proper to ſet at large in order to regain the hoſtages. As ſoon as that was obained, a party of the military went in purſuit of them, but with what ſucceſs is not yet publicly known.

A very melancholy accident happened to a poor family at Horncaſtle in Lincolnſhire, by burning charcoal in an iron pot to dry a new plaiſtered chamber, in which lay a man and his wife, and three children. The wife being taken ill in the night, the huſband got up to call ſome neighbours to her aſſiſtance; two women came directly, who with the man, his wife, and the three childen, were all ſuffocated by the fumes. A caution this againſt ſleeping in rooms with burning charcoal.

The general increaſe of agriculture in the ſeveral provinces of France, for the laſt ſix years, is worthy of attention, and may one day or other affect the general œconomy of this nation more than the advantages they can ever obtain over us by a war. It appears by exact accounts delivered in to government, that the waſtes incloſed and cultivated within the ſhort term of five years (without including the preſent year) amount to 360,000 arpents, or 400,000 Engliſh acres nearly. At the

loweſt

loweſt eſtimation theſe waſtes that were before barren have produced 900,000 quarters of grain, and that the lands before in tillage, by the great improvements that have been lately made in their culture, have equalled the above in their additional increaſe. Upon calculation it has been found, that 1,800,000 quarters of corn will ſupply 1,500,000 people with bread a whole year, or the whole French nation one month.—If peace ſhould continue, and the ſpirit of agriculture increaſe, France will become the common granary of Europe for corn.

Dr. Rotheram, in a Philoſophical Enquiry into the nature and properties of Water, lately publiſhed, ſays, "One effect of ſnow, which I can aſſure my readers of, is, that a certain quantity of it, taken up freſh from the ground, and mixed in a flour pudding, will ſupply the place of eggs, and make it equally light; the quantity allotted is two table ſpoonfuls inſtead of one egg; and if this proportion be much exceeded, the pudding will not adhere together, but will fall to pieces in boiling. I aſſert this from the experience of my own family; and any one, who chuſes to try it, will find it to be fact."

A letter from Mr. Edmonſtone, who was one of the paſſengers ſaved out of the ſhip Grocer, ſays, that it is ſuppoſed the ſand-bank at the mouth of the Humber, on which the ſhip ſtruck, was thrown up by the rapidity of the ſtream and the meeting of the tide, during the late great floods in that river, as ſhips went into the Humber ſome months ago, without meeting with any obſtructions. This is mentioned as a caution to ſeamen.

The anſwer returned to ſuch mercantile bodies as have applied for the protection of their trade, is, that their requeſts ſhall be granted, if a war be declared before the time they require it; and this regards the applications of the India Company and Carolina Merchants, as well as other bodies of capital traders.

Lord Bute is at Venice, and has lately ſent to England three boxes of human and other bones, which may be counted a curioſity, and come from a place in Iſtria, which his Lordſhip calls in a letter of his, The Catacombs of the World. It is certain that in an iſland oppoſite Dalmatia, there were found, after digging through the ſurface about four feet, ſuch a quantity of human bones, going a prodigious depth, and running under the ſea, probably to the oppoſite ſhore, as is aſtoniſhing and wholly unaccountable. The bones are not all human, but mixed with thoſe of other animals; nor can they be a *luſus naturæ*, having all the properties of bones, except that of ſtinking when put in the fire, which they may have loſt through the prodigious time they muſt have been depoſited.

Sir Charles Knowles, lately appointed Chief Preſident of the Admiralty to the Empreſs of Ruſſia, ſet out with his family for Peterſburgh, by the way of Calais, to take on him that office. 27th.

This night there was a very hot preſs on the river Thames; they paid no regard to protections, but ſtripped every veſſel of all their hands that were uſeful. They boarded the Glatton Eaſt-India-man; but the crew made a ſtout 30th.

a ſtout defence, got on ſhore, and came into London about twelve o'clock. It is computed that on the river, and on ſhore, they took upwards of 700.

This day arrived in town from Boſton in New-England, Capt. Preſton, who was tried there lately on account of ſome lives being loſt in a riot between the town and the ſoldiery, but was honourably acquitted.

A freſh eruption of Mount Veſuvius has lately alarmed the adjacent country, but ſerves to amuſe the curious. The aperture is not above a foot in diameter. The river of liquid fire runs down the ſide of the mountain at a great rate, not leſs than five miles in an hour; but as this ſtream is not more than twelve or fourteen feet at the broadeſt parts, and ſpreads itſelf over former lavas as ſoon as it reaches the great valley that lies between Veſuvius and the mountain of Somma, it is hoped it will not reach the fertile and inhabited parts, unleſs it ſhould increaſe greatly. The mouth of the Volcano ſmokes much, but neither caſts up ſtones nor makes any noiſe, ſo that one may walk upon the banks of this extraordinary river with the greateſt ſafety.

Letters received by the general poſt this day are full of the damage done by the dreadful ſtorm on the coaſts of this kingdom. Near twenty ſail of the colliers laden for London were wrecked off Yarmouth, and many of the crews periſhed. One of the government armed veſſels, with 123 men on board, ſuffered in the ſame manner. From every quarter the like melancholy accounts of wrecks and dead bodies filling the ſhores arrive daily. There has not been ſo general a deſtruction among the ſhipping on our coaſts in the memory of man.

Letters from Mahon adviſe, that two cheſts, one containing the Goſpel, moſt curiouſly bound, with golden covers, and a very curious ſet of Communion-plate, all richly imboſſed; and the other, containing equally magnificent veſtments for the Prieſts of the Greek church at Mahon, has been ſent as a preſent by the Empreſs of Ruſſia, which were received by them the third of October, the coronation-day of the Empreſs.

Rome, Dec. 19. Cardinal Colorina, vicar to the pope, has publiſhed a placard, by which all women, of what degree ſoever, are forbid to appear in the churches with their faces uncovered.

Hague, Dec. 21. On Wedneſday laſt, being the day appointed for chriſtening the new-born daughter of their Serene and Royal Highneſſes the Prince and Princeſs of Orange, that ceremony was performed with the greateſt ſolemnity, in the great church of this town. The young Princeſs was named Frederica-Louiſa-Wilhelmina; and had the honour to have the King of Great Britain, the King of Pruſſia, and their Mightineſſes, among her ſponſors. The Prince of Orange entertained the States-General, &c. in a ſplendid manner at dinner, after the ceremony was over, at the palace called the Old Court.

Yeſterday, and this day, deputations from the States-General, and the different provinces and towns, have had the honour to wait

wait upon the Princeſs of Orange, and accompanied their compliments of congratulation with the free gift of their conſtituents, to the new-born Princeſs; which amount to upwards of 35,000 florins yearly for her life.

It appears by the abſtracts of the accounts, laid by the Black-friars-bridge committee before the court of Aldermen, that the ſum of 166,217l. 3s. 10d ½. paid to the ſeveral artificers, in the bridge account, includes the ſum of 5830l. for arching and filling up Fleet-ditch, and making the way from Fleet-ſtreet, to the upper ground in the pariſh of Chriſt-Church, Surrey; 5000l. for piling the foundation of the ſeveral piers; 400l. for the three privies, at the ends; and 2167l. for making, altering and repairing the temporary bridge, which being deducted, the nett expence of the building the bridge, is 152,840l. 3s. 10d ½. and was completed by Mr. Mylne in ten years and three quarters from the time of his being employed by the city for that purpoſe, for which his ſalary for himſelf, as ſurveyor, architect, engineer, meaſurer and his clerks, amount to 3762l. 10s.

It appears alſo by the ſaid abſtract, that the repairs of London-bridge amounted to 80,060l. for which the architects and ſurveyor had five per cent. on the artificers bills, and one per cent. of the purchaſes.

Weſtminſter-bridge coſt 218,810l. and was eleven years and nine months in building, for which the Parliament granted for building and procuring the ſeveral conveniencies requiſite thereto, from the year 1737 to 49, incluſive, the ſum of 389,500l. and the perſons employed in the characters of architect, engineer, ſurveyor, and comptroller to the bridge and avenues received the ſum of 10731l. 10s. excluſive of gratuities to the inventors of centers, and of the ſeveral engines and machines uſed in the ſaid work; all which buſineſs we find Mr. Mylne has done for 3762l. 10s.

There has been, according to the above abſtract, on the 22d of laſt January, 70,000 load of rubbiſh laid on the marſh grounds on the Surrey ſide of Black-friars-bridge, towards making the new roads from thence by the Magdalen-hoſpital to the turnpike, in order to give it a ſolidity before gravelling.

By the ſaid abſtract it alſo appears, that the tolls received by the temporary bridge paid the expence of paying the intereſt-money to the Watermens Company, for the Sunday ferry, and the charge of erecting, altering, and watching it, and added to the building fund, the ſum of 1757l.

Died lately, in Scotland, in the 102d year of his age, John Dennis, a labouring man. He was in the militia at the battle of Killicranky; followed his ordinary employment till within 14 days of his death; and retained his ſenſes to the laſt.

At Maſſiac in Auvergne, John Amouroux, in the 117th year of his age. He enjoyed a penſion from the King for theſe five years paſt, on account of his great age.

At a village near Cardigan, in South Wales, one Joſeph Mackey, carpenter, aged 106.

A gene-

A general bill of all the chriſtenings and burials, from December 12, 1769, to December 11, 1770.

Chriſtened		Buried	
Males	8761	Males	11210
Females	8348	Females	11224
	17109		22434

Increaſed in the burials this year 587.

Increaſed in chriſtenings 395.

Died under two years of age			7994
Between	2	and 5	2127
	5	and 10	926
	10	and 20	875
	20	and 30	1789
	30	and 40	2178
	40	and 50	1992
	50	and 60	1603
	60	and 70	1468
	70	and 80	1026
	80	and 90	397
	90	and 100	56
	100		0
	100	and 102	1
	100	and 103	1
	100	and 107	1

At Paris, Births 19549. Deaths 18719. Marriages 4775. Foundlings received in the Hoſpitals, 6918. Increaſed in the births this year 104. Increaſed in the deaths 292.

City and ſuburbs of York, chriſtened 517. Marriages 173. Burials 429. Increaſed in chriſtenings 57. Decreaſed in burials 32.

In the courſe of laſt year 3890 ſhips have been cleared from Newcaſtle, of which 3520 were coaſtwiſe, and 370 only for foreign countries, being 58 leſs than were cleared out laſt year.

The Groſs Produce of the Duty on Hops for one Year, ending the 5th of January, 1771.

	l.	s.	d.
Barum	43	9	2
Bath	0	6	6
Bedford	48	16	0
Bucks	19	9	4
Cambridge	64	15	5
Canterbury	27650	4	2
Cornwall	121	8	5
Derby	406	11	0
Doncaſter	15	4	4
Dorſet	14	6	2
Eſſex	2781	19	8
Exon	15	10	3
Glouceſter	23	10	5
Grantham	43	11	0
Hants	8324	12	11
Hereford	7065	2	4
Hertford	55	12	8
Lincoln	1798	7	4
Lynn	22	7	3
Manchеſter	75	13	10
Northampton	2	6	5
Norwich	22	16	2
Oxon	0	8	11
Reading	1221	7	11
Rocheſter	28243	12	8
Sarum	129	15	8
Salop	9	2	0
Sheffield	704	18	8
Suffolk	1191	10	0
Surry	138	17	11
Suſſex	13687	2	8
Taunton	6	13	0
Tiverton	4	11	4
Wales. East	0	15	4
Wales. Middle	19	9	0
Wales. Weſt	4	7	8
Wolverhampton	4340	14	10
Worceſter	2811	14	4
Total	101131	2	7

BIRTHS for the year 1770.

Jan. 2. Lady of Lord Viſcount Gage, of a child ſtillborn.

7. Lady Suſan Burgerſh, of a daughter.

11. Lady of Lord Viſcount Bellaſyſe, of a daughter.

Dean of Worceſter's Lady, of a ſon.

23. Lady of Lord Viſcount Weymouth, of a ſon.

29. Right Hon. Lady Hope, of a daughter.

Feb. 1. Dutcheſs of Gordon, of a ſon and heir.

Lady of Sir Sampſon Gideon, Bart. of a daughter.

11. Lady of the Hon. George Hobart, of a daughter.

The Lady of Sir John Greſham, of a daughter.

24. Counteſs of Oſſory, of a daughter.

Lady of Lord Forteſcue, of a daughter.

Mar. 6. Lady of the Right Hon. Lord Archibald Hamilton, of a ſon.

Lady of Sir James Lake, of a daughter.

22. Right Hon. Lady Arundel, of a daughter.

Lady of Sir William Wake, of a daughter.

Dutcheſs of Grafton, of a ſon.

Counteſs Dowager of Dumfries, of a ſon.

May 3. Princeſs of Wurtemburgh, of a Prince.

Lady of the Right Hon. Lord Milbourn, of a ſon.

May 7. Lady Mountſteuart, of a ſon.

Counteſs of Fingal, of a ſon.

21. Lady of Sir Thomas Champneys, Bart. of a ſon.

22. Between eight and nine o'clock, the Queen was happily delivered of a Princeſs, at her Majeſty's palace, St. James's-park.

June 9. Lady of Sir William Maxwell, of a ſon.

Lady of Sir William Stapleton, of a ſon.

July 1. Her Grace the Dutcheſs of Portland, of a ſon.

19. Lady of Sir Thomas Egerton, Bart. of a daughter.

Aug. 3. Princeſs Royal of Pruſſia, of a Prince.

18. Her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Brunſwick, of a Prince.

Her Grace the Dutcheſs of Mancheſter, of a daughter.

Counteſs of Drogheda, of a ſon.

Sept. 1. Lady of Lord Craven, of a ſon.

11. Counteſs of Thanet, of a ſon.

Counteſs of Dalhouſie, of a ſon.

22. Counteſs of Cork, of a ſon.

Lady of Sir John Trevelion, of a ſon.

Lady of the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Byron, of a ſon.

Lady of Sir Robert Bewick, of a ſon.

Sept.

Sept. 22. Lady of Sir James Ibbetſon, of a daughter.

Oct. 5. Lady of Sir Henry Hunlock, Bart. of a daughter.

10. Her Grace the Dutcheſs of Buccleugh, of a daughter.

Counteſs of Ancram, of a daughter.

Nov. 1. Counteſs of Lauderdale, of a daughter.

9. Lady of the Right Hon. Lord Viſcount Powerſcourt, of a daughter.

Lady of Sir Fitzgerald Aylmer, Bart. of a ſon.

Lady of the Right Hon. Lord Blany, of a ſon.

22. Dutcheſs of Parma, of a ſon.

Lady Viſcounteſs Sudley, of a daughter.

Dec. 3. Lady of Sir Peter Rivers Gray, Bart. of a ſon.

7. Lady Germaine, of a ſon

17. Counteſs of Dunmore, of a ſon.

20. Her Grace the Dutcheſs of Marlborough, of a ſon.

Her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Orange, of a Princeſs.

21. Lady of Prince Gallitzin, the Ruſſian Ambaſſador at the Hague, of a ſon.

29. Lady of Sir Sampſon Gideon, Bart. of a ſon.

MARRIAGES, 1770.

Jan. 9. Iſaac Spooner, Eſq; to the eldeſt daughter of Sir Henry Gough, Bart.

Hon. and Revd. Mr. Henry Beauclerk, to Miſs Drummond.

Feb. 15. Edwin Laſcelles, Eſq; to Lady Flemming.

William Leſlie Hamilton, Eſq; to Lady Iſabella Erſkine, ſiſter to the Earl of Buchan.

24. Captain Fitzgerald, to the ſiſter of the Right Hon. Thomas Connolly.

Mar. 5. Henry Lord Borthwick, to Miſs Drummond.

7. Sir Charles Stile, Bart. of Wateringbury, Kent, to the Hon. Miſs Wingfield, daughter to Lord Powerſcourt.

9. Thomas Hogg, jun. of Newliſton, Eſq; to a daughter of Lord Lauderdale.

13. At Edinburgh, Sir William Murray of Auchtertire, Bart. to Lady Auguſta Mackenzie, daughter of Lord Cromartie.

19. Hon. and Rev. John Harley, Alderman of Hereford, and brother to the Earl of Oxford; to Miſs Vaughan of South Wales, with a fortune of 3000 l. a year.

26. Sir David Dalrymple, Bart. to Miſs Ferguſon,

Mar. 22. The Earl of Carliſle, to the ſecond daughter of Earl Gower.

26. The Right Hon. the Earl of Jerſey, to Miſs Fanny Twiſden.

Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Bart. to Miſs Hudſon.

April 2. David Gavin, Eſq; of Langtown in Scotland, to Lady Maitland, eldeſt daughter of the Earl of Lauderdale.

14. The Hon. Thomas Willoughby, brother to Lord Middleton, to Miſs Chadwick.

The Hon. Thomas Erſkine, to Miſs Moore.

20. The Right Hon. the Earl of Albemarle, to Miſs Miller.

23. The Earl of Exeter, to Miſs Anna Maria Cheatham, of Sodorhall, Yorkſhire.

—— Churchill, Eſq; to Lady Louiſa Greville, youngeſt daughter to the Earl of Warwick.

May 19. The Dauphin of France, to the Arch-dutcheſs Antonietta, of Auſtria.

21. Charles Deering, Eſq; to Miſs Farnaby, ſiſter to Sir Charles Farnaby.

23. Sir Archibald Grant, Bart. to Mrs. Millar, Pall-mall.

24. Bennet Langton, Eſq; of Langton in Lincolnſhire, to the Counteſs of Rothes.

June 1. Sir George Cooke, Bart. to Miſs Middleton, ſiſter to Sir William Middleton.

June 2. Col. Clements, to Miſs Webb, only daughter to General Webb.

7. Sir John Wrotteſley, Bart. to the Hon. Miſs Courtenay, one of the Maids of Honour.

9. Alderman Trecothick, to Miſs Meredith, ſiſter to Sir William Meredith.

20. The Hon. and Revd. Dr. Shute Barrington, Lord Biſhop of Landaff, to Miſs Guiſe, niece to the late General Guiſe.

26. Alexander Fordyce, Eſq; Banker, to Lady Margaret Lindſay, ſecond daughter to the Earl of Balcarras.

July 11. Earl Fitzwilliam, to Lady Charlotte Ponſonby, daughter to the Earl of Beſborough.

Aug. 7. Right Hon. Lord Milſington, to Miſs Laſcelles.

30. Rev. Mr. Bowles, to Miſs Hales, ſiſter to Sir Tho. Pym Hales, Bart.

Sept. 17. At Calais, Monſieur de Prades de la Valette, Captain in the regiment of Piedmont, in garriſon at Calais, to Miſs Harriot Edgcumbe, daughter to Lady Fenoulhet, and niece to George Lord Edgcumbe.

24. The Right Hon. the Earl of Buckinghamſhire, to Miſs Connolly, daughter of Lady Anne Connolly.

Sept.

Sept. 24. Countess of Ross, to John Bateman, Esq;
25. Sir Robert Goodyere, to Miss Pits.
Oct. 13. At New-York, Sir William Draper, Knight of the Bath, to Miss Susanna de Lancey, daughter of the Right Hon. Oliver de Lancey.
16. Sir Brownlow Cust, Bart. to Miss Drury.
Charles Nelson Cole, Esq; of the Inner-Temple, to Miss Abdy, sister to Sir Anthony Abdy, Bart. of Albys, Essex.
Right Hon. the Earl of Eglington, to a daughter of Lord Glencairn.
26. Lord Digby, to Miss Polly Knowler of Canterbury.
Nov. 5. Major General John Scott, to Lady Mary Hay, eldest daughter to the Earl of Errol.
At Dublin, John Hamilton, Esq; representative in parliament for the borough of Strabane, to the Hon. Miss Hamilton, daughter of Lord Viscount Boyne.
General M'Kay, to Miss Car, with 30,000 l.
Captain Bathurst, of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards blue, to Miss Ashby of Derby, with 20,000 l.
Thomas Acland, Esq; to Lady Mary, daughter to the Earl of Ilchester.

Principal PROMOTIONS for the Year 1770, from the London Gazette, &c.

Jan. 17. Right Hon. Charles Yorke, Esq; to be Keeper of the Great Seal, a Privy Counsellor, and likewise Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, and he accordingly took his place at the Board.

— 18. Right Hon. Charles Yorke, Esq; Lord High Chancellor, the dignity of a Baron of Great Britain, with remainder to his heirs male, by the name, stile, and title, of Lord Morden, Baron of Morden in the County of Cambridge.

— 19. Duke of Somerset, a Privy Counsellor.

— 22. Sir Sidney Stafford Smythe, Knight, one of the Barons of his Majesty's court of Exchequer, the Hon. Henry Bathurst, Esq; one of the Justices of his Majesty's Court of Common-pleas, and Sir Richard Aston, Knight, one of the Justices of his Majesty's Court of King's-bench, Lords Commissioners for the custody of the Great Seal, in the room of Lord Morden, deceased. — Lord Mansfield, by a Commission under the Great Seal, to supply the place of Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, in the House of Peers.

— 23. Right Hon. Sir Fletcher Norton, Speaker of the House of Commons.

— 28. Lord North, first Lord Commissioner of the Treasury, in the room of the Duke of Grafton resigned.

— 29. Earl of Bristol, Groom of the Stole, and first Lord of the Bed-Chamber. — Peter

Cheſter, Eſq; Captain-General and Governor in chief of Weſt Florida.

Feb. 2. Right Hon. Welbore Ellis, one of the Vice Treaſurers of Ireland, in the room of the Right Hon. James Grenville, reſigned.

— 6. Charles Townſhend, Eſq; one of the Lords of the Treaſury.

— 9. The Earl of Halliſax, Lord Privy Seal, in the room of the Earl of Briſtol.

— 13. Hon. Thomas Robinſon, Eſq; Vice Chamberlain to the Queen, in the room of Lord Villers, now Earl of Jerſey.—Right Hon. Sir Edward Hawke, Knight of the Bath, John Buller, Eſq; the Right Hon. Henry Viſcount Palmerſton, of the kingdom of Ireland, Charles Spencer, Eſqr; commonly called Lord Charles Spencer, the Right Hon. Wilmot Viſcount Liſb rne, of the kingdom of Ireland, and Francis Holburne, and Charles James Fox, Eſqrs. Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty.

— 19. Right Hon. Thomas Robinſon, Eſq; Vice Chamberlain to her Majeſty, a Privy Counſellor.—James Sampſon, Conſul-general at Tetuan.—George Pitt, Eſq; Ambaſſador extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to his Catholic M jeſty. — Alexander Munro, Eſq; Conſul at Madrid.

Mar. 9. Major Gorham, Lieutenant Governor of Placentia, in the room of Orho Hamilton, Eſq; deceaſed. — William Faulkener, Eſq; to be Fort-Adjutant of Fort Auguſtus, in Scotland, in the room of Richard Trought, Gent. deceaſed.

Mar. 19. Major-General Clavering, Governor of Landguard-Fort, in the room of the late Lieutenant-General Robert Armiger. — William Stewart, Eſq; Lieutenant Governor of the iſland of Tobago.—Iſrael Wilkes, Eſq; brother to John Wilkes, Eſq; Conſul at Aleppo in Syria.—Colonel James Cunningham, Governor of the iſland of St. John's Newfoundland. — Edward Thurlow, Eſq; Sollicitor-General, in the room of Mr. Dunning. — John Nicholſon, Eſq; Sollicitor to the Stamp-Office, in the room of Mr. Cruwys, deceaſed.—Thomas Daviſon, Eſq; to be Collector-general of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms for the iſland of Jamaica.

April 19. The Earl of Drogheda, Maſter-General of the Ordnance in the kingdom of Ireland.

— 16. Soame Jenyns, Edward Elliot, John Roberts, William Fitzherbert, Robert Spencer, (commonly called Lord Robert Spencer) George Greville (commonly called Lord Greville) and William Northey, Eſq; Commiſſioners for Trade and Plantations.

— 30. His Royal Highneſs Major General William Duke of Glouceſter, Colonel of the firſt regiment of foot guards, in the room of Field Marſhal John Earl Ligonier, deceaſed.—Lieut. Gen. John Earl of Loudon, Colonel of the third Regiment of foot guards, in the room of the Duke of Glouceſter.—Major General John Parſlow, Colonel of the 30th regiment of foot, in the room of the Earl of Loudon. — GENERALS: Sir John Mordaunt: the Hon. James Cholmondeley: Peregrine Laſcelles: Lord John Murray: John Earl of Loudon: William Earl of Panmure: William Marquis of Lothian: William Earl

of

of Harrington: Hugh Warburton.—LIEUTENANT-GENERALS: William Skinner: the Hon. Robert Monckton: John Henry Baſtide: Edward Sandford: Theodore Dury: John Parker: John Lambton: the Honourable Charles Colvill: John Parſlow: William Browne: the Hon. Thomas Gage: George Viſcount Townſhend: Lord Frederick Cavendiſh: John Earl de la War: Charles Duke of Richmond: Henry Earl of Pembroke: John Severn: Sir John Sebright, Bart.: Henry Whitley: John Clavering: the Hon. George Cary: George Gray: James Adolphus Oughton: James Duke of Leinſter: his Royal Highneſs William Duke of Glouceſter. —MAJOR-GENERALS: Mariſco Frederick: William Earl of Glencairn: William Deane: John Thomas: Robert Dalrymple: Horne Elphinſtone: William Evelyn: John Salter: Thomas Earl: Richard Worge: James Johnſton: Hon. Philip Sherrard: the Hon. George Lane Parker: James Giſborne: Charles Earl of Drogheda: Nevill Tatton: Francis Grant: Richard Bendiſhe: the Hon. Alexander Mackay: William Auguſtus Pitt: John Scott.

May 4. John Bourke, Eſq; Arthur Viſcount Dungannon, Hugh Valence Jones, Eſq; Bellingham Boyle, Eſq; Right Hon. John Beriſford, and Sir William Oſborne, Bart. to be Chief Commiſſioners of the Revenue and Exciſe, and Chief Commiſſioners and Governors of all and every other part of his Majeſty's revenues in the kingdom of Ireland.—The Right Hon. George Rice, Eſq; Treaſurer of his Majeſty's Chamber, a Privy Counſellor.—Juſtice Bathurſt took place in the Court of Common-Pleas, in the room of Sir Edward Clive, Knight, reſigned.—Juſtice Gould, in the room of Juſtice Bathurſt.—And Sir Joſeph Yates, from the court of King's-bench, as junior Judge in the ſaid court. —And in the court of King's-bench, Juſtice Aſton took place in the room of Sir Joſeph Yates. —Judge Willes, in the room of Juſtice Aſton. —And William Blackſtone, Eſq; Sollicitor to her Majeſty, junior Judge of the ſaid court, and a Knight.

May 7. Lord Miltown, Sir William Oſborne, Sir Archibald Acheſon, Sir Arthur Brooke, Mr. James Forteſcue, Mr. Henry King, Mr. Ralph Howard, Mr. Silver Oliver, and Mr. Edward Cary, Privy Counſellors of the kingdom of Ireland.

— 19. The Right Hon. Catharine Counteſs of Egmont (ſecond wife of John now Earl of Egmont in Ireland, Baron Lovel and Holland in Great Britain, and ſiſter to Spencer Compton, now Earl of Northampton) the dignity of a Baroneſs of the kingdom of Ireland, by the title of Lady Arden, Baroneſs Arden of Lohort Caſtle, in the county of Corke, to hold the ſaid dignity unto her the ſaid Counteſs of Egmont, and the dignity of a baron of the ſaid kingdom of Ireland to the heirs male of her body lawfully begotten, by the title of Lord Arden, Baron Arden of Lohort Caſtle, in the ſaid county of Corke.—The Right Hon. William Henry Forteſcue, Eſq; and the heirs male of his body, the dignity of a Baron of the ſaid kingdom, by the title of Baron Clermont of Clermont, in the county of Lowth.—Tho-

mas Dawſon, Eſq; and the heirs male of his body, the dignity of a Baron of the ſaid kingdom, by the title of Baron Dartrey of Dawſon's Grove, in the county of Monaghan.—William Henry Dawſon, Eſq; and the heirs male of his body, the dignity of a Baron of the ſaid kingdom, by the title of Baron Dawſon of Dawſon Court, in the Queen's county.—Bernard Ward, Eſq; and the heirs male of his body, the dignity of a Baron of the ſaid kingdom, by the title of Baron Bangor of Caſtle Ward, in the county of Downe.—And Sir Peniſtone Lamb, Bart. and the heirs male of his body, the dignity of a Baron of the ſaid kingdom, by the title of Lord Melbourne, Baron of Kilmore, in the county of Cavan.—Colonel John Burgoyne, comptroller of Cheſter, in the room of Edward Herbert, Eſq; deceaſed.—William Bromhill, Eſq; Patent Cuſtomer of the ports of Southampton and Portſmouth.—William Senhouſe, Eſq; Surveyor general of the cuſtoms in Barbadoes and all the Leward Iſlands, in the room of the Hon. Thomas Gibbs, Eſq; deceaſed.—Dr. Spencer Madan, a prebend in the cathedral of Peterborough.

June 20. William Aſhurſt, Eſq; a Knight, and one of the Judges of the court of King's-bench.

July 14. Sir William Young, Bart. Governor of the iſland of Dominica.—General James Cholmondeley, Governor of the garriſon of Cheſter, in the room of the E. of Cholmondeley, deceaſed.—Major David Home, Lieutenant-Governor of the ſaid garriſon, in the room of General Cholmondeley.

—24. The Right Hon. Hans Stanley, Eſq; Vice-Admiral of the Iſle of Wight.

Auguſt. Hugh Palliſer, Eſq; Comptrollor of the Navy.—George Mackenzie, Eſq; Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels on the Jamaica ſtation, in the room of Commodore Foreſt.—William Fraſier, Eſq; under Secretary to Lord Weymouth, Gazette Writer, in the room of Edward Weſton, Eſq; deceaſed.—The Right Hon. L. C. J. Paterſon, a Privy Counſellor of Ireland.—John M'Kenzie, Eſq; of Devine, Deputy Keeper of his Majeſty's Signet in Scotland, in the room of the late Alexander M'Millan, Eſq; deceaſed.

Oct. 5. William Fawcet, Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor of Pendennis Caſtle, in the room of Richard Bowles, Eſq; deceaſed.—Hon. John Forbes, and Francis Holbourn, Eſq; Admirals of the White.

Oct. 18. Sir Thomas Frankland, Bart. his Grace the Duke of Bolton, Sir Charles Hardy, Knt. Right Hon. George Earl of Northeſk, Right Hon. Sir Charles Saunders, Knight of the Bath, Admirals of the Blue.—Thomas Pye, Eſq; Sir Samuel Corniſh, Bart. Francis Geary, Eſq; Vice-Admirals of the Red.—Sir George Bridges Rodney, Bart. Sir William Burnaby, Baronet; James Young, Eſq; Vice-Admirals of the White.—Sir Piercy Brett, Knight, Sir John Moore, Knight of the Bath, Sir James Douglas, Knt. Sir John Bentley, Knt. Vice-Admirals of the Blue.—Right Hon. George Lord Edgcumbe, Samuel Graves, Eſq; William Parry, Eſq; Hon. Auguſtus Keppel, Rear-Admirals of the

the Red.—John Amherſt, Eſq; his Royal Highneſs Henry Frederick Duke of Cumberland, Sir Peter Denis, Bart. Matthew Buckle, Eſq; Rear-Admirals of the White.—Robert Man, Eſq; Richard Spry, Eſq; Robert Harland, Eſq; Right Hon. Richard Lord Viſc. Howe, Rear-Admirals of the Blue.

Oct. 24. Sir George Bridges Rodney and Sir William Burnaby, Barts. to be Vice-Admirals of the Red.—Sir Piercy Brett, Knt. Sir John Moore, Bart. and Knt. of the Bath, Sir James Douglas and Sir John Bentley, Knts. to be Vice-Admirals of the White.—The Right Hon. George Lord Edgcumbe, Samuel Graves, William Parry, Eſqrs. the Hon. Auguſtus Keppel, John Amherſt, Eſq; and his Royal Highneſs Henry Frederick Duke of Cumberland, to be Vice-Admirals of the Blue.—Sir Peter Denis, Bart. Matthew Buckle and Robert Man, Eſqrs. to be Rear-Admirals of the Red.—Richard Spry, Eſq; to be Rear-Admiral of the White.—And the following gentlemen were appointed flag officers, viz.—Robert Hughes, Eſq; to be Rear-Admiral of the Red.—Clark Gayton, John Barker and Lucius O'Brien, Eſqrs. to be Rear-Admirals of the White.—John Montague, Thomas Craven, and James Sayer, Eſqrs. to be Rear-Admirals of the Blue.—And to rank as ſuch with officers of the ſame flag according to their ſeniority as Captains.—General Conway, Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Horſe Guards Blue, in the room of the Marquis of Granby, deceaſed.

—25. Sir Jeffery Amherſt, Knt. of the Bath, Lieutenant General of his Majeſty's forces, Governor of the Iſland of Guernſey, the caſtle of Cornet, and all other iſlands, forts and appurtenances thereunto belonging.—Thomas Hutchinſon, Eſq; Captain General and Governor in chief of his Majeſty's province of the Maſſachuſet's Bay, in New-England, — Andrew Oliver, Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor; and, Thomas Flucker, Eſq; Secretary of his Majeſty's ſaid province of the Maſſachuſet's Bay.—William Stewart, Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor of his Majeſty's iſland of Dominica, — William Young, Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor of his Majeſty's iſland of Tobago.

— 27. The Hon. and Rev. Brownlow North, D. D. and one of his Majeſty's Chaplains in ordinary, the place of Dean of the metroplitical church of Canterbury, void by the death of Dr. John Potter.—Rev. Benjamin Kennicott, D. D. the place of a Canon of the cathedral church of Chriſt in the univerſity of Oxford.—Hon. and Rev. James Cornwallis, clerk, M. A. the place of a prebendary of the collegiate church of St. Peter, Weſtminſter, void by the reſignation of Dr. Kennicott.—Rev. Dr. Lumner, Vice-chancellor of the univerſity of Cambridge.

Dec. 8. Earl of Dunmore, Gevernor of New York, to be Lieutenant and Governor General of Virginia, in the room of Lord Botetourt, deceaſed.--Wm. Tryon, Eſq; Governor of North Carolina, to be Governor of New York, in the room of the Earl of Dunmore.—And Henry Martin, Eſq; Governor of North Carolina.—Rt. Hon. Earl Cornwallis, to be Conſtable of the Tower of London, in the room of John Lord Berkeley of Stratton, reſigned,

Dec. 19.

Dec. 19. Earl of Rochford, Secretary of State for the Southern department, in the room of Lord Weymouth, reſigned. — Earl of Sandwich, principal Secretary of State for the Northern department. —Right Hon. Frederick Thynne, Eſq; a Privy Counſellor, and joint Poſt-Maſter General with Lord Le Deſpenſer.

DEATHS, 1770.

Jan. 2. At Dalhouſie caſtle, the Right Hon. Lady Jean Ramſay, aunt to the Earl of Dalhouſie.

9. Rt. Hon. Nath. Booth, Lord Delamer, and Bart. He is ſucceeded in the title of Baronet by the Rev. Mr. Booth, of St. John's Square.

Miſs Stapylton, only ſurviving child of the late Sir Miles Stapylton, Bart.

At his Dutchy, Nicholas Leopald, Prince of Salm-Salm, Duke of Hoogſtraton, &c.

20. Rt. Hon. Charles Yorke, Eſq; Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain. He had but newly accepted the important office of chancellor, which upon the diſmiſſion of Ld. Camden was preſſed upon him by his Majeſty; and while the patent for his peerage was making out, under the title of Baron Morden, he ſuddenly departed this life, as ſuppoſed by the rupture of a veſſel inwardly. It is reported, upon good authority, that he accepted the ſeals in obedience to the will of his ſovereign, without any reverſionary conditions whatever.

22. Rt. Hon. Sir John Cuſt, Bt. late Speaker of the Houſe of Commons. He had been member for Grantham in Lincolnſhire in five parliaments; the great fatigue of this honourable employment is ſuppoſed to have haſtened his death.

23. Sir Wm. Baker, Knt. Alderman of Baſſiſhaw Ward.

25. Sir Andrew Eſtcourt, Queen's Square.

His Excellency Count Cobenzil, the acting miniſter under Prince Charles of Lorrain, for the Auſtrian Netherlands; he reſided at Bruſſels about twenty years, and was univerſally eſteemed as one of the greateſt ſtateſmen of the age.

Rt. Hon. Nicholas Count Taaffe, aged 92. He is ſucceeded in honours and eſtate by his ſon Francis, now colonel commandant of a regiment in the Imperial ſervice.

Feb. 7. Right Hon. Sir Robert Deane, in Ireland.

12. Sir Peter Leiceſter, Bart. at Tabley in Cheſhire.

14. Hon. Mrs. Villers. Clara Hannam, Lady of John Hannam, Eſq; and ſiſter to the Earl of Chatham.

17. Sir William Morden Harboard, Bart. at Gunſton in Norfolk.

Sir Tyrrel Hewit, Bart. in Bedfordſhire.

24. Right Hon. Earl of Harborough, Lord Sherrard, and Baron Leitrim in Ireland.

Lady Cope, relict of Sir John Cope.

Capt. Middleton, F. R. S. who for his curious obſervations in the diſcovery of the N. W. paſſage in 1740, received a medal.

Dr. Lamy, profeſſor of Eccl. Hiſtory in the univerſity of Florence.

March 4. Sir Wm. Robinſon, Bart. uncle to the Earl of Stamford.

6. Hon. Wm. Moleſworth, at Bath.

Hon

Hon. Lady Humble, ſiſter to the Earl of Darlington.

7. Sir Thomas Stanhope; a Colonel in the Marines.

9. At his houſe in Spring Gardens, in the 93d year of his age, the Hon. and Rev. Henry Moore, D. D. rector of Malpas and Wimſlow, in the county of Cheſter, third ſon of the late Right Hon. Henry Earl of Drogheda.

10. In Wardour ſtreet, Soho, Lady Dunboyne, Lady of Lord Dunboyne, who is now in Ireland.

12. Sir Richard Mill, Bart.

14. In Great Wild-ſtreet, Lincoln's-inn fields, ——— Stanhope, Eſq; next heir to the Earl of Cheſterfield.

16. Hon Lady Amelia Weſt, daughter of Earl Delawar.

18. The Hon. Col. Butler, aged 95, a near relation to the late D. of Ormond.

Lieut. Gen. Rob. Armiger, gov. of Languard Fort, aged 68. He married a young lady over night, and died next morning.

In Groſvenor-ſquare, Lady Diana Duncomb.

Charles Mac Carthy More, lineally deſcended from the Kings of Ireland

Baron Capellis, lately in the Tyroleze, aged 104, is ſaid to have left a wife in the ſeventh month of her pregnancy, having had ſeven children by her before.

21. Sir John Dryden, Bart. in Northamptonſhire.

25. At Paris, Robert Dillon, Eſq; titular Earl of Roſcommon in Ireland, Baron of Weir Kilkenny, colonel of a regiment of foot, and a marſhal in the armies of France.

At Chaillot, near Paris, Lady Mary Janſſen, widow of Charles Calvert, Baron Baltimore.

April 3. Rt. Hon. Lord Viſct. Chetwynd, Maſter of the Mint, and Member for Stafford. His title and eſtate devolve upon his ſon Wm. Chetwynd, now at Bruſſels.

11. Rt. Hon. Lady Eliz. Gordon, aunt to the Earl of Aboyne.

Of a conſumption, Lord Mountthermer, ſon of his Grace the Duke of Montagu.

12. At Virginia, Sir Thomas Adams, Bart. commander of his Majeſty's frigate the Boſton, lately appointed to that ſtation.

The Hereditary Prince William Louis Charles de Naſſau Weilbourg, in the 9th year of his age.

18. The Princeſs of Dieſbach, at Fribourg, Switzerland, aged 104.

The Cardinal Prince Biſhop of Spire.

Dennis de Berdt, Eſq; Agent for New York and Maſſachuſet's Bay.

21. Rt. Hon. Samuel Lord Sandys. He was created a peer, Dec. 20, 1743. He married Letitia, eldeſt daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Ripping, Bart. by whom he had ſeven ſons and three daughters. He is ſucceeded in his title and eſtate by his eldeſt ſon, the Hon. Edwin Sandys, member in the preſent parliament for Weſtminſter.

Sir Liſter Holte, Bart. at Aſton Hall, near Brimingham.

Hon. Maſter Spencer, ſon of Ld. Charles Spencer.

24. The Abbé Nollet, Profeſſor of experimental philoſophy in the royal college of Paris.

28. Right Hon. John Ligonier, Earl Ligonier, Baron of Riply, Viſc. Ligonier of Clonmel in Ireland, Field Marſhal of his Majeſty's forces, and Colonel of the 1ſt Reg. of foot-guards, Knt. of the Bath, and F. R. S. His Lordſhip ſerved

in

in all the wars of Queen Anne under the Duke of Marlborough, and in every ſucceeding war, with a bravery and conduct that deſervedly raiſed him to the chief poſts in his profeſſion.

May 1. Rt. Hon. Lord George James Montague, youngeſt ſon to his Grace the Duke of Mancheſter.

9. Prince Charles, the reigning Landgrave of Heſſe Phillipſthal, in the 88th year of his age.

Sir William St. Quintin, of Harpham, Yorkſhire, Bart. His title and eſtate devolves to his ſon William.

15. Lady of Sir William Innes, Bart. at Ipſwich.

18. Claud. Wm. Teſtu, Marquis de Balincourt, firſt Marſhal of France, Knight of the King's orders, Governor of the town and citadel of Straſbourg, &c. in the 91ſt year of his age.

21. Rt. Hon. Alexander, Lord Colville.

Lately, Thomas Shewell, Eſq; who has left the following charities by will: To the charity-ſchool for girls at Hadley in Middleſex, 20l.—To the charity-ſchool for girls of the pariſh of St. Luke, Old-ſtreet, 20l.—To the incorporated ſociety in Dublin, for promoting Engliſh proteſtant ſchools in Ireland, 500 l.—To the Small Pox Hoſpital in Coldbath-fields, 500l.—To St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital, 1500l.—To the Hoſpital for Lunaticks, commonly called St. Luke's Hoſpital, 1000l.—To Chriſt's Hoſpital, 1000 l.

22. Lord James Murray, the Duke of Athol's ſecond ſon.

25. At Geannies, in Roſsſhire, by a fall from his horſe, Sir Alex. Mackenzie, of Gerlock, Bart.

Lady Emilia Chicheſter, youngeſt daughter of the Earl of Donegal.

Miſs Turnour, ſiſter to Lord Winterton.

Lady Lambert, relict of Sir Daniel Lambert.

27. The Queen Sophia Magdalena, dowager of Chriſtian VI. and grandmother to the preſent King of Denmark, at the Palace of Chriſtianſbourg, in the 70th year of her age.

June 2. Hon. and Rev. Mr. Howe, brother to Lord Chedworth.

7. Sir Joſeph Yates, Knt. one of the honeſteſt Judges that ever filled the bench.

Mrs. Gunning, houſekeeper of Somerſet-houſe, and mother to the preſent Dutcheſs of Hamilton.

10. Right Hon. George Earl of Cholmondeley, Viſcount Malpas. He is ſucceeded by his grandſon, juſt come of age.

18. Sir James Cotter, Baronet, in Ireland.

21. Right Hon. William Beckford, Eſq; Lord Mayor of London.

Francis Erneſt, Count Salma Ruffercheid, Biſhop of Tournay, aged 75.

Hon. Arthur Trevor, Eſq; only ſon of Lord Viſcount Dungannon, member for Hillſborough.

Hon. Miſs Dormer, niece to the Earl of Shrewſbury.

July 3. Lady of the Right Hon. Lord William Beauclerk, brother to the Duke of St. Alban's.

Sir Thomas Hankey, Knight, the great Banker.

5. Sir David Cunningham, of Corſehill, Scotland.

Lady Peſhall, mother of Sir John Peſhall.

14. Relict of Sir John Wray, Baronet.

18. In Ireland, the Lady of Robert

Robert Stewart, Eſq; and daughter to the Earl of Hertford.

19. The Hon. Mr. Liddell, brother to Lord Ravenſworth.

24. Rt. Hon. Lord Charles William Cavendiſh Bentinck, ſon to the Duke of Portland.

The famous old man of the North, Chriſtian Jacob Drakenberg, lately died at Aarhuus, in the 146th year of his age. He was born at Stravanger in Norway, in the year 1624, and lived ſingle till the age of 113 years, when he married a widow of 60 years of age. During the latter part of his life he was frequently viſited by perſons of the higheſt rank, who were curious to ſee and converſe with him.

It is ſaid there is a print of this old man in England curiouſly engraved.

Aug. 6. Duke Clement of Bavaria, firſt couſin and preſumptive heir to the Elector. He has left no iſſue by his Dutcheſs, ſiſter to the Elector Palatine. His income was very conſiderable.

18. Rt. Hon. Lady Bulkeley, mother to the preſent Lord Bulkeley, and lady to Col. Sir Hugh Williams, Bart. member for Beaumaris, at Barnhill, North Wales.

Sir Thomas Wallace, Bart. of Cragie, in Scotland.

In France, the Rt. Hon. John Lord Nairn.

Sir Robert Clarke, Baronet, of Frockenham, in Norfolk.

John, Lord Baron Bellew, of Duleek, Ireland.

Sept. 12. Lady Drummond, ſiſter to James late Duke of Perth.

Rt. Hon. William Anneſley, Viſc. Glerawley, and Baron Anneſley of Caſtle-William, in the county of Down, Ireland.

Lady Monnoux, at Wooton, Bedfordſhire.

Hon. Mrs. Elizabeth Hume Campbell.

At Millbank, Weſtminſter, the Hon. Mrs. Croſs, relict of the late Sir John Croſs, Bart.

14. In Ireland, the Rt. Hon. Lady Viſcounteſs Townſhend; ſhe was the only ſurviving child of James, the fifth Earl of Northampton, and Baroneſs Ferrers, of Chartley, in right of her mother. She married Viſcount Townſhend, the preſent Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in December, 1751, and by his Lordſhip has had ſeven children, five of whom are living, viz. four ſons and a daughter.

26. Lady of Sir Edward Hales, Bart. of Siſterton, Canterbury.

30. Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas Robinſon, Lord Grantham, Knt. of the Bath, one of the Privy Council, and F. R. S.

Oct. 1. Sir Richard Lyttleton, Knt. of the Bath, at Chelſea.

4. Rt. Hon. Lady Euphemia Stuart, ſiſter to the Earl of Moray, Edinburgh.

Moſt Noble, George, Marquis of Tweedale, Earl of Gifford, Viſcount Walden and Peebles, and Baron Yeſter, in the 13th year of his age.

10. Rt. Hon. Lady Jane Nimmon, ſiſter to the Earl of Marchmont.

14. Lady Hankey, relict of Sir Joſeph Hankey, Bart. at Bath.

Hon. Mrs. Rooke, aged 70, relict of Geo. Rooke, Eſq; ſon of the famous Admiral, and ſiſter to Lord Viſcount Dudley.

Oct. 11. At Belvoir Caſtle, to the irreparable loſs of his country, and the inexpreſſible grief of all

true Engliſhmen, the moſt noble the Marquis of Granby, eldeſt ſon to his Grace the Duke of Rutland, by Bridget, (only daughter and heireſs to Robert Sutton, Lord Lexington) who was married to the Duke of Rutland, Auguſt 27, 1717. The Marquis was born January 2, 1720-21, and was elected for Grantham in three Parliaments; and in thoſe of 1754, 1761, and 1768, for Cambridgeſhire, and is the 24th in paternal deſcent from Sir Robert de Manners, the patriarch of his Family.

In the Rebellion in 1745, his Lordſhip raiſed a regiment of foot for his Majeſty's ſervice; and March 4, 1755, was promoted to the rank of Major-General of his Majeſty's forces.

In May 1758, his Lordſhip was appointed Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Horſe-Guards, and promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General on February 5, 1759. The 25th of Auguſt following, he was conſtituted Commander in chief of all his Majeſty's forces then ſerving in Germany in his Majeſty's army under Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick. In which command he not only ſhared the fatigues and danger of the troops under his command, but when the Britiſh forces were but in very indifferent quarters, (not owing to any defect in his conduct) he procured proviſions and neceſſaries for the private ſoldiers at his own expence, his table being at the ſame time open to the officers.

On September 15, 1759, he was appointed Lieutenant General of the Ordnance; and Prince Ferdinand being elected a Knight of the Garter, his Lordſhip was nominated firſt plenipotentiary for inveſting his Serene Highneſs with the enſigns of the order, which he performed in October following, with all the magnificence that a camp would admit of, and entertained the new knight and his retinue with a ſumptuous dinner.

His Lordſhip was declared a Privy-Counſellor on May 2, 1760; and reſigning the office of Lieutenant General of the Ordnance, was, on May 14, 1763, conſtituted Maſter-General of that department.

On February 21, 1764, he was declared Lord Lieutenant and cuſtos rotulorum of Derbyſhire.

His Lordſhip married September 3, 1750, the Lady Frances Seymour, eldeſt daughter of Charles Duke of Somerſet, by his ſecond wife, the Lady Charlotte Finch; and by her, who died January 25, 1760, he had John, Lord Roos, born Auguſt 27, 1751, and died June 3, 1760; Charles, now Marquis of Granby, born March 15, 1754; Lady Frances, born March 24, 1753; Lady Catherine, born March 28, 1755, and died January 4, 1757; Lord Robert, born February 6, 1758; and Lady Caroline, who died an infant.

19. Lady Turner, mother of the preſent Sir Edward Turner, Bart.

Rt. Hon. Lady Herbert, aunt to the Earl of Portſmouth.

Rt. Hon. Lady Anſtruther, at Baleaſkie Houſe, in Fifeſhire.

Sir David Murray, Bart. at Leghorn.

23. Hon. Arthur Barry, in Dublin.

The Hon. Mrs. Mary Colvil, ſiſter to the late Lord Colvil.

28. Rt. Hon. David Lord Oliphant.

30. Sir Samuel Corniſh, Bart. a brave

brave and experienced Admiral; remarkable for his ſervices, as well in the late, as in former wars.

At Poole, Sir Peter Thompſon, Knight.

Nov. 6. The Rev. Sir Aſhurſt Allen, Bart.

Marquis de Feuente, miniſter plenipotentiary from the King of Spain to the States of Holland.

Baron Munckhauſen, prime miniſter to the electorate of Hanover.

9. In the 77th year of his age, his Grace John Duke of Argyll, great maſter of the houſehold in Scotland, one of the ſixteen peers of Scotland, general of his Majeſty's forces, colonel of the royal regiment of grey dragoons, governor of Limerick, knight of the thiſtle, and one of his Majeſty's moſt honourable privy council. In 1761 he ſucceeded his couſin Archibald, third Duke of Argyll, in titles and eſtate. By his Lady, a ſiſter of the late Sir Henry Belanden, he has left three ſons and one daughter, viz. John (now Duke of Argyll,) married to the Dutcheſs of Hamilton; Lord Frederick, married to the Counteſs Dowager of Ferrers; Lord William, Gov. of Nova-Scotia, married to Miſs Iſſards, of Charles Town, S. Carolina; and the Right Hon. the Counteſs of Ayleſbury, Lady of Gen. Conway, and mother to her Grace the Dutcheſs of Richmond.

Right Rev. Dr. James Leſlie, Biſhop of Limerick, Ardfert and Aghadoe. He was promoted to thoſe Sees in 1755, on the death of Dr. Burſcough.

His Excellency Lord Botetourt, Lieut. and Gov. General of Virginia, greatly lamented by the whole Colony.

Alexander Thompſon, Eſq; of New York; by whoſe indefatigable pains the non-importation agreement was aboliſhed, and commerce with the mother country revived.

Rt. Hon. Counteſs of Harborough, at Bath.

13. The Rt. Hon. Geo. Grenville, member for Buckingham, and one of his Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Council. He was born in 1712, and in 1749 he married the daughter of Sir William Wyndham, Bart. and ſiſter to the late Earl of Egremont, by whom he had two ſons, and three daughters. When his body was opened, the blood veſſels in the head were nearly empty; the rib bones on one ſide rotten, and two on the other ſide the ſame.

At Paris, the celebrated Henry-Francis Ledran, Surgeon General of the French King's armies.

23. The Rt. Rev. Dr. Mathias Mawſon, Lord Biſhop of Ely. His lordſhip was the oldeſt conſecrated biſhop in England and Ireland, being a biſhop in the year 1738, on the death of Dr. Harris, biſhop of Landaff, from which ſee he was in 1740 tranſlated to that of Chicheſter, on the death of Dr. Hare, and in 1754 promoted to Ely on the death of Biſhop Gooch. His lordſhip has left to Corpus Chriſti College, of which he was formerly maſter, 600l. for founding ſcholarſhips and exhibitions; and 3000l. for rebuilding the College.

Hon. Maſter Byng, only ſon of Rt. Hon. Lord Viſcount Torrington.

Prs. Wilhelmina-Maria, Landgravine of Heſſe-Hombourg, aged 93.

Dec. 4. At his houſe in Pall-mall, the Rt. Hon. John Percival, Earl of Egmont, in Ireland. May

7, 1762, his Lordſhip was called to the Houſe of Peers by the title of Lord Lovel and Holland of Enmore, Somerſetſhire. He is ſucceeded in title and eſtate by his eldeſt ſon the Rt. Hon. John-James Viſc. Percival, Col. of a company in the foot guards.

12. At her houſe in Hill-ſtreet, Mrs. Levercy, grandmother to Lord Viſcount Molyneux.

16. Sir Tho. Frederick, Bart. The title deſcends to John Frederick of Burwood, Surry, and his eſtate to his two daughters.

27. Rt. Hon. Lady Mary Whitbread, Bedwell Park.

The Rt. Hon. Matthew Ducie Moreton, Lord Ducie of Moreton, in Staffordſhire, and Lord Ducie of Tortworth, in Glouceſterſhire, who ſucceeded his father, May 2, 1735, and was created Lord Ducie of Tortworth, with remainder in failure of iſſue to Thomas Reynolds, Eſq; his nephew, and his heirs; and in the failure of his iſſue, to his brother Francis Reynolds, Eſq; April 23, 1763. Sir Robert Ducie, one of his Lordſhip's anceſtors, was Lord Mayor of London in the reign of Charles the firſt, and though he lent his Majeſty 80,000l. which was loſt by the King's being driven from London, he died, however, worth 400,000l. His Lordſhip is ſucceeded in his title and eſtates by his ſiſter's ſon, Major Reynolds, eldeſt ſon of Fran. Reynolds, Eſq; the preſent member for Lancaſter.

APPEN-

APPENDIX to the CHRONICLE.

Two PROTESTS of the HOUSE of LORDS.

Veneris, 2do Die Februarii, 1770.

THE Order of the Day was read for taking into conſideration the State of the Nation, and for the Lords to be ſummoned. It was moved that the Houſe ſhould be put into a Committee thereupon. Accordingly,

The Houſe was adjourned during pleaſure, and put into a Committee. After ſome time

The Houſe was reſumed.

Then it was moved to reſolve, That the Houſe of Commons in the exerciſe of it's judicature in matters of election, is bound to judge according to the law of the land, and the known and eſtabliſhed law and cuſtom of Parliament, which is part thereof.

Which being objected to—and a queſtion ſtated thereupon, after long debate,

The previous queſtion was put, Whether the ſaid queſtion ſhall be now put,

It was reſolved in the affirmative. Contents 96, not Contents 47.

Diſſentient',

1. Becauſe the reſolution was in our judgment highly neceſſary to lay the foundation of a proceeding in this Houſe, which might tend to quiet the minds of the people, by doing them juſtice at a time, when the deciſion of the other houſe, which appears to us inconſiſtent with the principles of the conſtitution, and irreconcileable to the law of the land, has ſpread ſo univerſal an alarm, and produced ſo general a diſcontent throughout the kingdom.

2. Becauſe, although we do not deny, that the determination on the right to a ſeat in the Houſe of Commons is competent to the juriſdiction of that Houſe alone; yet when to this it is added, that whatever they, in the exerciſe of that juriſdiction, think fit to declare to be law, is therefore to be ſo conſidered, becauſe there lies no appeal, we conceive ourſelves called upon to give that propoſition the ſtrongeſt negative; for, if admitted, the law of the land, by which all courts of judicature, without exception, are equally bound to proceed, is at once overturned and reſolved into the will and pleaſure of a majority of one Houſe of Parliament, who, in aſſuming it, aſſume a power to over-rule at pleaſure the fundamental right of election, which the ancient conſtitution has placed in other hands—thoſe of their conſtituents. And if ever this pretended power ſhould come to be exerciſed to the full extent of the principle, that Houſe will be no longer the repreſentative of the people, but a ſeparate body, altogether indepen-

dent of them, ſelf-exiſting, and ſelf-elected.

3. Becauſe, when we are told, that expulſion implies incapacity, and the proof inſiſted upon is, that the people have acquieſced in this principle, by not re-electing perſons who have been expelled, we equally deny the poſition as falſe, and reject the proof offered, as in no way ſupporting the poſition to which it is applied. We are ſure the doctrine is not to be found in any ſtatute or law book, nor in the journals of the Houſe of Commons; neither is it conſonant with any juſt or known analogy of law. And as not re-electing would at moſt but infer a ſuppoſition of the electors approbation of the grounds of the expulſion, and by no means their acquieſcence in the concluſion of an implied incapacity, ſo were there not one inſtance of a re-election after expulſion but Mr. Woolaſton's, That alone demonſtrates, that neither did the conſtituents admit, nor did the Houſe of Commons maintain, incapacity to be the conſequence of expulſion. Even the caſe of Mr. Walpole ſhews, by the firſt re-election, the ſenſe of the people, that expulſion did not infer incapacity; and that precedent too, which is the only one of a declaration of incapacity, produced as it was under the influence of party violence in the latter days of Queen Anne, in ſo far as it relates to the introduction of a candidate having a minority of votes, decides expreſsly againſt the proceedings of the Houſe of Commons in the late Middleſex election.

4. Becauſe, as the conſtitution has been once already deſtroyed by the aſſumption and exerciſe of the very power, which is now claimed, a day may come, when freedom of ſpeech may be criminal in that Houſe, and every member, who ſhall have virtue enough to withſtand the uſurpations of the times, and aſſert the rights of the people, will, for that offence, be expelled by a factious and corrupt majority, and by that expulſion, rendered incapable of ſerving the public; in which caſe the electors will find themſelves reduced to the miſerable alternative of giving up altogether their right of election, or of chuſing only ſuch as are enemies of their country, and will be paſſive at leaſt, if not active, in ſubverting the conſtitution.

5. Becauſe, although it has been objected in the debate, that it is unuſual and irregular in either Houſe of Parliament to examine into the judicial proceedings of the other, whoſe deciſions, as they cannot be drawn into queſtion by appeal, are, it is ſaid, to be ſubmitted to without examination of the principles of them elſewhere; we conceive the argument goes directly to revive and eſtabliſh the exploded doctrine of paſſive obedience and non-reſiſtance, which, as applied to the acts of any branch of the ſupreme power, we hold to be equally dangerous; and though it is generally true, that neither Houſe ought lightly and wantonly to interpoſe even an opinion upon matters which the conſtitution has entruſted to the juriſdiction of the other, we conceive it to be no leſs true, that where, under colour of a judicial proceeding, either Houſe arrogates to itſelf the powers of the whole legiſlature, and *makes* the law, which it profeſſes to *declare*, the other not only may, but ought to aſſert its own rights, and thoſe of the

the people; that this Houſe has done ſo in former inſtances, particularly in the famous caſe of Aſhby and White, in which the firſt reſolution of the Lords declares, "that neither Houſe of Parliament has any power, by any vote or declaration, to create to themſelves any new privilege that is not warranted by the known laws and cuſtoms of Parliament." We ought to interfere at this time the rather, as our ſilence on ſo important and alarming an occaſion might be interpreted into an approbation of the meaſure, and be the means of loſing that confidence with the people, which is ſo eſſential to the public welfare, that this Houſe, the hereditary guardians of their rights, ſhould at all times endeavour to maintain.

6. Becauſe, upon the whole, we deem the power which the Houſe of Commons have aſſumed to themſelves, of creating an incapacity, unknown to the law, and thereby depriving in effect all the electors of Great-Britain of their invaluable rights of free election, confirmed to them by ſo many ſolemn ſtatutes, *a flagrant uſurpation*, as highly repugnant to every eſſential principle of the conſtitution, as the claim of ſhip-money by King Charles I, or that of the ſuſpending and diſpenſing power by King James II, this being indeed, in our opinion, a ſuſpending and diſpenſing power, *deſpotically aſſumed and exerciſed by the Houſe of Commons, againſt the ancient and fundamental liberties of the kingdom.*

Then it was moved to reſolve, That any reſolution of the Houſe, directly or indirectly impeaching a judgment of the Houſe of Commons, in a matter where their juriſdiction is competent, final, and concluſive, would be a violation of the conſtitutional right of the Commons, tends to make a breach between the two Houſes of Parliament, and leads to a general confuſion.

Diſſentient',

1. Becauſe, we apprehend that the rights and powers of the Peerage are not given for our own particular advantage, but merely as a conſtitutional truſt, to be held and exerciſed for the benefit of the people, and for the preſervation of their laws and liberties; and we ſhould hold ourſelves betrayers of that truſt, unworthy of our high rank in the kingdom, and of our ſeats in this Houſe, if we conſidered any one legal right of the ſubject, much leſs the firſt and moſt important of all their rights, as a matter indifferent and foreign to the Peers of this kingdom.

2. Becauſe, by this reſolution, it is declared to the world, that if the Houſe of Commons ſhould change the whole law of election, ſhould transfer the rights of the freeholders to copyholders and leaſeholders for years, or totally extinguiſh thoſe rights by an arbitrary declaration; ſhould alter the conſtitution of cities and boroughs, with regard to their elections; ſhould reverſe not only all the franchiſes of ſuffrage, which the people hold under the common law, but alſo trample upon the ſanctions of ſo many acts of Parliament, made for declaring and ſecuring the rights of election; that even in ſuch a critical emergency of the conſtitution, the people are to deſpair of any relief whatſoever from any mode of, direct or indirect, interference of this Houſe.

3. Becauſe, by this reſolution, the Houſe not only refuſes to ſtand by the people, in caſe they ſhould

ſuffer the moſt grievous injuries from their repreſentaives, but it abdicates its ancient and unqueſtioned province and duty of the hereditary Council to the Crown, rendering itſelf unable to give its advice in a point, in which of all others the King may ſtand in the greateſt need of the wiſdom and authority of the Peers; a point, ſuch as the preſent, in which numbers of the conſtituents have, in a manner agreeable to law, carried up their complaints to the Throne againſt their repreſentatives.

4. Becauſe, by the ſaid reſolution, we do a moſt material injury to the Houſe of Commons itſelf. The reſolution, by the ſtudied latitude of the words, *directly or indirectly to cenſure*, puts it out of the power of the Lords to offer, either in the preſent, or in any future unfortunate difference between them and their conſtituents, even in the way of friendly conference, our amicable and healing mediation; the want of which may be a means of letting ſuch difference run to extremities, fatal to the Houſe of Commons itſelf, to the conſtitution, and to the nation.

5. Becauſe, we conſider ourſelves alſo, as an Houſe of Parliament, to be moſt materially intereſted, that the people ſhould be legally and conſtitutionally repreſented; for as the Houſe of Commons makes an eſſential part of Parliament, if that Houſe ſhould come to be choſen in a manner not agreeable to the laws and conſtitution of the kingdom, the authority of Parliament itſelf muſt ſuffer extremely, if not totally periſh; the Peers can no more, in their legiſlative capacity, do any valid act, *without a legal Houſe of Commons*, than without a legal Prince upon the Throne.

6. Becauſe, by this reſolution, the conſtitutional controul has been given up, which this Houſe, as appears by ancient and recent precedents, have conſtantly claimed and exerciſed; and for the purpoſe of which the legiſlature has been divided into ſeparate branches. We are far from denying ſuch a reciprocity of controul in the other Houſe, even in matters within our ſeparate and final juriſdiction; neither arrogating to ourſelves, or acknowledging in others, any power diſtinct from, or above the law of the land. But *we cannot behold, without the utmoſt ſhame and indignation, this Houſe making a voluntary ſurrender of its moſt undoubted, legal, neceſſary, and ſacred rights*; not only omitting, but refuſing to examine precedents; not previouſly deſiring a conference with the other Houſe, to diſcover whether they were inclined to admit in this Houſe a correſpondent immunity from interpoſition on their part, in matters within the particular juriſdiction of the Peers. Theſe proceedings are as derogatory from the dignity of the Houſe, as they are contrary to its duty and its intereſt. They cannot fail of lowering this Houſe in the opinion of mankind, who will not believe that the Peers can have any attention to the welfare of the people, *when they have ſhewn ſo little regard to their own honour*. This reſolution muſt tend to forward *that plan*, which, with great uneaſineſs we have ſeen, for a long time, *ſyſtematically carried on for lowering all the conſtitutional powers of the kingdom, rendering the Houſe of Commons odious, and the Houſe of Peers contemptible.*

7. Becauſe, the impropriety of this reſolution was infinitely aggravated

gravated by the ſudden and ſurreptitious method by which it was brought into, and carried through this Houſe, That a reſolution new in matter, wide in extent, weighty in importance, involved in law and Parliamentary precedents, ſhould be moved at midnight, after the Houſe was ſpent with the fatigue of a former debate; that an adjournment of only two days, to enable the Lords to conſult the Journals on this important point, ſhould be refuſed; and that an immediate diviſion ſhould be preſſed, are circumſtances which ſtrongly mark the opinion of the movers upon the merit of their own propoſition. Such a proceeding appears to us altogether unparliamentary and *unjuſt*, as it muſt, in every inſtance where it is practiſed, preclude all poſſibility of debate; and when, by this means, all argument and fair diſcuſſion is ſuppreſſed, the deliberations of this Houſe will degenerate into ſilent votes.

We think ourſelves, therefore, as Peers, and as Engliſhmen and Freemen, (names as dear to us as any titles whatſoever) indiſpenſably obliged to proteſt againſt a reſolution utterly ſubverſive of the authority and dignity of this Houſe, equally injurious to the collective body of the people, to their repreſentatives, and to the Crown, to which we owe our advice upon every public emergency; a reſolution, in law unconſtitutional; in precedent not only unauthoriſed, but contradicted; in tendency ruinous; in the time and manner of obtaining it, unfair and ſurreptitious. And *we here ſolemnly declare, and pledge ourſelves to the Public, that we will perſevere in availing ourſelves, as far as in us lies, of every right and every power, with which the conſtitution has armed us for the good of the whole, in order to obtain full relief for the injured electors of Great-Britain, and full ſecurity, for the future, againſt this moſt dangerous uſurpation upon the rights of the people; which, by ſapping the fundamental principles of this government, threatens its total diſſolution.*

E. Temple,
L. Audley,
L. Craven,
L. Camden,
D. Portland,
D. Richmond,
E. Radnor,
E. Thanet,
L. Lyttelton,
E. Suffolk,
E. Aylesford,
E. Fitzwilliam,
L. Trevor,
M. Rockingham,
E. Berkeley,
E. Coventry,
E. Stamford,
B. Bangor,
B. Exeter,
V. Torrington,
E. Tankerville,
E. Effingham,
L. Archer,
L. Forteſcue,
D. Bolton,
L. Wycombe, E. of Shelburne,
L. King,
D. Mancheſter,
L. Chedworth,
L. Ponſonby, E. of Beſborough,
E. Chatham,
L. Hyde,
L. Monſon,
E. Albemarle,
E. Scarborough,
E. Huntingdon,
L. Abergavenny,
L. Boyle, E. of Corke,
E. Buckinghamſhire,
L. Milton,
D. Northumberland.

5 Dukes, 18 Earls, — 41

N. B. The ſame Lords ſigned the two Proteſts, with the exception of the Earls of Suffolk and Buckinghamſhire, who ſigned only the firſt.

Die Martis, 1° Maii, 1770.

THE order of the day being read for the Lords to be ſummoned,

The Earl of Chatham preſented to the houſe a bill, entituled,

"A Bill for reverſing the Adjudications of the Houſe of Commons, whereby John Wilkes, Eſq; has been adjudged incapaple of being

elected a member to ſerve in this preſent parliament, and the freeholders of the county of Middleſex have been deprived of one of their legal repreſentatives."

Whereas the capacity of being elected a repreſentative of the commons in parliament is (under known limitations of law) an original inherent right of the ſubject; and foraſmuch as to deprive the ſubject of this high franchiſe birthright, otherwiſe than by a judgement according to the law of the land, and the conſtant eſtabliſhed uſage of parliament conformable thereto, and part thereof, is directly contrary to the fundamental laws and freedom of this realm, and in particular to the act, "Declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, and ſettling the Succeſſion of the Crown, at the ever-memorable Period of the Revolution; when free election of members of parliament was expreſsly vindicated and ſecured:

And whereas John Wilkes, Eſq; having been duly elected and returned a knight of the ſhire to ſerve in this preſent parliament for the county of Middleſex, was, on the 17th of February, 1769, without being heard, adjudged incapable of being elected a member, to ſerve in this preſent parliament, by a reſolution of the Houſe of Commons, as follows:

"Reſolved, That John Wilkes, Eſq; having been in this ſeſſion of parliament expelled this Houſe, was and is incapable of being elected a member to ſerve in this preſent parliament."

And whereas on the ſame day the ſaid Houſe of Commons farther reſolved as follows: "That the late Election of a knight of the ſhire to ſerve in this preſent parliament for the county of Middleſex, is a void election:"

And whereas the ſaid John Wilkes, Eſq; having been again duly elected and returned a knight of the ſhire to ſerve in this preſent parliament for the county of Middleſex, the ſaid Houſe of Commons did, on the 17th of March, 1769, reſolve in the words following, "That the election and return of John Wilkes, Eſq; who hath been by this Houſe adjudged incapable of being elected a member to ſerve in this preſent parliament, are null and void:"

And whereas the ſaid John Wilkes, Eſq; having been again duly elected and returned a knight of the ſhire to ſerve in this preſent parliament for the county of Middleſex aforeſaid, and having on the original poll books, eleven hundred and forty-three votes in his favour, againſt two hundred and ninety-ſix, in favour of Henry Lawes Luttrell, Eſq; the Houſe of Commons did, on the 15th of April, 1769, without a hearing of parties, and in manifeſt violation of the indubitable right of the freeholders of the county of Middleſex to chuſe their own repreſentatives in parliament, reſolve as follows:

"That Henry Lawes Luttrell, Eſq; ought to have been returned a knight of the ſhire to ſerve in this preſent parliament for the county of Middleſex, and thereupon ordered the ſaid return to be amended accordingly:"

And whereas, by another reſolution of the 8th of May, 1769, the ſaid H. of C. did, upon hearing the matter of the petition of the freeholders of the county of Middleſex, as far as the ſame related to the election of Henry Lawes Luttrell, Eſq; farther reſolve as follows:

"That

"That Henry Lawes Luttrell, Eſq; is duly elected a knight of the ſhire to ſerve in this preſent parliament for the county of Middleſex:"

And, foraſmuch as all the reſolutions aforeſaid, cutting off the ſubject from his indubitable birthright by a vote of one houſe of parliament, exerciſing diſcretionary power, and legiſlative authority, under colour of a juriſdiction in elections, are moſt arbitrary, illegal, and dangerous:

Be it therefore declared and enacted, by the King's moſt excellent majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Lords ſpiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this preſent parliament aſſembled, and by authority of the ſame, That all the adjudications contained in the abovementioned ſeveral reſolutions are arbitrary and illegal, and the ſame are and ſhall be hereby reverſed, annulled, and made void, to all intents and purpoſes whatſoever."

After the firſt reading of the ſaid bill, it was moved, That the ſaid bill be read the ſecond time on Thurſday next. Which being objected to, after a long debate, the queſtion was put thereupon. It was reſolved in the negative by 89 to 43.

Then it was moved, That the ſaid bill be rejected. The queſtion was put thereupon, and it was reſolved in the affirmative.

Diſſentient',

Becauſe the foundations of this bill being ſo fully laid in the reaſons contained in two proteſts entered upon the Journals of this houſe on the 2d day of February laſt, We think it indiſpenſably neceſſary to proteſt againſt the rejection of the ſame, to the intent that it may be delivered down to poſterity, that this great conſtitutional and effectual method of remedying an unexampled grievance, hath not been left unattempted by us; and that, to our own times, we may ſtand as men determined to preſevere in renewing, on every occaſion, our utmoſt endeavours to obtain that redreſs, for the violated rights of the ſubject, and for the injured electors of Great Britain, which, in the preſent moment, an over-ruling fatality hath prevented from taking effect; thereby refuſing reparation and comfort to an oppreſſed and afflicted people.

Chatham, Portland, Plymouth, Rockingham, Abingdon, Boyle, Groſvenor, Stanhope, Ponſonby, Suffolk, Richmond, Radnor, Archer, Fitzwilliam, Temple, Torrington, Rutland, John Bangor, Wycombe, Forteſcue, Huntingdon, Tankerville, Abergavenny, King, Ferrers, Lyttelton, Bolton, Camden, Coventry, Buckinghamſhire, Scarborough, Northumberland, Mancheſter.

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The humble Addreſs, Remonſtrance, and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of the City of London, in Common hall aſſembled.

(Preſented at St. James's, on Wedneſday, the 14th of March, 1770.)

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

"WE have already in our petition, dutifully repreſented to your Majeſty the chief injuries we have ſuſtained; we are

unwilling to believe, that your Majeſty can ſlight the deſires of your people, or be regardleſs of their affection, and deaf to their complaints. Yet their complaints remain unanſwered, their injuries are confirmed; and the only judge removeable at the pleaſure of the Crown, has been diſmiſſed from his high office, for defending in parliament the laws and the conſtitution.

"We therefore venture once more to addreſs ourſelves to your Majeſty, as to the father of your people; as to him who muſt be both able and willing to redreſs our grievances; and we repeat our application with the greater propriety, becauſe we ſee the inſtruments of our wrongs, who have carried into execution the meaſures of which we complain, more particularly diſtinguiſhed by your Majeſty's royal bounty and favour.

"Under the ſame ſecret and malign influence, which, through each ſucceſſive adminiſtration, has defeated every good, and ſuggeſted every bad intention, the majority of the Houſe of Commons have deprived your people of their deareſt rights.

"They have done a deed more ruinous in its conſequences than the levying of ſhip-money by Charles the Firſt, or the diſpenſing power aſſumed by James the Second. A deed, which muſt vitiate all the future proceedings of this parliament; for the acts of the Legiſlature itſelf can no more be valid without a legal Houſe of Commons, than without a legal prince upon the throne.

"Repreſentatives of the people are eſſential to the making of laws; and there is a time, when it is morally demonſtrable that men ceaſe to be repreſentatives. That time is now arrived. The preſent Houſe of Commons do not repreſent the people.

"We owe to your Majeſty an obedience, under the reſtriction of the Laws, for the calling and duration of parliaments. And your Majeſty owes to us, that our repreſentation, free from the force of arms or corruption, ſhould be preſerved to us in Parliament. It was for this we ſucceſsfully ſtruggled under James the Second; for this we ſeated, and have faithfully ſupported your Majeſty's family on the throne. The people have been invariably uniform in their object, though the different mode of attack has called for a different defence.

"Under James the Second they complained, that the ſitting of Parliament was interrupted, becauſe it was not corruptly ſubſervient to his deſigns: We complain now, that the ſitting of this Parliament is not interrupted, becauſe it is corruptly ſubſervient to the deſigns of your Majeſty's miniſters. Had the parliament under James the Second been as ſubmiſſive to his commands, as the Parliament is at this day to the dictates of a miniſter, inſtead of clamours for its meeting, the nation would have rung, as now, with outcries for its diſſolution.

"The forms of the conſtitution, like thoſe of religion, were not eſtabliſhed for the form's ſake; but for the ſubſtance. And we call God and Men to witneſs, that as we do not owe our Liberty to thoſe nice and ſubtle diſtinctions which Places, Penſions, and lucrative employments have invented; ſo neither will we be deprived of it by them;

them; but as it was gained by the ſtern virtue of our anceſtors, by the virtue of their deſcendants it ſhall be preſerved.

"Since therefore the miſdeeds of your Majeſty's miniſters in violating the freedom of election, and depraving the noble conſtitution of Parliaments, are notorious, as well as ſubverſive of the fundamental laws and liberties of this realm; and ſince your Majeſty, both in honour and juſtice, is obliged inviolably to preſerve them, according to the oath made to God and your ſubjects at your coronation: we, your Majeſty's remonſtrants, aſſure ourſelves, that your Majeſty will reſtore the conſtitutional government and quiet of your people, by diſſolving this Parliament, and removing thoſe evil miniſters for ever from your councils.

Signed by order,
James Hodges, Town Clerk."

To which Addreſs, Remonſtrance, and Petition, his Majeſty was pleaſed to return the following Anſwer.

"I ſhall always be ready to receive the requeſts, and to liſten to the complaints of my ſubjects: but it gives me great concern to find that any of them ſhould have been ſo far miſled, as to offer me an Addreſs and Remonſtrance, the contents of which I cannot but conſider as diſreſpectful to me, injurious to my Parliament, and irreconcileable to the principles of the conſtitution.

"I have ever made the law of the land the rule of my conduct, eſteeming it my chief glory to reign over a free people. With this view I have always been careful, as well to execute faithfully the truſt repoſed in me, as to avoid even the appearance of invading any of thoſe powers which the conſtitution has placed in other hands. It is only by perſevering in ſuch a conduct, that I can either diſcharge my own duty, or ſecure to my ſubjects the free enjoyment of thoſe rights which my family were called to defend: and while I act upon theſe principles, I ſhall have a right to expect, and I am confident I ſhall continue to receive, the ſteady and affectionate ſupport of my people."

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The humble Addreſs, Remonſtrance, and Petition, of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-council of the City of London.

(Preſented on Wedneſday, May 23d.)

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

WHEN your Majeſty's moſt faithful ſubjects, the citizens of London, whoſe loyalty and affection has been ſo often and ſo effectually proved and experienced by the illuſtrious houſe of Brunſwick, are labouring under the weight of that diſpleaſure which your Majeſty has been adviſed to lay upon them, in the anſwer given from the throne to their late humble application, we feel ourſelves conſtrained with all humility to approach the Royal Father of his people.

Conſcious, Sire, of the pureſt ſentiments of veneration which they entertain for your Majeſty's perſon, we are deeply concerned that what the law allows, and the conſtitution teaches, hath been miſcon-

miſconſtrued by Miniſters, inſtruments of that influence which ſhakes the realm, into diſreſpect to your Majeſty.

Perplexed and aſtoniſhed as we are, by the awful *ſentence* of *cenſure* lately paſt upon this city in your Majeſty's anſwer from the throne; we cannot, without ſurrendering all that is dear to Engliſhmen, forbear moſt humbly to ſupplicate, that your Majeſty will deign to grant a more favourable interpretation to this dutiful, though *perſevering claim* of our *invaded birthrights*; nothing doubting that the benignity of your Majeſty's nature will, to our unſpeakable comfort, at length break through all the ſecret and viſible *machinations* to which the city of London owes its late *ſevere repulſe*; and that your kingly juſtice, and fatherly tenderneſs, will diſclaim the malignant and pernicious *advice* which ſuggeſted the anſwer we deplore: *an advice of the moſt dangerous tendency*; inaſmuch as thereby the exerciſe of the cleareſt rights of the ſubject, namely, to petition the King for redreſs of grievances, to complain of the violation of the freedom of election, and to pray for a diſſolution of Parliament, to point out mal-practices in adminiſtration, and to urge the removal of evil miniſters, hath, under the generality of one *compendious word*, been indiſcriminately checked with reprimand; and your Majeſty's afflicted citizens of London have heard, from the throne itſelf, that the *contents* of their humble Addreſs, Remonſtrance, and Petition, laying their *complaints* and *injuries* at the feet of their Sovereign, as *father of his people*, *able* and *willing* to *redreſs their grievances*, cannot but be conſidered by your Majeſty, 'as diſreſpectful to yourſelf, injurious to your Parliament, and irreconcileable to the principles of the conſtitution."

Your Majeſty cannot diſapprove, that *we here* aſſert the cleareſt principles of the conſtitution, againſt the inſidious attempts of evil counſellors to *perplex*, *confound*, and *ſhake* them. We are determined to abide by thoſe rights and liberties, which our forefathers bravely vindicated, at the ever-memorable Revolution, and which their *ſons will* ever reſolutely defend. We therefore now renew, at the foot of the throne, our claim to the *indiſpenſible right* of the ſubject, —— a *full*, *free*, and *unmutilated* Parliament, *legally choſen in all its members*; —— a right which THIS houſe of Parliament have manifeſtly violated, depriving, at their *will* and *pleaſure*, the county of Middleſex of one of its legal repreſentatives, and *arbitrarily nominating*, as a Knight of the ſhire, a perſon not elected by a majority of the *freeholders*. As the only conſtitutional means of reparation now left for the injured electors of Great Britain, we implore, with moſt urgent ſupplications, the *diſſolution* of this preſent parliament, the removal of evil Miniſters, and the total extinction of that fatal influence, which has cauſed ſuch national diſcontent.

In the mean time, Sire, we offer our conſtant prayers to Heaven, that your Majeſty may reign, as Kings only can reign, *in* and *by* the hearts of a loyal, dutiful, and *free* people.

HIS

HIS MAJESTY'S ANSWER.

'I should have been wanting to the public as well as to myself, if I had not expressed my dissatisfaction at the late address.

'My sentiments on that subject continue the same; and I should ill deserve to be considered as the father of my people, if I could suffer myself to be prevailed upon to make such an use of my prerogative, as I cannot but think inconsistent with the interest, and dangerous to the constitution of the kingdom.'

After his Majesty had been pleased to make the foregoing answer, the Lord Mayor requested leave to reply, which being granted, his Lordship addressed him in the following words:

Most gracious Sovereign,

WILL your Majesty be pleased so far to condescend, as to permit the Mayor of your loyal city of London to declare in your Royal presence, on behalf of his fellow-citizens, how much the bare apprehension of your Majesty's displeasure would, at all times, affect their minds; the declaration of that displeasure has already filled them with inexpressible anxiety, and with the deepest affliction.

"Permit me, Sire, to assure your Majesty, that your Majesty has not in all your dominions any subjects more faithful, more dutiful, or more affectionate to your Majesty's person and family, or more ready to sacrifice their lives and fortunes in the maintenance of the true honour and dignity of your crown.

"We do, therefore, with the greatest humility and submission, most earnestly supplicate your Majesty, that you will not dismiss us from your presence without expressing a more favourable opinion of your faithful citizens, and without some comfort, without some prospect, at least, of redress.

"Permit me, Sire, further to observe, that whoever has already dared, or shall hereafter endeavour by false insinuations and suggestions, to alienate your Majesty's affections from your loyal subjects in general, and from the city of London in particular, and to withdraw your confidence to and regard for your people, *is an enemy to your Majesty's person and family, a violator of the public peace, and a betrayer of our happy constitution as it was established at the glorious and necessary Revolution.*"——

The Lord Mayor waited near a minute for a reply, but none was given.

To the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

London, Oct. 26.

My Lords,

I Am under the necessity of representing to your Lordships, that a measure, very injurious to the inhabitants of this city, as well as derogatory of the authority of its laws, and of its magistracy, hath lately been taken, under the sanction of your Lordships authority—I mean, that of granting to citizens, carrying on the several branches of business, protections from the Admiralty, for the men employed by them, provided they are not seamen; to obtain which protections,

protections, the citizens are at the trouble of reſorting to the Admiralty-Office, at much loſs of time, and are beſides obliged to pay a *guinea* for each protection.

I am ſure that no ſuch idea can be entertained by your Lordſhips, as that any protection, beſides that of the laws, is neceſſary to ſecure perſons employed in the manufactures and commerce of this city. I beg leave, therefore, to ſubmit to your Lordſhips, that this mode of protection be deſiſted from; and whether it may not tend to the more quiet and effectual carrying on the public ſervice, if the naval officers, employed to impreſs men, be enjoined by your Lordſhips to pay due regard to certificates, atteſted by the Magiſtrates of the city, in favour of perſons (not ſeamen) employed by the inhabitants in their reſpective buſineſs, and deſcribed in the manner required by your Lordſhips protections. I have the honour to be, with great reſpect,

My Lords,
Your Lordſhips moſt obedient
humble ſervant,
BARLOW TRECOTHICK,
Mayor.

To the Right Honourable the Lord-Mayor of the City of London.

Admiralty-Office, Oct. 26.

WE have received your Lordſhip's letter of this day's date, repreſenting, that a meaſure, very injurious to the inhabitants of this city, as well as derogatory of the authority of its laws, and of its Magiſtracy, hath lately been taken under the ſanction of our authority, *viz.* That of granting to citizens, carrying on the ſeveral branches of buſineſs, protections from this office, for the perſons employed by them, and ſubmitting, whether this mode of protection may not be deſiſted from, and whether it may not tend to the more quiet and effectual carrying on the public ſervice, if the naval officers employed therein, be enjoined by us to pay due regard to certificates atteſted by the Magiſtrates of the city, in favour of perſons (not ſeamen) employed by the inhabitants, and deſcribed in the manner required by our protections.

We are to acquaint your Lordſhip, that application being made to us for protections for perſons under the deſcription above-mentioned, they were at firſt refuſed, and thoſe who ſollicited them told, they were unneceſſary, the officers employed on the ſervice of raiſing men being reſtrained from impreſſing landmen; but ſeveral perſons in great branches of buſineſs repeating their ſollicitations, and aſſerting that their men, from the apprehenſions of being impreſſed, could not be prevailed upon to follow their work, we did therefore, in order to remove ſuch apprehenſions, which, however groundleſs, might prove prejudicial to them in their buſineſs, at length comply with their requeſt; but, in regard to your Lordſhip's repreſentation, we ſhall for the future deſiſt from granting any ſuch protections.

We are further to obſerve to your Lordſhip, that the warrants iſſued by us to the officers employed in procuring men for his Majeſty's fleet, do not authorize them to impreſs any but ſeamen, ſeafaring-men, and perſons whoſe occupations

cupations and callings are to work in veſſels and boats upon rivers; and that the inſtructions accompanying thoſe warrants expreſly reſtrain them from impreſſing any landman: and we aſſure your Lordſhip, that in caſe any officer ſhall preſume to exceed the powers granted him by ſuch warrants, or diſobey the orders conveyed to him by ſuch inſtructions, he ſhall be exemplarily puniſhed, and the parties injured have reaſonable redreſs. Under theſe circumſtances, therefore, it ſeems unneceſſary for us to give ſuch officers particular inſtructions with reſpect to the certificates your Lordſhip propoſes; and indeed we apprehend ſuch certificates, would in their nature be a mode of protection which we are not authorized to give any ſanction to.

We are, my Lord, your Lordſhip's moſt humble ſervants,

E. HAWKE,
C. SPENCER,
C. J. FOX.

(A copy.)

Copy of the Letter tranſmitted yeſterday by the Lords of the Admiralty to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.

Admiralty-Office, 20 Nov. 1770.

My Lord,

THE city remembrancer having attended Sir Edward Hawke, with a copy of the reſolution of a common-council, held the 15th inſt. at Guildhall, offering a bounty for the encouraging ſeamen to enter into his Majeſty's ſea-ſervice; and ſignified the requeſt of the ſaid Court, that Sir Edward Hawke would, at a proper opportunity, lay the ſame before his Majeſty, as an humble teſtimony of their zeal and affection for his moſt ſacred perſon and government: and Sir Edward being prevented by illneſs from attending the King therewith, he tranſmitted a copy of it to Lord Weymouth, one of the principal Secretaries of State, for his Majeſty's information; and his Lordſhip having this day acquainted us, that he took the earlieſt opportunity of laying the ſaid reſolution before the King, and that his Majeſty was pleaſed to expreſs great ſatisfaction upon receiving this mark of zeal and affection for his perſon and government; we ſignify the ſame to your Lordſhip; and are, my Lord,

Your Lordſhip's
Moſt humble ſervants,

Rt. Hon. Braſs Croſby, Eſq; Lord Mayor of London.

J. BULLER,
PALMERSTONE,
C. SPENCER,
LISBURN,
F. HOLBURNE.

Wedneſday, Nov. 21, 1770.

To the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The humble Addreſs, Remonſtrance, and Petition, of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common-Council aſſembled.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in common-council aſſembled, moſt humbly beg leave to approach your Majeſty, and moſt dutifully to lay again at the foot of the throne our aggravated grievances, and earneſt ſupplications: although, through prevalence of evil counſellors, our

juſt

juſt complaints have hitherto met with repulſe and reprimand, nevertheleſs we will not forego the laſt conſolation of the unhappy, hope, that our ſufferings will at length find an end, from the innate goodneſs of your Majeſty; the gracious effects of which have, to our unſpeakeble grief, been intercepted from your injured people, by a fatal conſpiracy of malevolent influence around the throne.

'We, therefore, again implore your Majeſty in this ſad criſis, with hearts big with ſorrow, and warm with affection, not to be induced by falſe ſuggeſtions, contrary to the benignity of your Royal nature, to ſhut up your paternal compaſſion and juſtice againſt the prayers of unhappy ſubjects, claiming, as we now again preſume to do, with equal humility and free-born plainneſs, our indiſputable birth-rights, freedom of election, and right of petitioning.

'We have ſeen the known law of the land, the ſure guardian of right, trodden down; and, by the influence of daring miniſters, arbitrary diſcretion, the law of tyrants, ſet up to overthrow the choice of the electors, and nominate to a ſeat in parliament, a perſon not choſen by the people.

'Your Majeſty's throne is founded on the free exerciſe of this great election;—to preſerve it inviolate, is true loyalty;—to undermine and deſtroy it, is the moſt compendious treaſon againſt the whole conſtitution.

'Deign then, Sire, amidſt the complicated dangers which ſurround us, to reſtore ſatisfaction and harmony to your faithful ſubjects, by removing from your Majeſty's preſence all evil counſellors, and by recurring to the recent ſenſe of your people taken in a new parliament.

'By ſuch an exertion alone of your own royal wiſdom and virtue, the various wounds of the conſtitution can be effectually healed; and, by repreſentatives freely choſen, and acting independently, the ſalutary awe of parliament cannot fail to ſecure to us that ſacred bulwark of Engliſh liberty, the trial by jury, againſt the dangerous deſigns of thoſe who have dared openly to attempt to mutilate its powers, and deſtroy its efficacy.

'So will diſſatisfaction, and national weakneſs, change at once into public confidence, order, ſtrength, and dignity; and this boaſted conſtitution of England, ſo late the envy of nations, no longer be held forth to the deriſion of Europe, electors not ſuffered to elect, juries forbid to judge of the whole matter in iſſue before them, and dutiful petitioners, remonſtrating the moſt flagrant grievances, branded by the miniſters who oppreſs them, as ſeditious infractors of that conſtitution which we religiouſly revere, and, together with your Majeſty's ſacred perſon, will unceaſingly defend againſt all enemies and betrayers.'

His Majeſty's Anſwer.

'As I have no reaſon to alter the opinion, expreſſed in my anſwer to your laſt addreſs upon this ſubject, I cannot comply with the prayer of your petition.'

Account of the Proceedings at the County Meeting at York, in a Letter from a Gentleman preſent.

"THO' I live very diſtant from York, yet, as a friend to liberty and the conſtitution, I went

went to the county meeting advertiſed for the 25th inſt. About noon Sir George Armitage was requeſted to take the chair. After expreſſing his ſenſe of the honour conferred on him, and giving aſſurance of the exertion of his abilities in the buſineſs for which they were aſſembled, he told them he would firſt read their late petition, and then give an account of its reception, which was nothing more than that the King received it with a ſmile.

" Sir G. Saville then roſe up, and gave a very brief account of what had been done in the houſe, tending to remedy the grievances ſo long complained of, but ſaid nothing to countenance a remonſtrance.

" Sir George Armitage, (without taking the ſenſe of the freeholders concerning a remonſtrance,) begged leave to read a paper, containing thanks to their worthy repreſentatives for their conduct in parliament, the laſt ſeſſion.

" The next ſpeaker at this meeting, was Charles Turner, Eſq. He did not in the leaſt diſapprove what Sir George Armitage had propoſed, but thought if this was all they intended by calling the freeholders together,—if they took no notice of the contempt of their dutiful and loyal petition to the throne, moſt of the freeholders would be greatly diſappointed; that they ſhould be the laugh of the miniſtry; that they ſhould be thought to forſake the cauſe in which they had embarked; and therefore propoſed a conditional remonſtrance, in ſupport of which he was very warm, and ſpoke to the ſatisfaction of ſome, who, before, had not the moſt friendly opinion of him.

" It was then agreed, that the letter of thanks ſhould be firſt voted;—and then the ſenſe of the freeholders taken concerning a remonſtrance. The letter of thanks was aſſented to without one diſſenting voice.

" Mr. Turner had propoſed a committee, with whom was to be truſted the whole affair; this was the next ſubject of conſideration. Sir George Armitage then proclaimed aloud, 'all who are *for* 'the committee *hold up their hand*; 'all *who are againſt* the committee 'hold *up their hand likewiſe.*' This cauſing ſome confuſion, a diviſion was agreed upon, and thoſe who were not freeholders were requeſted to leave the room for a few minutes. —Againſt the committee a great majority.

" Lord John Cavendiſh was, I think, the next ſpeaker; he recommended lenient and gentle meaſures, as the moſt probable method of having all their complaints redreſſed, when his Majeſty perceived they did not oppoſe the meaſures of government for the ſake of oppoſition, but in defence of their own privileges, when violated and infringed.

" After ſome trifling altercation, it was next propoſed by (if I am not miſtaken) Sir Cecil Wray, that the ſenſe of the freeholders ſhould be taken concerning a remonſtrance; when it was obſerved by Lord J. Cavendiſh, that, in the letter already aſſented to, they had expreſsly declared they forbore to reiterate their complaint before the throne, and that they now were, in direct contradiction to themſelves, going to reiterate. Accordingly all was quaſhed, and Sir George Armitage left the chair."

The

The following is the Letter of thanks to the Knights of the Shire above alluded to.

To Sir George Saville, *Bart. and* Edwin Lascelles, *Esq*;

York, Sept. 25, 1770.

Gentlemen,

"WE the freeholders of the county of York, assembled here, desire to express our sentiments to you on the present dangerous situation of affairs.

"In presenting a petition to the throne, we acted from the strongest conviction, that it was our duty to represent to his Majesty how severely we thought the rights of all the electors of Great Britain struck at by that resolution which nominated a representative to a county, in opposition to the votes of a majority of the freeholders.

"We had reason to hope, that an application, so full of affectionate loyalty to our sovereign, and presented in a mode so agreeable to the principles of the constitution, would have met with a favourable reception. But we neither can nor will impute its failure to any other cause, than the arts and management of those, who have no other means of justifying their own misconduct to their sovereign, than by misrepresenting the desires and affections of a loyal people.

"Hopeless of success from a reiterated petition, whilst the same influence prevails, we forbear to make a further application to the throne; being confident that the former will remain an authentic testimony of our unalterable sentiments, which, by every justifiable method, we are determined to support; and we doubt not, that, by a steady perseverance in these principles, the electors of Great Britain must finally obtain redress of their violated rights.

"Your conduct, gentlemen, hath justly merited the thanks of your constituents; and we have the satisfaction to declare, that we entirely approve all that you have done and said in support of their liberties.—By the explicit, manly, and determined part you have taken, during the last sessions of parliament, the sentiments of those, whose interest is intrusted to your care, have been most faithfully expressed.

"It is not, therefore, to admonish or instruct, but to point you out as examples to animate and encourage others, that we now express our sense of the firmness and vigilance of your conduct, in these times of new and dangerous doctrines; when not only redress for the violation of the right of election hath not been obtained, but every attempt to secure that right from future violations hath been evaded.

"It is become but too evident, that neither the most sacred rights of the people, nor the honour of the crown, have been objects of their care whose stations render them more peculiarly responsible for a strict attention to both.

"The public welfare, then, demands, that those who are chosen to guard its interest, should employ their utmost attention to enquire into the causes of that general dissatisfaction which prevails in the minds of a free, a generous, and a loyal people; and, should there be found any just objects of national resentment, we trust, that neither ministerial power shall be able

able to defeat, nor retirement from power elude the effect of that enquiry.

"That the minds of his Majesty's subjects may be united in a dutiful submission to legal authority, and a steady resistance to illegal power; and that the rights of the people may be secured by the virtue and prudence of their representatives, the natural guardians of those rights, is the fervent wish of every friend of the constitution: and you may be assured, that, in pursuit of those objects, you will always be supported by the freeholders of the county of York.

By order of the meeting,
GEO. ARMITAGE, *Chairman.*"

To the Freeholders of the County of York, *assembled* September 25, *at* York.

Gentlemen,

"HAVING had the honour of receiving, by the hands of Sir George Armitage, a communication of your sentiments, I beg leave in the first place to return you my grateful acknowledgment for such parts of it as regard myself.

"I have always thought myself fortunate in the opportunities I have had of knowing from time to time the sentiments of my constituents: and it has been my particular happiness to meet on those occasions with their approbation. I could, indeed, no longer serve them with satisfaction to my own mind, than I had reason to believe that my opinions coincided with theirs, at least in essential and fundamental points.

"The importance of the subject, the impression it has made on my mind, and the variety of matter contained in the paper transmitted to me, oblige me to extend my answer beyond the length that is usual or necessary in mere returns of compliment, or in answers on more ordinary occasions.

"It is impossible for me not to lament with you, that any unhappy interposition of interested men between a gracious sovereign and his people, should make it eligible to forbear a second application; hoping and trusting at the same time that your confidence is well founded, I do hold it to be impossible, while one grain of purity or vigour remains in the constitution, that principles and doctrines directly subversive of it, can take root and flourish, nay, that they can even exist with any continuance. I am tempted so far to go beyond the limit of what is more essentially a necessary part of my answer, as to express the satisfaction it affords me to observe, that while you decline a measure, which to many might naturally seem more directly tending to redress, you have taken effectual care plainly to draw the line, and strongly to mark the distinction (that distinction so essential in *Questions of Right*) between forbearance and acquiescence.

"I accept with a pride, which I will acknowledge and avow every where, the testimony you bear to the little I can have done, in the prosecution of my duty; and I wish you to be assured, that I will persevere, not only in asserting, but in maintaining to the utmost of my power, those principles you have approved, the principles of the constitution; and more especially that first right, the right of election, under which alone my office

exists, and without which even the two characters in which we are now conversing, the represented and the representative, are mere illusory fictions.

"I desire likewise to assure you, that I will omit no opportunity of fulfilling that particular duty, which the present occasion has called upon you to remind me of; I mean the searching out the causes of public dissatisfaction, and the objects of a just public resentment; trusting to your candour, if the success does not answer to the warm expectations of many honest men, and the ardent wishes of all. You have more than once over-rated my abilities to serve you; I wish I had not reason to fear, that in this instance you experience a striking example of it.

"It is my first duty to join in your wish, that due order and submission, as well as a resolute adherence to the rights of freemen, may prevail. It is the most perfect self-interest, and the highest ambition to join with you in the other, that I may be in any degree the fortunate instrument in preserving those rights.

"I beg leave to subscribe myself,
Gentlemen,
Your much obliged, and
faithful humble servant,
GEORGE SAVILLE."

To the Freeholders assembled at York, *on the 25th of* September, 1770.

Gentlemen,

IT is scarce possible for words to express the lively sense of gratitude I feel, for the very favourable opinion you are pleased to entertain of my public conduct.

"It has always been my greatest ambition to gain the approbation of gentlemen of your characters. If I have been so fortunate as to succeed, I must think I am more indebted to your partial opinions, than to any real or substantial merit of my own.

"I know it would be vain and impertinent to expect any future favours from you, was I ever to betray the trust, you have condescended to honour me with.

"I flatter myself, whilst I preserve my independency, and am not actuated with views of ambition, avarice, and lust of power, you will have no cause to withdraw your usual indulgence from me.

"I have ever considered the very unfortunate decision of the rights of the freeholders of Middlesex, as highly detrimental to those of all the electors of Great-Britain; therefore, shall steadily persevere to contribute all in my power to obtain redress of those violated rights.

"I most heartily concur with you, gentlemen, in all your constitutional wishes. My greatest ambition is, to render myself worthy of your choice, which I know can only be effected by supporting the fundamental principles of our constitution, and the undoubted birthright of our fellow-subjects. When you find me deficient in those grand points, I desire to enjoy no longer the honourable station of being one of your representatives; but, until that event happens, the only favour I now ask of you, is, to give me credit for my unshaken loyalty to our most gracious sovereign, my esteem and regard for the interest of our fellow-subjects, and my implicit veneration for our most excellent constitution.

"I have

I have the honour to be, with the moſt ſincere eſteem and regard,

Gentlemen,

Your moſt obliged, and moſt faithful humble ſervant,

EDWIN LASCELLES."

Gouldeſborough, Sept. 28.

The unhappy Riot at Boſton *has been ſo variouſly repreſented, and is in itſelf of ſo intereſting a Nature, that we think it neceſſary to lay the different Accounts of it before our Readers.*

Boſton, March 12.

ON the evening of Monday, being the 5th current, ſeveral ſoldiers of the 29th regiment were ſeen parading the ſtreets with their drawn cutlaſſes and bayonets, abuſing and wounding numbers of the inhabitants.

"A few minutes after nine o'clock, four youths, named Edward Archibald, William Merchant, Francis Archibald, and John Leech, jun. came down Cornhill together, and ſeparating at Dr. Loring's corner, the two former, in paſſing a narrow alley, where a ſoldier was brandiſhing a broad ſword, of an uncommon ſize, againſt the walls, out of which he ſtruck fire plentifully, and a perſon of a mean countenance, armed with a large cudgel, by him, Edward Archibald bid Mr. Merchant take care of the ſword, on which the ſoldier turned round, ſtruck Archibald on the arm, and then puſhed at Merchant. Merchant then ſtruck the ſoldier with a ſhort ſtick, and the other perſon ran to the barrack, and brought with him two ſoldiers, one armed with a pair of tongs, the other with a ſhovel; he with the tongs purſued Archibald back through the alley, collared and laid him over the head with the tongs. The noiſe brought people together, and John Hicks, a young lad, coming up, knocked the ſoldier down, but let him get up again; and more lads gathering, drove them back to the barrack, where the boys ſtood ſome time as it were to keep them in. In leſs than a minute ten or twelve ſoldiers came out, with drawn cutlaſſes, clubs, and bayonets, and ſet upon the unarmed boys, who, finding the inequality of their equipment, diſperſed. On hearing the noiſe, one Samuel Atwood came up to ſee what was the matter, and met the ſoldiers aforeſaid ruſhing down the alley, and aſked them if they intended to murder people? they anſwered, Yes, by G—d, root and branch! with that one of them ſtruck Mr. Atwood with a club, which was repeated by another, and, being unarmed, he turned to go off, and received a wound on the left ſhoulder, which reached the bone. Retreating a few ſteps, Mr. Atwood met two officers, and ſaid, Gentlemen, what is the matter? they anſwered, You'll ſee by and by. Immediately after, theſe heroes appeared in the ſquare, aſking where were the boogers? where were the cowards? thirty or forty perſons, moſtly lads, being by this means gathered in King-ſtreet, Capt. Preſton, with a party of men with charged bayonets, came from the main-guard, and taking their ſtations by the cuſtom-houſe, began to puſh and drive the people off, pricking ſome, and threatening others; on which the people grew clamorous, and, it is ſaid, threw ſnow-balls. On this the captain commanded his men to fire, and more ſnow-balls coming, he again ſaid, d—n you, fire, be the conſequence what it will!—

One ſoldier then fired, and a townſman, with a cudgel ſtruck him over the hands with ſuch force that he dropt his firelock, and, ruſhing forward, aimed a blow at the captain's head, which grazed his hat, and fell pretty heavy upon his arm: however, the ſoldiers continued the fire, ſucceſſively, till ſeven or eight, or, as ſome ſay, eleven guns were diſcharged.

"By this fatal manœuvre, ſeveral were laid dead on the ſpot, and ſome lay ſtruggling for life; but what ſhewed a degree of cruelty unknown to Britiſh troops, at leaſt ſince the Houſe of Hanover has directed their operations, was an attempt to fire upon, or ſtab with their bayonets, the perſons who undertook to remove the ſlain and wounded! At length,

"Mr. Benjamin Leigh, of the Delph Manufactory, came up, and after ſome converſation with Capt. Preſton, relative to his conduct, adviſed him to draw off his men; with which he complied.

"The dead are Mr. Samuel Gray, killed on the ſpot, the ball entering his head and beating off a large portion of his ſkull.

"A mulatto man, named Criſpus Attucks, born in Framingham, who was here in order to go for North Carolina, alſo killed inſtantly: two balls entering his breaſt, one of them in ſpecial goring the right lobe of the lungs, and a great part of the liver moſt horribly.

"Mr. James Caldwell, mate of Capt. Morton's veſſel, in like manner killed by two balls entering his back.

"Mr. Samuel Maverick, a promiſing youth of ſeventeen years of age, ſon of the widow Maverick, mortally wounded; a ball went through his belly, and was cut out at his back: he died the next morning.

"A lad, named Chriſtopher Monk, about ſeventeen years of age, apprentice to Mr. Walker, ſhipwright, wounded; a ball entered his back about four inches above the left kidney, near the ſpine, and was cut out of the breaſt on the ſame ſide; apprehended he will die.

"A lad, named John Clark, about ſeventeen years of age, whoſe parents live at Medford, wounded; a ball entered juſt below his groin and came out at his hip, on the oppoſite ſide; apprehended he will die.

"Mr. Edward Payne, of this town, merchant, ſtanding at his entry door, received a ball in his arm, which ſhattered ſome of the bones.

"Mr. John Green, taylor, coming up Leverett's-lane, received a ball juſt under his hip, and lodged in the under part of his thigh, which was extracted.

"Mr. Robert Paterſon, a ſeafaring man, wounded; a ball went through his right arm, and he ſuffered great loſs of blood.

"Mr. Patrick Carr, about 30 years of age, who worked with Mr. Field, leather breeches maker, in Queen-ſtreet, wounded; a ball entered near his hip and went out at his ſide.

"A lad, named David Parker, an apprentice to Mr. Eddy the wheelwright, wounded; a ball entered his thigh.

"The people were immediately alarmed with the report of this horrid maſſacre, the bells were ſet a ringing, and great numbers ſoon aſſembled

assembled at the place where this tragical scene had been acted; their feelings may be better conceived than expressed; and while some were taking care of the dead and wounded, the rest were in consultation what to do in those dreadful circumstances. But so little intimidated were they, notwithstanding their being within a few yards of the main-guard, and seeing the 29th regiment under arms, and drawn up in King-street, that they kept their station, and appeared, as an officer of rank expressed it, ready to run upon the very muzzles of their muskets. The Lieut. Governor soon came into the Town-house, and there met some of his Majesty's council, and a number of civil magistrates; a considerable body of the people immediately entered the council-chamber, and expressed themselves to his honour with a freedom and warmth becoming the occasion. He used his utmost endeavours to pacify them, requesting that they would let the matter subside for the night, and promising to do all in his power that justice should be done, and the law have its course; men of influence and weight with the people were not wanting on their part to procure their compliance, by representing the horrible consequence of a promiscuous and rash engagement in the night. The inhabitants attended to these suggestions, and the regiment under arms being ordered to their barracks, they separated, and returned to their dwellings by one o'clock. At three o'clock Captain Preston was committed to prison, as were the soldiers who fired, a few hours after him.

"Tuesday morning presented a most shocking scene, the blood of our fellow-citizens running like water, through King-street, and the Merchants Exchange, the principal spot of the military parade for about 18 months past. Our blood might also be tracked up to the head of Long-Lane, and through divers other streets and passages.

"At eleven o'clock the inhabitants met at Faneuil-hall, and after some animated speeches they chose a committee of fifteen respectable gentlemen to wait upon the Lieut. Governor in council, to request of him to issue his orders for the immediate removal of the troops.

The Message was in these words.

"That it is the unamious opinion of this meeting, that the inhabitants and soldiery can no longer live together in safety; that nothing can rationally be expected to restore the peace of the town, and prevent further blood and carnage, but the immediate removal of the troops; and that we therefore most fervently pray his honour that his power and influence may be exerted for their instant removal."

His Honour's Reply.

Gentlemen,

"I am extremely sorry for the unhappy differences between the inhabitants and troops, and especially for the action of the last evening, and I have exerted myself upon that occasion, that a due enquiry may be made, and that the law may have its course. I have in council consulted with the commanding officers of the two regiments who are in the town. They have their orders from the General at New-York. It is not in my power to countermand those orders. The council have desired that the two regiments may be removed to the castle. From the particular con-

cern which the 29th regiment has had in your differences, Colonel Dalrymple, who is the commanding Officer of the Troops, has ſignified that that regiment ſhall, without delay, be placed in the barracks at the Caſtle, until he can ſend to the General and receive his further orders concerning both the regiments, and that the main-guard ſhall be removed, and the 14th regiment ſo diſpoſed and laid under ſuch reſtraint, that all occaſion of future diſturbances may be prevented."

The foregoing Reply having been read and fully conſidered—the queſtion was put, Whether the report be ſatisfactory? Paſſed in the negative (only one diſſentient) out of upwards of 4000 voters.

"It was then moved, that John Hancock, Eſq; Mr. Samuel Adams, Mr. William Molineux, William Philips, Eſq; Dr. Joſeph Warren, Joſhua Henſhaw, Eſq; and Samuel Pemperton, Eſq; be a Committee to wait on his Honour the Lieutenant Governor, and inform him, that the Reply made to the Vote of the inhabitants is by no means ſatisfactory; and that nothing leſs will ſatisfy, than a total and immediate removal of all the troops."

"The Committee having waited upon the Lieutenant Governor, his Honour laid before the Board a vote of the town of Boſton, paſſed this afternoon, and then addreſſed the Board, as follows:

"*Gentlemen of the Council,*

"I lay before you a vote of the town of Boſton, which I have juſt now received from them, and I now aſk your advice, what you judge neceſſary to be done upon it."

"The Council thereupon expreſſed themſelves to be *unanimouſly* of opinion, "that it was abſolutely neceſſary for his Majeſty's ſervice, the good order of the town, and the peace of the province, that the troops ſhould be immediately removed out of the town of Boſton; with which opinion Colonel Dalrymple gave his word of Honour that he would acquieſce."

Upon the above report, the inhabitants expreſſed the higheſt ſatisfaction; and after meaſures were taken for the ſecurity of the town, the meeting was diſſolved.

A moſt ſolemn proceſſion was made through Boſton at the funeral of the four murdered youths. On this occaſion all the ſhops were ſhut up, all the bells in the town were ordered to toll, as were thoſe in the neighbouring towns, and the bodies that moved from different quarters of the town, met at the fatal place of action, and were carried together through the main ſtreets, followed by the greateſt concourſe of people ever known, all teſtifying the moſt ſenſible grief, to a vault provided for them in the middle of the great burying ground.

From the time of this fatal tragedy, a military guard of town militia has been conſtantly kept in the Town-houſe and Town-priſon, at which ſome of the moſt reſpectable citizens have done duty as common ſoldiers.

In conſequence of this affair, the inhabitants of Roxburg petitioned the Lieutenant Governor Hutchinſon to remove the troops from Boſton; and received for anſwer, *That he had no authority to order the King's troops from any place*

where

where they are poſted by his Majeſty's order; at the ſame time he acquainted them with what had been done, with the concurrence of the commanding officer.

Caſe of Captain Thomas Preſton *of the 29th Regiment.*

IT is matter of too great notoriety to need any proofs, that the arrival of his Majeſty's troops in Boſton was extremely obnoxious to its inhabitants. They have ever uſed all means in their power to weaken the regiments, and to bring them into contempt, by promoting and aiding deſertions, and with impunity, even where there has been the cleareſt evidence of the fact, and by groſsly and falſely propagating untruths concerning them. On the arrival of the 64th and 65th, their ardour ſeemingly began to abate; it being too extenſive to buy off ſo many; and attempts of that kind rendered too dangerous from the numbers. But the ſame ſpirit revived immediately on its being known that thoſe regiments were ordered for Hallifax, and hath ever ſince their departure been breaking out with greater violence. After their embarkation, one of their Juſtices, thoroughly acquainted with the people and their intentions, on the trial of the 14th regiment, openly and publicly, in the hearing of great numbers of people, and from the ſeat of juſtice, declared, "that the ſoldiers muſt now take care of themſelves, *nor truſt too much to their arms*, for they were but a handful; that the inhabitants carried weapons concealed under their clothes, and would deſtroy them in a moment, *if they pleaſed*." This, conſidering the malicious temper of the people, was an alarming circumſtance to the ſoldiery. Since which ſeveral diſputes have happened between the town's people and ſoldiers of both regiments, the former being encouraged thereto by the countenance of even ſome of the Magiſtrates, and by the protection of all the party againſt Government. In general ſuch diſputes have been kept too ſecret from the Officers. On the 2d inſtant, two of the 29th going through one Gray's rope-walk, the rope-makers inſultingly aſked them if they would empty a vault. This unfortunately had the deſired effect by provoking the ſoldiers, and from words they went to blows. Both parties ſuffered in this affray, and finally the ſoldiers retired to their quarters. The Officers, on the firſt knowledge of this tranſaction, took every precaution in their power to prevent any ill conſequences. Notwithſtanding which, ſingle quarrels could not be prevented; the inhabitants conſtantly provoking and abuſing the ſoldiery. The inſolence, as well as utter hatred of the inhabitants to the troops, increaſed daily; inſomuch, that Monday and Tueſday, the 5th and 6th inſtant, were privately agreed on for a general engagement; in conſequence of which ſeveral of the militia came from the country, armed, to join their friends, menacing to deſtroy any who ſhould oppoſe them. This plan has ſince been diſcovered.

On Monday night, about eight o'clock, two ſoldiers were attacked and beat. But the party of the town's people, in order to carry matters to the utmoſt length, broke into two Meeting-Houſes and rang

the alarm-bells, which I ſuppoſed was for fire as uſual, but was ſoon undeceived. About nine ſome of the guard came to and informed me, the town inhabitants were aſſembling to attack the troops, and that the bells were ringing as the ſignal for that purpoſe, and not for fire, and the beacon intended to be fired to bring in the diſtant people of the country. This, as I was Captain of the day, occaſioned my repairing immediately to the main-guard. In my way there I ſaw the people in great commotion, and heard them uſe the moſt cruel and horrid threats againſt the troops. In a few minutes after I reached the guard, about an hundred people paſſed it, and went towards the Cuſtom Houſe, where the King's money is lodged. They immediately ſurrounded the centinel poſted there, and with clubs and other weapons threatened to execute their vengeance on him. I was ſoon informed by a townſman, their intention was to carry off the ſoldier from his poſt, and probably murder him. On which I deſired him to return for further intelligence; and he ſoon came back and aſſured me he heard the mob declare they would murder him. This I feared might be a prelude to their plundering the King's cheſt. I immediately ſent a non-commiſſioned officer and twelve men to protect both the centinel and the King's money, and very ſoon followed myſelf, to prevent (if poſſible) all diſorder; fearing leſt the officer and ſoldiery by the inſults and provocations of the rioters ſhould be thrown off their guard and commit ſome raſh act. They ſoon ruſhed through the people, and, by charging their bayonets in a half circle, kept them at a little diſtance. Nay, ſo far was I from intending the death of any perſon, that I ſuffered the troops to go to the ſpot where the unhappy affair took place, without any loading in their pieces, nor did I ever give orders for loading them. This remiſs conduct in me perhaps merits cenſure; yet it is evidence, reſulting from the nature of things, which is the beſt and ſureſt that can be offered, that my intention was not to act offenſively, but the contrary part, and that not without compulſion. The mob ſtill increaſed, and were more outrageous, ſtriking their clubs or bludgeons one againſt another, and calling out, 'Come on, you raſcals, you 'bloody backs, you lobſter ſcoun-'drels; fire if you dare, G— damn 'you fire and be damn'd; we know 'you dare not;' and much more ſuch language was uſed. At this time I was between the ſoldiers and the mob, parleying with and endeavouring all in my power to perſuade them to retire peaceably; but to no purpoſe. They advanced to the points of the bayonets, ſtruck ſome of them, and even the muzzles of the pieces, and ſeemed to be endeavouring to cloſe with the ſoldiers. On which ſome well-behaved perſons aſked me if the guns were charged; I replied, yes. They then aſked me if I intended to order the men to fire; I anſwered no, by no means; obſerving to them, that I was advanced before the muzzles of the men's pieces, and muſt fall a ſacrifice if they fired; that the ſoldiers were upon the half-cock and charged bayonets, and my giving the word fire, on thoſe circumſtances, would prove me no officer. While I was thus ſpeaking,

one of the ſoldiers, having received a ſevere blow with a ſtick, ſtepped a little on one ſide, and inſtantly fired; on which turning to, and aſking him why he fired without orders, I was ſtruck with a club on my arm, which for ſome time deprived me of the uſe of it; which blow, had it been placed on my head, moſt probably would have deſtroyed me. On this a general attack was made on the men by a great number of heavy clubs, and ſnow-balls being thrown at them, by which all our lives were in imminent danger; ſome perſons at the ſame time from behind calling out, 'Damn your bloods, why do 'not you fire?' Inſtantly three or four of the ſoldiers fired, one after another, and directly after three more in the ſame confuſion and hurry.

The mob then ran away, except three unhappy men who inſtantly expired, in which number was Mr. Gray, at whoſe rope-walk the prior quarrel took place, one more is ſince dead, three others are dangerouſly, and four ſlightly wounded. The whole of this melancholy affair was tranſacted in almoſt twenty minutes. On my aſking the ſoldiers why they fired without orders, they ſaid they heard the word "Fire," and ſuppoſed it came from me. This might be the caſe, as many of the mob called out, "Fire, fire;" but I aſſured the men that I gave no ſuch order, that my words were, "Don't fire, ſtop your firing." In ſhort, it was ſcarce poſſible for the ſoldiers to know who ſaid fire, or don't fire, or ſtop your firing. On the people's aſſembling again to take away the dead bodies, the ſoldiers, ſuppoſing them coming to attack them, were making ready to fire again, which I prevented by ſtriking up their firelocks with my hand. Immediately after a townſman came and told me, that 4 or 5000 people were aſſembled in the next ſtreet, and had ſworn to take my life with every man's with me; on which I judged it unſafe to remain there any longer, and therefore ſent the party and ſentry to the mainguard, and when they arrived there, telling them off into ſtreet firings, divided and planted them at each end of the ſtreet to ſecure their rear, momently expecting an attack, as there was a conſtant cry of the inhabitants, "To arms, to arms — turn out with your guns," and the town drums beating to arms. I ordered my drum to beat to arms, and being ſoon after joined by the different companies of the 29th regiment, I formed them as the guard into ſtreet firings. The 14th regiment alſo got under arms, but remained at their barracks. I immediately ſent a Serjeant with a party to Colonel Dalrymple, the commanding officer, to acquaint him with every particular. Several officers going to join their regiment were knocked down by the mob, one very much wounded, and his ſword taken from him. The Lieutenant-Governor, and Colonel Carr, were ſoon after met at the head of the 29th regiment, and agreed that the regiment ſhould retire to their barracks, and the people to their houſes; but I kept the piquet to ſtrengthen the guard. It was with great difficulty that the Lieutenant-Governor prevailed on the people to be quiet and retire: at laſt they all went off, excepting about a hundred.

A Coun-

A council was immediately called, on the breaking up of which, three juſtices met, and iſſued a warrant to apprehend me and eight ſoldiers. On hearing of this procedure, I inſtantly went to the ſheriff, and ſurrendered myſelf, though for the ſpace of four hours I had it in my power to have made my eſcape, which I moſt undoubtedly ſhould have attempted, and could eaſily have executed, had I been the leaſt conſcious of any guilt. On the examination before the juſtices, two witneſſes ſwore that I gave the men orders to fire: the one teſtified he was within two feet of me; the other, that I ſwore at the men for not firing at the firſt word. Others ſwore they heard me uſe the word, fire; but whether do or do not fire, they could not ſay; others, that they heard the word fire, but could not ſay it came from me. The next day they got five or ſix more to ſwear I gave the word to fire. So bitter and inveterate are many of the malcontents here, that they are induſtriouſly uſing every method to fiſh out evidence to prove it was a concerted ſcheme to murder the inhabitants. Others are infuſing the utmoſt malice and revenge into the minds of the people, who are to be my jurors, by falſe publications, votes of towns, and all other artifices. That ſo, from a ſettled rancour againſt the officers and troops in general, the ſuddenneſs of my trial after the affair, while the people's minds are all greatly inflamed, I am, though perfectly innocent, under moſt unhappy circumſtances, having nothing in reaſon to expect, but the loſs of life in a very ignominious manner, without the interpoſition of his Majeſty's juſtice and goodneſs.

An Account of the Trial of Captain Preſton, *at* Boſton, *in* New-England.

THE trial began on Wedneſday the 24th of October, and was continued from day to day, Sunday excepted, till Tueſday the 30th. The witneſſes who were examined on both ſides amounted to about 50. The lawyers for the crown were Mr. Barne and Mr. Samuel Quincy; for the priſoner, Mr. Auchmuty and Mr. John Adams. Each of them ſpoke three hours at leaſt. About Monday noon the judges began their charge. Judge Trowbridge, who ſpoke firſt, entered largely into the contradictory accounts given by the witneſſes, and declared, that it did not appear to him that the priſoner gave orders to fire; but if the jury ſhould think otherwiſe, and find it proved that he did give ſuch orders, the queſtion then would naturally be, What crime is he guilty of? They ſurely could not call it murder.—Here he explained the crime of murder in a very diſtinct manner, and gave it as his opinion, that by law the priſoner was not guilty of murder; obſerving, that the King had a right to ſend his troops here; that the commanding officer of theſe troops had a right to place a centinel at the cuſtom-houſe; that the centinel placed there on the night of the 5th of March was in the King's peace; that he durſt not quit his poſt; that if he was inſulted or attacked, the captain of the guard had a right to protect him; that the priſoner and his party who came there for that purpoſe, were in the King's peace; that while they were at the Cuſtom-houſe, for the pur-

poſe of protecting the centinel, it was plainly proved that they had been aſſaulted by a great number of people; that the people aſſembled there were not in the King's peace, but were by law conſidered as a riotous mob, as they attacked the priſoner and his party with pieces of ice, ſticks, and clubs; and that even one of the witneſſes againſt him confeſſed he was armed with a Highland broadſword; that the rioters had knocked down one of the ſoldiers of the party, laid hold of ſeveral of their muſkets, and that, before the ſoldiers fired, the cry was, Knock them down! Kill them! Kill them! That all this was ſworn to by the witneſſes, and if the jury believed them, the priſoner could not be found guilty of murder. He then proceeded to explain what the law conſidered as man-ſlaughter, and obſerved, as before, that if they give credit to the witneſſes, who teſtified the aſſaults made on the priſoner and his party, they could not find him guilty of man-ſlaughter, and concluded with ſaying, that if he was guilty of any offence, it could only be excuſable homicide; that this was only founded on the ſuppoſition of the priſoner's having given orders to fire, for if this was not proved, they muſt acquit him.

Judge Oliver, who ſpoke next, began with repreſenting, in a very nervous and pathetic manner, the inſults and outrages which he, and the Court through him, had received on a former occaſion, (meaning the trial of Richardſon) for giving his opinion on a point of law; that, notwithſtanding, he was reſolved to do his duty to his God, his King, and his country; that he deſpiſed both inſults and threats, and that he would not forego a moment's peace of conſcience for the applauſe of millions. He agreed in ſentiment with the former Judge, that the priſoner was not guilty.

Judge Cuſhing ſpoke next, and agreed entirely with the other two, with regard to the priſoner's caſe.

Judge Lyndex concluded. He ſpoke a conſiderable time, and was of the ſame opinion with the other Judges. Towards the cloſe of his ſpeech he ſaid, "Happy I am to find, that, after ſuch ſtrict examination, the conduct of the priſoner appears in ſo fair a light; yet I feel myſelf, at the ſame time, deeply affected, that this affair turns out ſo much to the diſgrace of every perſon concerned againſt him, and ſo much to the ſhame of the town in general." The jury returned their verdict, *Not Guilty*. He was immediately diſcharged, and is now in the Caſtle. Great numbers attended during the whole trial, which was carried on with a ſolemn decency.

Account of the Trial of Mungo Campbell, *for the Murder of* Alexander, *Earl of* Eglingtoun.

THE account of the priſoner, of the fact for which he was tried, and the law by which he was condemned to die for murder, are in ſubſtance as follows:

Mungo Campbell was born at Air, in Scotland, in the year 1712, being in the 58th year of his age, when the diſpute happened in which Lord Eglingtoun was killed. He was one of 24 children, and his father was Provoſt of Air, a man much reſpected as a merchant

and

and a magiſtrate, and deſcended from the noble families of Marchmont, Loudon, and Argyle. Having, however, a large family, and ſuſtaining many conſiderable loſſes, he died, in indifferent circumſtances, and his children were diſperſed among the relations and friends of the family. Mungo, who at his father's death was an infant, was taken by his godfather, who dying ſoon afterwards, left him about 1000 merks *, and recommended him to a relation, who educated him with his own children, till he was about 18 years old.

As he had not money enough to go into trade, or to ſupport him in a courſe of ſtudy for any of the learned profeſſions, he inliſted in the Scots Greys, a regiment which was commanded by a nameſake and relation, from whom he hoped preferment. He ſerved in this corps 12 years, and was, among other engagements, at the battle of Dettingen, yet he obtained no preferment; he was once offered a quarter-maſter's place, worth about 300l. if he would advance 100l. but not being able to procure ſuch a ſum, he ſoon after obtained his diſcharge, which is dated 1744.

In 1745, he returned into Scotland, where he found his countrymen in arms againſt each other; he accompanied his chief and kinſman, Lord Loudon, in the highlands; and after their return, his lordſhip procured him a commiſſion as officer of the exciſe, with a recommendation to ſtation him in Ayreſhire, that he might be among his relations and friends in his native ſpot.

Upon this duty he entered in 1746, four-and-twenty years ago, and was at length finally ſtationed at Saltcoats, where he would have choſen rather to continue, than to have been raiſed to a higher office, which would have carried him from his native ſpot. Being known and eſteemed by the neighbouring gentry, he had licences from Lord Loudon, and many others, to hunt upon their grounds, with authority to preſerve the game, and proſecute poachers. He had, however, no ſuch licence from Lord Eglingtoun. Of theſe licences he did not avail himſelf often, being, eſpecially of late time, infirm, having a diſorder in his breaſt, and a lameneſs from a broken leg; he uſed now and then to kill a little game as preſents for his friends, but never ſold a bird in his life, nor was ever conſidered as a common fowler or poacher. In the year 1766 he ſold his pointer, and never afterwards had a dog; but he kept his gun, which was neceſſary, as the ſmugglers, whom it was his duty to detect, always went armed, and with his gun he ſometimes ſhot ſparrows, and ſometimes gulls, as he paſſed along the ſhore. Lord Eglingtoun, who was very ſtrict in preſerving the game, prohibited all perſons from fiſhing in the waters of Garnock by publick advertiſement: and Campbell, to avoid all poſſibility of offending his Lordſhip in this particular, gave away his fiſhing rod, which was very curious and valuable, to an

* About 55l. 12s. ſterling.

acquaintance

acquaintance of his Lordſhip's, Mr. Lietch of Glaſgow.

It happened, however, that Campbell one day laſt ſpring being out in ſearch of ſmuggled goods, with ſome others, ſaw a hare ſtart out of a buſh at the ſide of the highway on Lord Eglingtoun's grounds, which, he ſays, partly from ſurprize, and poſſibly from the inſtigation of thoſe with him, he ſhot, having before ſhot two gulls in the courſe of their walk.

Lord Eglingtoun, who was then at Park Houſe, very near the ſpot, heard the gun, and diſpatched a ſervant to enquire about it. Campbell related the fact, as it is related here, but Lord Eglingtoun not being ſatisfied, ſent the ſervant back with one Bartleymore, another ſervant, and required Campbell to come to him.

He accordingly returned with them to his Lordſhip, who uſed many harſh expreſſions, but Campbell aſking his pardon, and promiſing never more to offend, they parted, as he ſays, without any demand being made of his gun, Lord Eglingtoun knowing that he was no poacher.

There are, however, two credible witneſſes, lieutenants in the army, who ſwear, that being in company with Campbell at Saltcoats, and talking about game, Campbell ſaid that he had been ſeverely challenged by Lord Eglingtoun for ſhooting a hare, and that his Lordſhip had threatened to take his gun from him, but had not perſiſted in the demand; that he had then told his Lordſhip he would rather die than part with his gun, adding, with an oath, that if Lord Eglingtoun had perſiſted to take his gun from him, he would have ſhot him.

If the teſtimony of theſe witneſſes is true, Campbell's aſſertion, that Lord Eglingtoun never would have demanded his gun, but for the inſtigation of Bartleymore, is falſe.

Bartleymore, however, appears to have been much more criminal than any treſpaſs to ſhoot game could make Campbell. This fellow, a favourite ſervant of Lord Eglingtoun's, abuſing his Lord's confidence, employed his horſes and his cart to ſmuggle goods. On the 8th of laſt July, Campbell, in conſequence of previous information, detected him driving off 80 gallons of rum with a cart and horſe of Lord Eglingtoun's. Campbell and his aſſiſtants ſeized the rum, but the horſe and cart appearing to be my Lord's property, were not taken, nor condemned with the reſt. It may eaſily be ſuppoſed that this event produced much enmity between Campbell and Bartleymore, eſpecially on the ſide of Bartleymore who did the wrong. What influence it had on the fatal affair of the 24th of October, the reader muſt judge.

On the morning of that day, about ten o'clock, Campbell, in company with one Brown, a tide-waiter, ſet out from Saltcoats, principally, as he ſays, with a view to examine ſeveral places that were the known haunts of ſmugglers, but at the ſame time to amuſe themſelves by ſhooting; for both theſe purpoſes they propoſed to walk from Saltcoats to Montſod-bank, by a common road that led thro' Lord Eglingtoun's grounds, and return by another along the ſea-

ſea-ſhore. They had no dog, neither had Brown a gun; they propoſed only to look for a woodcock on Montſod bank, which was not game, and therefore Campbell had no need of Dr. Hunter's licence, which, however, was in his pocket.

When they arrived at Montſod, about three miles diſtant from Saltcoats, they ſearched the wood for a cock, but found none; and then paſſed from Montſod over the Burn, into Lord Eglingtoun's grounds, and walked along the ſhore within the ſea mark, looking for a ſhot of Plover.

In the mean time, Lord Eglingtoun ſet out from his houſe in a coach, attended by one Wilſon, called a *Wright*, who was employed in ſome of his Lordſhip's works, John Millikin, John Hazel, John Cooper, and James Hutcheſon, ſervants, on horſeback; they ſtopped ſome time at Park Houſe, to the N. W. of Saltcoats, where they were joined by Bartleymore, and propoſed to go on to Ardroſſen and Fairly. When they got about half a mile from Park Houſe, in their way to Fairly, one of the ſervants having diſcovered Campbell and Brown, told Lord Eglingtoun that he obſerved more ſhooters, having ſeen ſome that day before: Wilſon endeavoured to divert his Lordſhip from taking notice of them, as they had a pretty long ride before them; but he aſked who they were, and being told by Bartleymore that one of them was Campbell, he came out of the coach, and mounting a horſe which was led by one of his ſervants, without whip, ſtick, or weapon of any kind, he rode towards the perſons he ſaw, who were retired from the ground where they had been firſt diſcovered, towards the ſea-ſands; when he came within about ten yards of them, he ſaid, "Mr. Campbell, I did not expect to have found you ſo ſoon hunting upon my grounds, after your promiſe when you ſhot the hare;" at the ſame time demanding his gun; Campbell refuſed to deliver it; upon which Lord Eglingtoun gave his horſe a kick, having no ſpurs on, to get nearer to him; Campbell retreated, and deſired his Lordſhip to keep off, pointing his gun towards him, not raiſing it to his ſhoulder, but having his hand upon the lock; Lord Eglingtoun then ſtopped his horſe, and ſaid ſmiling, "Are you going to ſhoot me?" to which the other anſwered, "I will, if you do not keep off." Lord Eglingtoun then diſmounted, and ſaid, that if he had his gun he could ſhoot pretty well too; and immediately called to John Hazel, who was near him, "John, bring me my gun." Hazel accordingly went back to the coach in which the gun lay, and giving it to Millikin, another ſervant, ordered him to carry it as faſt as poſſible to my Lord. Millikin took the gun, but it being his office to take care of the arms, and carry the ammunition, he knew it was not charged; he primed it, however, endeavouring to charge it as he went along.

In the mean time Lord Eglingtoun advanced ſome ſteps towards Campbell, leading his horſe in his hand, and many times deſired him to deliver up his gun, which he as often refuſed; Lord Eglingtoun then dropped the bridle, which Wilſon, being at hand, took up, and continued to advance towards Campbell, who ſtill retired, ſometimes

times backward and ſometimes ſideways, but always pointing his gun towards Lord Eglingtoun. While his Lordſhip was thus advancing, or dodging, Campbell ſaid, "I beg your pardon, my Lord,"—to which my Lord replied, "well then, deliver me your gun;" Campbell ſaid again, "I beg pardon, my Lord; I will deliver my gun to no man; keep off, or by God I will ſhoot you;" after ſome farther altercation, which was not heard by any of the by-ſtanders, Bartleymore came up and ſaid, "for God's ſake, Mr. Campbell, deliver up your gun to my Lord;" to which Campbell replied he would not, for that he had a right to carry a gun; Lord Eglingtoun ſaid, "you may have a right to carry a gun, but not upon my lands without my liberty." Campbell replied, "I aſk your pardon," and ſtill continuing to retreat, with the gun pointed to Lord Eglingtoun, and his thumb upon the cock, he ſtruck his foot againſt a ſtone, and fell backward, and by the force of the fall, the gun flew up, and paſſing the perpendicular, pointed backwards. Lord Eglingtoun, ſeeing him lie on his back, ſtopped a little, and then moved his left foot, as if intending to paſs by Campbell's feet; upon which he raiſed himſelf upon his elbow, pointed the gun at Lord Eglingtoun, and fired it into the left ſide of his body, not being more than three yards diſtant.

At this time Millikin was got within about twenty yards with Lord Eglingtoun's gun; but Lord Eglingtoun having received the ſhot, laid his hand upon the wound, walked a few paces, and ſaid he was *gone*. Millikin ruſhed forwards, attacked Campbell, who had recovered his legs, and endeavoured to ſecure him; Campbell ſtood upon his defence, and would have wreſted the gun from Millikin if Bartleymore had not run to his aſſiſtance: in the ſtruggle they gave Campbell ſeveral ſevere blows, upon which Lord Eglingtoun called out "don't uſe him ill." When he was ſecured, one of the attendants carried him up to my Lord, who was lying upon the ground; and my Lord, looking at him, ſaid, "Campbell, I would not have ſhot you," to which the unhappy wretch made no reply.

Lord Eglingtoun was borne to his coach, and in that carried back to his houſe. Campbell having his hands tied behind him, was carried priſoner to Saltcoats: upon his way thither he was aſked what his gun was charged with? to which he replied, "it did not ſignify, as he had got as much as would do for him if he was all the Earls in Scotland." He was farther aſked if he was not ſorry for what he had done? to which he replied, "No; for I would yield my gun to no man; if it was to do, I would do it again; for I would rather part with my life than my gun."

The witneſſes all ſeemed to agree, that during the altercation both my Lord and Campbell appeared to be angry. Brown, the tide-waiter, who was with Campbell, ran away almoſt as ſoon as Lord Eglingtoun came up.

About nine o'clock in the evening of the ſame day Lord Eglingtoun was viſited by a ſurgeon; when he entered the room, his Lordſhip, who was in bed, ſaid, I am glad to ſee you, but you can be

be of no uſe to me now, it is all over. Upon ſearching the wound, the ſhot appeared to have entered the left ſide, and torn the bowels in their paſſage to the right, in a dreadful manner; ſome part had entered the liver, and the belly was full of extravaſated blood: his Lordſhip died a little after twelve o'clock.

It was urged in defence of the priſoner upon the trial, 1ſt, "that the gun went off by accident. 2dly, That ſuppoſing it to have been fired with an intention to kill, the act was *juſtifiable*, being done upon juſt provocation, and in defence of property and life. And, 3dly, Suppoſing the fact not juſtifiable, it could not be murder, the homicide being ſudden, and during an affray, and not from malice.

It was anſwered, firſt, that there was indubitable evidence of Campbell's declaring an *intention* to kill the Earl, if he perſiſted in the attempt to ſeize his gun. 2dly, That the fact, if *intentional*, was not juſtifiable for theſe reaſons: 1ſt, There was no provocation, nothing but words being pretended, and words not being eſteemed provocation in law. 2dly, The Earl had a right to ſeize the priſoner's gun; for by act 13, parl. 1707, it is expreſsly enacted, "that no common fowler ſhall preſume to hunt on any grounds without a warrant from the proprietor, under the penalty, among others, of *forfeiting* dogs, *guns*, and nets, to the apprehender or diſcoverer; from which it follows, that the apprehender has a right to ſeize dogs, *guns*, and nets. Nor is this new in law, for all ſtatutes againſt ſmuggling authorize the officers of the revenue to begin with ſeizing the goods, leaving it afterwards to be tried whether they have been juſtly ſeized or not. 3dly, It is of no moment whether the priſoner was or was not on the Earl's ground when the gun was demanded; he had been upon the Earl's ground immediately before, under the Earl's obſervation; and as it muſt be preſumed, that as he was there with an intention to kill game if he had found any, the Earl had the ſame right to ſeize his gun as if he had got up with him before he left the grounds; ſo that the act not being juſtifiable, was, under theſe circumſtances, murder.

He was ſentenced to be hanged on the 11th day of April then next, and to have his body given to Dr. Monro, profeſſor of anatomy, to be diſſected; but on the 28th of February, the day after ſentence was paſſed upon him, he hanged himſelf, by faſtening a handkerchief to the end of a form which he ſet upright for that purpoſe.

Genuine Copy of a Letter ſent by a Committee of the Supporters of the Bill of Rights to the Honourable the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly of South Carolina, *in Anſwer to the Letter from the Aſſembly of* South Carolina, *concerning a Subſcription to the Society of Fifteen Hundred Pounds ſterling.*

To the Hon. Commons Houſe of Aſſembly of South Carolina.

Gentlemen,

'WE are directed by the Society, Supporters of the Bill of Rights, to tranſmit to you their

their thanks, for the very honourable teſtimony you have at once given of your own ſentiments, and of your approbation of their conduct.

'The ſame ſpirit of union and mutual aſſiſtance, which dictated your vote in our favour, animates this Society. We ſhall ever conſider the rights of all our fellow-ſubjects throughout the Britiſh empire, in England, Scotland, Ireland, and America, as ſtones of one arch, on which the happineſs and ſecurity of the whole are founded. Such would have been our principle of action, if the ſyſtem of deſpotiſm, which has been adopted, had been more artfully conducted; and we ſhould as readily have aſſociated in the defence of your rights as our own, had they been ſeparately attacked.

'But providence, has mercifully allotted to depraved hearts, weak underſtandings; the attack has been made by the ſame men, at the ſame time, on both together, and will ſerve only to draw us cloſer in one great band of mutual friendſhip and ſupport.

'Whilſt the Norman troops of the firſt William kept the Engliſh in ſubjection, his Engliſh ſoldiers were employed to ſecure the obedience of the Normans. This management has been too often repeated now to ſucceed.

'There was a time when Scotland, though then a ſeparate and divided nation, could avoid the ſnare, and refuſed, even under their own Stuarts, to enſlave their ancient enemies. The chains, which England and Scotland diſdained to forge for each other, England and America ſhall never conſent to furniſh.

'Property is the natural right of mankind; the connection between taxation and repreſentation is its neceſſary conſequence. This connexion is now broken, and taxes are attempted to be levied, both in England and America, by men who are not their reſpective repreſentatives. Our cauſe is one—our enemies are the ſame. We truſt our conſtancy and conduct will not differ. Demands, which are made without authority, ſhould be heard without obedience.

'In this, and in every other conſtitutional ſtruggle on either ſide of the Atlantic, we wiſh to be united with you, and are as ready to give as to receive aſſiſtance.

'We deſire you, gentlemen, to be perſuaded, that, under all our domeſtic grievances and apprehenſions, the freedom of America is our particular attention; and theſe your public act and ſolemn engagement, afford us a pleaſing preſage, and confirm our hopes, that, when luxury, miſrule, and corruption, ſhall at length, in ſpite of all reſiſtance, have deſtroyed this noble conſtitution here, our poſterity will not, like your gallant anceſtors, be driven to an inhoſpitable ſhore, but will find a welcome refuge, where they may ſtill enjoy the rights of Engliſhmen amongſt their fellow-ſubjects, the deſcendants and brothers of Engliſhmen.

We are, gentlemen,
With the greateſt reſpect,
Your moſt obedient ſervants
and affectionate fellow-
Signed, ſubjects,

JOHN GLYNN, Chairman.
RICHARD OLIVER, JOHN TREVANION, } Treaſurers.
ROBERT BERNARD, JOSEPH MAWBEY, JAMES TOWNSEND, JOHN SAWERIDGE, } Committee.

Abſtract of an Act to regulate the Trials of controverted Elections, or Returns of Members to ſerve in Parliament.

AS the preſent mode of deciſion, upon petitions complaining of undue elections or returns of Members to ſerve in Parliament, frequently obſtructs public buſineſs; occaſions much expence, trouble, and delay to the parties; is defective, for want of thoſe ſanctions and ſolemnities which are eſtabliſhed by law in other trials; and is attended with many other inconveniencies; for remedy thereof, it is hereby enacted, that, after the preſent ſeſſion, on complaint of undue election or return, a preciſe time is to be fixed for conſidering thereof. The Speaker is to give notice thereof, and order attendance; but not within 14 days after appointment of the Committee of Privileges. The Houſe may alter the time on like notice and order. The Serjeant at Arms, before the reading of the orders of the day, is to require the attendance of the Members, and at his return the Houſe is to be counted, which for want of a hundred Members is to adjourn, till a hundred be preſent. In preſence of a hundred, the petitioners, with their Council, Agents, &c. are to be ordered to the bar; and then the names of all the Members of the Houſe are to be put into ſix boxes or glaſſes; to be drawn alternately, and read by the Speaker, till forty-nine be drawn. Voting Members at the election, or complainants, are to be ſet aſide. All above ſixty years old are excuſed, or thoſe who have ſerved on a ſelect Committee in the ſame ſeſſion, unleſs the number who have not ſerved be inſufficient. Members excuſed ſhall not be deemed to have ſerved; and, Members verifying other excuſes, their allegations are to be entered; and, if the Houſe reſolve that they are unable to ſerve, they are to be excuſed: Inſtead of whom, others are to be drawn to complete the number forty-nine. Petitioners may name one, and ſitting Members another, who may for like cauſes be ſet aſide, or excuſed, and others named. The door of the Houſe, that, during this buſineſs of chuſing by lot, was kept locked, is then to be opened, and the Houſe may proceed on other buſineſs. Liſts of the forty-nine are to be then given to the petitioners, their Council, Agents, &c. who, with the Clerk, are to withdraw, and to ſtrike off one alternately, till the number be reduced to thirteen. The Clerk, within one hour, is to deliver a liſt of them; and they, with the nominees, ſhall be ſworn a ſelect Committee, and the Houſe is to order them to meet in twenty-four hours. On the parties withdrawing, as aforeſaid, the Houſe ſhall continue ſitting; and the fifty-one Members, ſo choſen and nominated, ſhall not depart the houſe, till the time for the meeting of the ſaid ſelect Committee ſhall be fixed. Petitioners, &c. declaring that any Member drawn is intended for a nominee, and the Member conſenting thereto, he is to ſerve as ſuch, and another is to be drawn to ſupply his place; but on neglect of nomination, deficiencies are to be ſupplied by lot; leaving always fifteen as a ſelect Committee. Previous to taking any ſuch petition into conſideration, the Clerk is to put the

the names of the Members drawn into a box or parcel and atteſt the ſame; and the Speaker is to ſeal the ſame, and atteſt the making up thereof in his preſence. The names of Members undrawn may be read by the Clerk. The Chairman is to be elected out of the Members choſen by lot; and, in caſe of equality in election, the Member firſt drawn to have a caſting voice. Such ſelect Committee is impowered to ſend for perſons, papers, and records; to examine witneſſes, and determine finally. The Houſe thereupon is to confirm, or alter, the return; or iſſue a new writ for a new election. The ſelect Committee is not to adjourn for more than twenty-four hours, without leave; and, if the Houſe be then ſitting, buſineſs is to be ſtayed, and motion made for farther adjournment. Sunday or Chriſtmas day intervening are not to be deemed included. A ſelect Committee-man is not to abſent himſelf without leave, nor the Committee to ſit, till all, who have not leave, be met. On failure of meeting within one hour, a farther adjournment is to be made, and reported with the cauſe thereof. The Chairman, at next meeting, is to report the abſentees, who are directed to attend next ſitting; and cenſured or puniſhed at diſcretion, unleſs unavoidable abſence be proved. If thirteen do not attend, the Commitee is to adjourn; and if leſs for three days, then it is to be diſſolved and another choſen; and paſt proceedings are to be void. The reſolutions of the Committee, other than the determination of complaint, may be reported, and the Houſe may make ſuch order thereon, as to them ſhall ſeem proper. Perſons diſobeying ſummons, or prevaricating, are to be reported to the Chairman. When the Committee chuſe to deliberate, the room is to be cleared. Queſtions are to be determined by a majority, the Chairman to have a caſting vote, and no determination to take place unleſs thirteen be preſent; nor any Member to vote, who has not attended every ſitting. The oath taken in the Houſe is to be adminiſtered by the Clerk, and thoſe before the ſelect Committee by the Clerk. The penalties on perjury are extended thereto. This act is to continue in force ſeven years, and till the end of the ſeſſion of Parliament next after the expiration of the ſaid ſeven years, and no longer.

Abſtract of an Act for the better Preſervation of the Game, within that Part of Great Britain called England.

THE game having of late been much deſtroyed at improper ſeaſons, in that part of Great Britain called England: For remedying thereof, it is hereby enacted, that if, after June 24, 1770, any perſon or perſons ſhall wilfully, upon any pretence whatſoever, take, kill, or deſtroy any hare, pheaſant, partridge, moor game, heath game, or grouſe, in the night, between one hour after ſun-ſetting and one hour before ſun-riſing; or uſe any gun, dog, ſnare, net, or other engine for taking, killing, or deſtroying any hare, pheaſant, &c. in the night as aforeſaid; and ſhall be convicted

thereof upon the oath or oaths of one or more credible witneſs or witneſſes, before any one or more juſtice or juſtices of the peace, for any county, riding, diviſion or place; every ſuch perſon ſhall, for the firſt offence, be impriſoned not leſs than three months; and, for other offence, not leſs than ſix months; and for each to be publicly whipped. Offenders on Sunday, uſing any gun or engine for deſtroying game, on conviction are to forfeit 20l. to be levied by diſtreſs with charges, and to be applied to the informer and the poor. For want of ſuch diſtreſs, the offender is to be committed for any time not exceeding ſix calendar months, nor leſs than three. Perſons aggrieved may appeal to the quarter-ſeſſions, giving fourteen days notice to perſons complained againſt. The juſtices are to hear, determine, and award coſts; and their determination is to be final, and not to be removed by certiorari.

Abſtract of an Act for preventing the Stealing of Dogs.

THE practice of ſtealing dogs having of late years greatly increaſed: For remedy thereof, it is hereby enacted, that from and after the firſt of May, 1770, if any perſon ſhall ſteal any dog or dogs, of any kind or ſort whatſoever, from the owner or owners thereof, or from any perſon or perſons intruſted by the owner or owners thereof with ſuch dog or dogs; or ſhall ſell, buy, receive, harbour, detain, or keep, any dog or dogs, of any kind or ſort whatſoever, knowing the ſame to have been ſtolen; every ſuch perſon, upon being convicted thereof upon the oath of one or more credible witneſs or witneſſes, or by his or her own confeſſion, before any two or more juſtices of the peace for any county, riding, diviſion, or place, ſhall for the firſt offence forfeit not leſs than 20l. and charges of conviction; or, till the penalty and charges are paid, be committed to gaol, for any time not exceeding twelve calendar months, nor leſs than ſix, or until the penalty and charges ſhall be paid. A perſon guilty of a ſubſequent offence, is to forfeit not leſs than 30l. and charges, to be paid to the informer and the poor; and on non-payment, to be impriſoned 12 months, and publicly whipped. Juſtices are to grant warrants to ſearch for dogs ſtolen or their ſkins; and the perſons, in whoſe cuſtody the dogs or their ſkins are found, are liable to like penalties. Perſons aggrieved may appeal to the quarter-ſeſſions. Fourteen days notice of appeal are to be given. Juſtices are to hear, determine, and award coſts; and their determination is to be final; and not to be removed by certiorari.

An Abſtract of the Act for regiſtering the Prices at which Corn is ſold in the ſeveral Counties of Great Britain, and the Quantity exported and imported.

IT has by ſome fatality happened, that the preambles to Acts of parliament, which were formerly of great uſe in explaining the reaſons for paſſing them, have of late been very much ſhortened, or wholly omitted; the preamble to this Act only ſuggeſts, that a regiſter of the

the prices at which corn is ſold in the ſeveral counties of Great Britain, will be of public and general advantage: for which reaſon the juſtices of the peace for each county in Great Britain, are required, at their quarter ſeſſions, next after Sept. 29, annually to direct returns to be made weekly of the prices of wheat, rye, barley, oats and beans, from ſo many market-towns within their reſpective counties, as they ſhall think proper, not being leſs than two, nor more than ſix; and to appoint a proper perſon to ſend the ſame to a perſon to be appointed to receive them; and in caſe ſuch perſon ſhall die, neglect his duty, or become incapable of performing it, any two juſtices acting for the county, may appoint another till the next quarter ſeſſions, at which the juſtices may either confirm ſuch appointment, or chuſe another.

By this Act, the meal weighers of the city of London are to take an account of the prices at the markets, within the ſaid city, and return the average weekly to the perſon appointed to receive the ſame.

The juſtices for each county ſhall cauſe alſo a ſtandard Wincheſter buſhel of eight gallons to be kept at every market town, from whence ſuch returns ſhall be made; and ſuch returns ſhall be the average prices by the cuſtomary meaſure of each reſpective market; and alſo by that Wincheſter buſhel.

By this Act the Lord high treaſurer is empowered to appoint a fit perſon to receive the returns at the treaſury, and to enter them fairly in a book kept for that purpoſe; and all exports and imports of grain from and into Great Britain, with the bounties paid and received thereon, to be tranſmitted annually to the ſame perſon, and regiſtered in proper books by the perſon appointed to receive the returns of the prices from the ſeveral counties.

No ſalary is allotted by this Act to the perſon to be appointed at the treaſury. It is to continue in force for ſeven years.

Abſtract of an Act, to prevent Delays of Juſtice by Reaſon of Privilege of Parliament.

IT is hereby enacted, that from the 24th of June next, any perſon may, at any time, commence and proſecute any action or ſuit, in any court of record, or court of equity, or of admiralty, and in all cauſes matrimonial and teſtamentary, in any court having cognizance of cauſes matrimonial and teſtamentary, againſt any Peer or Lord of parliament of Great Britain, or againſt any of the knights, citizens, and burgeſſes, and the commiſſioners for ſhires and burghs of the houſe of commons of Great Britain, or againſt their menial or other ſervants, or any other perſon intitled to the privilege of parliament of Great Britain; and no ſuch action, ſuit, or any other proceſs or proceeding thereupon, ſhall at any time be impeached, ſtayed, or delayed, by or under colour or pretence of any privilege of parliament.

It is nevertheleſs provided, that nothing in this act ſhall extend, to ſubject the perſon of any of the members of the houſe of commons, to be arreſted or impriſoned upon any ſuch ſuit or proceedings; but, whether by neglect or deſign, no-

thing is ſaid about the impriſonment of the Lords. By this act, however, obedience may be enforced to any rule of his Majeſty's courts, againſt any perſon intitled to privilege of parliament, by diſtreſs infinite; and the iſſues ariſing from ſuch diſtreſs may be ſold from time to time for payment of the plaintiff's coſts.

Extraordinary Conduct of the Regulators, in the Back Settlements of North Carolina.

From the New-York Gazette.

Newbern, North Carolina, Oct. 5.

ON Wedneſday laſt a ſpecial meſſenger arrived in town from Granville county, to his excellency the governor, with the melancholy account of a violent inſurrection, or rather rebellion, having broke out in Orange county, among a ſet of men who call themſelves Regulators, and who for ſome years paſt have given infinite diſturbance to the civil government of this province, but now have ſapped its whole foundation, and brought its courts of juſtice to their own controul.

Theſe people have for a long time oppoſed paying all manner of taxes, have entertained the vileſt opinion of the gentlemen of the law, and often threatened them with their vengeance. Accordingly, as the Hon. Judge Henderſon, and ſeveral gentlemen of the law, were returning from Saliſbury circuit to Hillſborough, to hold the court there, they were way laid by a number of them with their rifles; but happily having notice of their helliſh deſign, by taking a contrary rout, eluded their bloody plot. They ſtill gave out their threats of meeting them at Hillſborough, and wreaking their vengeance on them there.

Theſe menaces were treated with contempt, or rather as the violent ravings of a factious and diſcontented mob, than any ſettled and fixed reſolutions of men of property to commit ſo daring an inſult to the laws of the country, and accordingly the court was opened, and proceeded to buſineſs; but on Monday, the ſecond day of the court, a very large number of thoſe people, headed by men of conſiderable property, appeared in Hillſborough, armed with clubs, whips loaded at the ends with lead or iron, and many other offenſive weapons, and at once beſet the court-houſe. The firſt object of their revenge was Mr. John Williams, a gentleman of the law, who they aſſaulted as he was entering the court; him they cruelly abuſed with many and violent blows with their loaded whips on the head, and different parts of his body, until he by great good fortune made his eſcape, and took ſhelter in a neighbouring ſtore. They then entered the court houſe, and immediately fixed their attention on Colonel Fanning, as the next object of their mercileſs cruelty; he for ſafety had retired to the Judge's ſeat, as the higheſt part of the court-houſe, from which he might make the greateſt defence againſt theſe blood-thirſty and cruel ſavages; but vain were all his efforts, for after behaving with the moſt heroic courage he fell a ſacrifice to numbers.

They ſeized him by the heels, dragged him down the ſteps, his head ſtriking very violently on every ſtep, carried him to the door, and

and forcing him out, dragged him on the ground over ſtones and brickbats, ſtruck him with their whips and clubs, kicked him, and ſpit and ſpurned at him, and treated him with every poſſible mark of contempt and cruelty; till at length, by a violent effort of ſtrength and activity, he reſcued himſelf from their mercileſs claws, and took ſhelter in a houſe; the vultures purſued him there, and gave him a ſtroke that will probably deſtroy one of his eyes: in this piteous and grievouſly maimed condition they left him for a while, retreated to the court-houſe, knocked down, and very cruelly treated the deputy clerk of the crown, aſcended the bench, ſhook their whips over Judge Henderſon, told him his turn was next, ordered him to purſue buſineſs, but in the manner they ſhould preſcribe, which was, that no lawyers ſhould enter the court-houſe, no juries but what they ſhould pack, and order new trials in caſes where ſome of them had been caſt for their malepractices. They then ſeized Mr. Hooper, a gentleman of the law, dragged and paraded him through the ſtreets, and treated him with every mark of contempt and inſult.

This cloſed the firſt day. But the ſecond day preſented a ſcene, if poſſible, more tragic: immediately on their diſcovering that the Judge had made his eſcape from their fury, and refuſed to ſubmit to the dictate of lawleſs and deſperate men, they marched in a body to Colonel Fanning's houſe, and on a ſignal given by their ringleaders, entered the ſame, deſtroyed every piece of furniture in it, ript open his beds, broke and threw in the ſtreets every piece of china and glaſs ware in the houſe, ſcattered all his papers and books in the winds, ſeized all his plate, caſh, and proclamation money; entered his cellar, and gorging their ſtomachs with his liquors, ſtove and threw in the ſtreets the remainder; being now drunk with rage, liquor, and lawleſs fury, they took his wearing cloaths, ſtuck them on a pole, paraded them in triumph through the ſtreets, and to cloſe the ſcene, pulled down and laid his houſe in ruins. Hunter and Butler, two of their chiefs, ſtripping in buff, and beginning the heroic deed.

They then went to a large handſome church bell, that Colonel Fanning, at the expence of 60 or 70l. had made a preſent of to the church of Hillſborough, and ſplit it to pieces, and were at the point of pulling down the church, but their leaders, thinking it would betray their religious principles, reſtrained them. Their revenge being not yet ſatiated on this unhappy gentleman, they again purſued him, again cruelly beat him, and at length with dogs hunted him out of town, and with a cruelty more ſavage than blood-hounds, ſtoned him as he fled.

When they had fully glutted their revenge on the lawyers, and particularly Colonel Fanning, to ſhew their opinion of courts of juſtice, they took from his chains a negroe that had been executed ſome time, and placed him at the lawyer's bar, and filled the Judge's ſeat with human excrement, in deriſion and contempt of the characters that filled thoſe reſpectable places.

The Lord Mayor's Queries, in Reſpect to the Legality of Preſs Warrants.

COPY.

QUERY 1. May the Lords of the Admiralty of themſelves, by virtue of their commiſſion, or under the direction of the Privy Council, legally iſſue warrants for the impreſſing of ſeamen?

Q. 2. If yea, is the warrant annexed in point of form legal?

Q. 3. Is the Lord Mayor compellable to back ſuch warrants; if he is, what may be the conſequence of a refuſal?

"The power of the crown to compel perſons purſuing the employment and occupation of Seamen to ſerve the public in times of danger and neceſſity, which has its foundation in that univerſal principle of the laws of all countries, that all private intereſt muſt give way to the public ſafety, appears to us to be well eſtabliſhed by ancient and long continued uſage, frequently recognized; and in many inſtances regulated by the legiſlature, and noticed at leaſt without cenſure by courts of juſtice; and we ſee no objection to this power being exerciſed by the Lords of the Admiralty under the authority of his Majeſty's orders in council.

"The form of the warrant, as well as the manner in which ſuch warrants have been uſually executed, appear to us to be liable to many conſiderable objections; but the nature of thoſe objections lead us to think it the more expedient, that the authority of a civil magiſtrate ſhould interpoſe in the execution of them to check and controul the abuſes to which they are liable; and, therefore, altho' we do not think that the Lord Mayor is compellable to back the warrants, or liable to any puniſhment in caſe of his refuſal, we think it right to ſubmit it to his Lordſhip's conſideration, whether it will not be more conducive to the preſervation of the peace of the city, and the protection of the ſubject from oppreſſion, if he conforms in this inſtance to what we underſtand to have been the practice of moſt of his predeceſſors upon the like occaſion.

AL. WEDDERBURN,
J. GLYNN,
J. DUNNING.

Nov. 22, 1770.

To the KING's moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The humble Addreſs of the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Commons, and Citizens of the City of Dublin, in Common Council aſſembled.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful, loyal, and affectionate ſubjects, the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Commons, and Citizens of your faithful city of Dublin, in common council aſſembled, beg leave humbly to approach your Majeſty with the moſt ſincere aſſurance of our ſteady attachment to your Majeſty's illuſtrious perſon and family, and our ardent wiſhes that your reign over us may be long, and as tranſcendently diſtinguiſhed as your virtues.

Emboldened by our experience of that attention which your Majeſty affords to every part of your ſubjects,

ſubjects, permit us, moſt gracious Sir, to repreſent, at the foot of your throne, that for ſome defects in the preſent laws relative to corn, flour, and other neceſſaries of life, in the laws affecting the police of this city, and from the expiration of ſeveral temporary ſtatutes, a ſituation in which we moſt humbly conceive we can only be relieved by the meeting of Parliament, your faithful ſubjects of this metropolis experience many and great difficulties, and apprehend yet greater.

Pardon, moſt gracious Sovereign, that we preſume further to ſubmit to your parental goodneſs, that certain public works, neceſſary to the commerce of this city, which were begun and promoted by national bounty, muſt be indebted to the ſaid bounty for their completion; and that your ſubjects of this metropolis, who, by large importations of the manufactures of Great Britain, have provided for their domeſtic conſumption, which in every alternate year increaſes in proportion to the number aſſembled for national buſineſs, do already feel a decay of their trade and credit, even from a temporary decreaſe of inhabitants.

Grateful for the many bleſſings derived to us from your Majeſty's parental affection, and conſcious that relieving the wants of your people ſucceeds to the knowledge of them, we preſume to intrude our cares upon your Majeſty's more weighty concerns; and humbly beſeech your Majeſty to take theſe our circumſtances into your Royal conſideration, and to grant us ſuch relief as your Majeſty in your Royal wiſdom ſhall think fit.

In teſtimony whereof we have cauſed the common ſeal of the ſaid city to be hereunto affixed, this twenty-ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy.

SUPPLIES

SUPPLIES granted by Parliament, for the Year 1770.

JANUARY 25, 1770.

1. THAT a number of land-forces, including one thouſand five hundred and twenty-two invalids, amounting to ſeventeen thouſand ſix hundred and ſixty-ſix effective men, commiſſion and non commiſſion officers included, be employed for the year 1770.

2. For defraying the charge of this number of effective men, for guards, garriſons, and other of his Majeſty's land forces, in Great Britain, Jerſey, and Guernſey, for the year 1770 ——— 624992 0 2

3. For maintaining his Majeſty's forces and garriſons in the plantations and Africa, including thoſe in garriſon at Minorca and Gibraltar, and for proviſions for the forces in North America, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Gibraltar, the ceded iſlands, and Africa, for the year 1770 ——— 383248 1 11½

4. For defraying the charge of the difference of pay between the Britiſh and Iriſh eſtabliſhment of five battalions and four companies of foot, ſerving in the Iſle of Man, at Gibraltar, Minorca, and the ceded iſlands, for the year 1770 — — 4533 12 8

5. For the pay of the general and general ſtaff-officers in Great Britain, for the year 1770 — 12203 18 6½

6. For defraying the charge of full pay, for 365 days, for the year 1770, to officers reduced, with the tenth company of ſeveral battalions reduced from ten to nine companies, and who remained on half-pay at the 24th day of December, 1765 —— 4513 16 8

7. For the paying of penſions to the widows of ſuch reduced officers of his Majeſty's land-forces and marines, as died upon the eſtabliſhment of half-pay in Great-Britain, and were married to them before the 25th day of December, 1716, for the year 1770 664 0 0

8. Upon account of the reduced officers of his Majeſty's land forces and marines, for the year 1770 123233 2 6

9. For defraying the charge for allowances to the ſeveral officers and private gentlemen of the two troops of horſe-guards reduced, and to the ſuperannuated

nuated gentlemen of the four troops of horſe-guards, for the year 1770	1289	1	3
10. For the charge of the office of ordnance, for land-ſervice, for the year 1770	166984	11	5
11. For defraying the expence of ſervices performed by the office of ordnance, for land-ſervice, and not provided for by parliament in 1769	40933	10	8
	1362595	15	10

FEBRUARY 2.

That 16,000 men be employed for the ſea ſervice, for the year 1770, including 4287 marines. And

That a ſum not exceeding 4l. per man per month, be allowed for maintaining the ſaid 16,000 men, for 13 months, including ordnance for ſea-ſervice — 832000 0 0

FEBRUARY 6.

1. For the ordinary of the navy, including half-pay to ſea and marine officers, for the year 1770	406380	13	11
2. Towards the buildings, and rebuildings, and repairs of ſhips of war in his Majeſty's yards, and other extra works, over and above what are propoſed to be done upon the heads of wear and tear and ordinary, for the year 1770	283687	0	0

FEBRUARY 15.

1. Towards defraying the extraordinary expences of his Majeſty's land-forces, and other ſervices, incurred to the 26th of December, 1769, and not provided for by parliament	235264	10	9½
2. Upon account, towards defraying the charge of out-penſioners of Chelſea-hoſpital, for the year 1770	112423	4	7
	1869755	9	3½

FEBRUARY 22.

1. Upon account, for defraying the expences of the civil eſtabliſhment of his Majeſty's colony of Weſt-Florida, and other incidental expences attending the ſame, from the 24th of June, 1769, to the 24th of June, 1770	4800	0	0
2. Upon account, for defraying the expences of the civil eſtabliſhment of his Majeſty's colony of Eaſt-Florida, and other incidental expences attending the ſame, from the 24th of June, 1769, to the 24th of June, 1770	4750	0	0
3. Upon account, for defraying the charges of the civil eſtabliſhment of his Majeſty's colony of Georgia, and other incidental expences attending the ſame, from the 24th of June, 1769, to the 24th of June, 1770	3086	0	0

4. Upon

4. Upon account, for maintaining and ſupporting the civil eſtabliſhment of his Majeſty's colony of Nova Scotia, for the year 1770	4239	0	5
5. Upon account, for defraying the expences attending general ſurveys of his Majeſty's dominions in North America, for the year 1770	1885	4	0
	18760	4	5

6. That proviſion be made for the pay and cloathing of the militia, and for their ſubſiſtence during the time they ſhall be abſent from home, on account of the annual exerciſe, for the year 1770.

MARCH 12.

1. On account, for defraying the charges of the civil government of Senegambia, for the year 1770	5550	0	0
2. For paying off and diſcharging the Exchequer-bills made out by virtue of an act, paſt in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, intitled, 'An act for raiſing a certain ſum of money, by loans or Exchequer-bills, for the ſervice of the year 1769,' and charged upon the firſt aids to be granted in this ſeſſion of parliament	1800000	0	0

MARCH 13.

To be employed in maintaining and ſupporting the Britiſh forts and ſettlements on the coaſt of Africa, under the direction of the committee of a company of Merchants trading to Africa	13000	0	0

MARCH 19.

To enable his Majeſty to aſſiſt the inhabitants of the iſland of Barbadoes, in defraying the expence of cleanſing the channel, repairing the mole, and rendering the harbour there more ſafe and commodious	5000	0	0
	1823550	0	0

MARCH 29.

1. To make good to his Majeſty the like ſum, which has been iſſued by his Majeſty's orders, in purſuance of the addreſſes of this houſe	13100	0	0
2. Towards enabling the truſtees of the Britiſh Muſeum to carry on the execution of the truſt repoſed in them by parliament	2000	0	0
3. Towards carrying on and completing an additional building, for a more commodious paſſage to the houſe of commons, from St. Margaret's-lane, and Old Palace-yard	2000	0	0

APRIL 10.

Upon account, to enable his Majeſty to diſcharge the debts owing upon the forfeited eſtates in Scotland; and alſo for paying and diſcharging the prices agreed to be paid to the Lords ſuperiors, for the purchaſe of the ſuperiorities of, and likewiſe for their claims of property to certain ſpecified eſtates which were forfeited in that kingdom	72000	0	0
To replace to the ſinking fund the like ſum paid out of the ſame, to make good the deficiency on the 5th day of July, 1769, of the fund eſtabliſhed for paying annuities, in reſpect of five millions borrowed, by virtue of an act of the 31ſt George II. towards the ſupply granted for the ſervice of the year 1758	46463	12	8
To make good the deficiency of the grants for the year 1769	55011	7	5½
	190575	0	1½

APRIL 12.

1. To diſcharge ſuch unſatisfied claims and demands, for expences incurred during the late war in Germany, as appear to be due to the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel, by the reports of the commiſſioners appointed by his Majeſty, for examining and ſtating ſuch claims and demands	45565	12	0
2. To be advanced to the governor and company of the merchants of England trading to the Levant ſeas, to be applied in aſſiſting the ſaid company in carrying on that trade	5000	0	0
3. Upon account, to enable the Foundling-hoſpital to maintain and educate ſuch children as were received into the ſaid hoſpital on or before the 25th day of March, 1760, from the 31ſt of December, 1769, excluſive, to the 31ſt day of December, 1770, incluſive; and that the ſaid ſum be iſſued and paid, for the uſe of the ſaid hoſpital, without fee or reward, or any deduction whatſoever	9650	0	0
4. For enabling the ſaid hoſpital to put out apprentice the ſaid children, ſo as the ſaid hoſpital do not give with one child more than 7l.	3500	0	0
	63715	12	0

APRIL 26.

1. That the ſum of one million five hundred thouſand pounds capital ſtock of annuities, after the rate

of

of three pounds ten ſhillings per centum, eſtabliſhed by an act made in the 29th year of the reign of his late Majeſty king George the ſecond, intitled, 'An act for granting to his Majeſty the ſum of two millions, to be raiſed by way of annuities and a lottery, and charged on the ſinking fund, redeemable by parliament, and for extending to Ireland the laws made in this kingdom againſt private and unlawful lotteries,' be redeemed and paid off on the 12th day of February next, after diſcharging the intereſt then payable in reſpect of the ſame.

2. To enable his Majeſty to redeem and pay off the ſaid capital ſtock of annuities ——— 1500000 0 0

3. To pay the benefit prizes in the preſent lottery, charged upon the ſupplies of the current year — 500000 0 0

MAY 3.

1. Upon account of the expences of the new roads of communication, and building bridges, in the highlands of North-Britain, in the year 1770 — 6998 10 2

2. Towards paying off and diſcharging the debt of the navy ——— ——— 100000 0 0

MAY 8.

1. To enable his Majeſty to make compenſation to Francis Dalby, of London, merchant, for the damages which the ſaid Francis Dalby hath ſuffered, by the ſtoppage and loſs of his ſhip, called the Britannia, at Mahon, by order of the late Admiral Matthews, and by the uſe, employment, and detainer, of his ſhip called the Francis, by order of the commanders of his Majeſty's fleets — 6195 8 11

2. To enable his Majeſty to make good the like ſum, which has been paid to ſeveral perſons in the county of Southampton, as a compenſation, and in full ſatisfaction of their loſſes and expences, incurred purſuant to ſeveral orders of council, for preventing the ſpreading of the infectious diſtemper among the horned cattle ——— 796 7 6

2113990 6 7

MAY 11.

1. To be advanced to John Hatſell, Eſq; clerk of this houſe, towards defraying the expence of printing the Journals of this houſe, from the end of the laſt ſeſſion of parliament to the end of this preſent ſeſſion, with a proper index thereto ——— 600 0 0

2. To be advanced to ſuch perſon or perſons as the ſpeaker of this houſe ſhall authorize to receive

the

the ſame, towards further defraying the expence of making a general index to the Journals of this houſe	500	0	0
MAY 16.			
Towards defraying the expence of printing one thouſand two hundred and fifty copies of ſuch parliamentary and other records, as his Majeſty ſhall think fit	6000	0	0
Sum total of the ſupplies granted this ſeſſion —	7455042	8	3

Ways and Means for raiſing the above Supply granted to his Majeſty, agreed to on the following Days, viz.

JANUARY 29, 1770.

THAT the duties upon malt, mum, cyder, and perry, be continued from the 23d of June 1770, to the 24th of June 1771, and charged upon all malt which ſhall be made, and all mum which ſhall be made or imported, and all cyder and perry which ſhall be made for ſale within the kingdom of Great Britain, 700,000l.

FEBRUARY 8.

That the ſum of 3s. in the pound, and no more, be raiſed, within the ſpace of one year, from the 25th day of March, 1770, upon lands, tenements, hereditaments, penſions, offices, and perſonal eſtates, in that part of Great Britain called England, Wales, and the town of Berwick upon Tweed; and that a proportionable ceſs, according to the ninth article of the treaty of union, be laid upon that part of Great Britain called Scotland, 1,528,568l. 11s. 11⅓d.

MARCH 3.

That the charge of the pay and cloathing of the militia, in that part of Great Britain called England, for one year, beginning the 25th day of March, 1770, be defrayed out of the monies ariſing by the land-tax granted for the ſervice of the year 1770.

13. That towards raiſing the ſupply granted to his Majeſty, the ſum of 1,800,000l. be raiſed, by loans or exchequer-bills, to be charged upon the firſt aids to be granted in the next ſeſſion of parliament; and ſuch exchequer-bills, if not diſcharged, with intereſt thereupon, on or before the 5th day of April, 1771, to be exchanged, and received in payment, in ſuch manner as exchequer-bills have uſually been exchanged and received in payment.

29. That towards raiſing the ſupply granted to his Majeſty, there be iſſued and applied the ſum of 299,375l. 6s. 6¼d. remaining in the exchequer, on the 5th day of January, 1770, for the diſpoſition of parliament, of the monies which had then ariſen of the ſurpluſſes, exceſſes, or overplus monies, and other revenues, compoſing the fund, commonly called the ſinking fund.

APRIL 9.

That the ſum of 400,000l. which, by an act made in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, intitled, 'An act for carrying into execution certain propoſals made by the Eaſt-India company, for the payment of the annual ſum of 400,000l. for

for a limited time, in reſpect to the territorial acquiſition and revenues lately obtained in the Eaſt-Indies, is directed to be paid, within the preſent year, into the receipt of his Majeſty's exchequer, by the ſaid company, be applied towards making good the ſupply granted to his Majeſty.

APRIL 12.

1. That the bounties granted on the Britiſh and Iriſh linens exported, by an act made in the 29th year of the reign of his late Majeſty, be continued.

2. That the duties on the importation of foreign raw linen yarn made of flax, which are taken off by the ſaid act, be further diſcontinued.

3. That a bounty be allowed on the exportation of Britiſh checqued and ſtriped linens. And,

4. That the ſum of fifteen thouſand pounds, granted by an act paſſed in the ſeventh year of his preſent Majeſty's reign, intitled, 'An act for granting to his Majeſty additional duties on certain foreign linens imported into this kingdom, and for eſtabliſhing a fund for the encouraging of the raiſing and dreſſing of hemp and flax,' be appropriated.—A bill or bills were ordered to be brought in upon the ſaid reſolutions.

5. That, towards making good the ſupply granted to his Majeſty, there be applied the ſum of ſeven hundred and ſeventy-three thouſand two hundred and forty pounds, ſixteen ſhillings and one half-penny; being the ſurplus of the produce of the ſinking fund, for the quarter ended the 5th day of April, 1770, remaining in the Exchequer, for the diſpoſition of parliament.

6. That, towards making good the ſupply granted to his Majeſty, there be applied the ſum of thirteen thouſand five hundred and ninety-ſix pounds, five ſhillings, and ten pence half-penny, remaining in the receipt of the exchequer, on the 5th day of April, 1770, for the diſpoſition of Parliament, over and above the ſurplus of the ſinking fund then remaining for the ſame purpoſe.

26. That the ſum of one million five hundred thouſand pounds, capital ſtock of annuities, after the rate of three pounds ten ſhillings per centum, eſtabliſhed by an act made in the 29th year of the reign of his late Majeſty King George the ſecond, intitled, 'An act for granting to his Majeſty the ſum of two millions, to be raiſed by way of annuities and a lottery, and charged on the ſinking fund, redeemable by parliament, and for extending to Ireland the laws made in this kingdom againſt private and unlawful lotteries,' will be redeemed and paid off on the 12th day of February next, after diſcharging the intereſt then payable in reſpect of the ſame, agreeable to the clauſes and powers of redemption contained in the ſaid act.

That any perſon or perſons, bodies politic and corporate, who, being poſſeſſed of, or intitled to, annuities after the rate of four pounds per centum, which were conſolidated by an act of the ſecond of his preſent Majeſty, ſhall, on or before the ſeventh day of May next, in books to be opened at the bank of England for that purpoſe, ſubſcribe their names, or ſignify their conſent to accept, in lieu thereof, annuities after the rate

rate of three pounds per centum, to commence from the 5th day of January, 1770, and to be added to, and make one joint ſtock with, certain annuities conſolidated by the act of the 25th of George the Second, and ſeveral ſubſequent acts of parliament, ſhall, for every one hundred pounds of capital ſtock ſo ſubſcribed, until the ſeveral ſums ſubſcribed ſhall amount together to two millions five hundred thouſand pounds, be intitled to receive two tickets in a lottery, to conſiſt of fifty thouſand tickets, at the rate of fourteen pounds each; and that every ſuch ſubſcriber, in conſideration of ſuch ſubſcription, ſhall have a receipt from the caſhiers of the Bank of England for four pounds, in part for the ſaid fourteen pounds for each ticket to which ſuch ſubſcriber ſhall be intitled; and ſhall pay, for and in reſpect of every ſuch ticket, the ſum of one pound, on or before the 15th day of June next; the further ſum of two pounds, on or before the 20th day of July next; the further ſum of three pounds, on or before the 21ſt day of Auguſt next; and the further ſum of four pounds, on or before the 25th day of September next; that, upon ſuch payments being completed, tickets ſhall be delivered, as ſoon as the ſame can be prepared, to the perſons holding and poſſeſſed of the receipts herein before directed to be given by the caſhiers of the Bank of England to the ſeveral ſubſcribers, as aforeſaid; the ſum of five hundred thouſand pounds ſhall be diſtributed into prizes, for the benefit of the proprietors of the fortunate tickets in the ſaid lottery; which prizes ſhall be paid at the Bank of England, in money, to ſuch proprietors, upon demand, on the firſt day of March, 1771, or as ſoon after as certificates can be prepared, without any deduction whatſoever; and that every perſon poſſeſſed of, and holding, ſuch receipts, as aforeſaid, who ſhall pay in the whole of the money to be paid on each ticket, on or before the 17th day of Auguſt next, ſhall be allowed an intereſt, by way of diſcount, after the rate of three pounds per centum per annum on the ſums ſo completing his payments, reſpectively, to be computed from the day of completing the ſame to the 25th day of September next.

That in caſe the full and intire ſum of two millions five hundred thouſand pounds, in the ſaid four pounds per centum annuities, ſhall not have been ſubſcribed on, or before, the 7th day of May next; and that, in conſequence thereof, any number of tickets, in the ſaid lottery, ſhall remain unſubſcribed for; any perſon or perſons ſhall be at liberty to contribute for the purchaſe of ſuch remaining tickets, at the rate of fourteen pounds for each ticket, in the manner herein after mentioned; that is to ſay, every ſuch contributor or contributors to make a depoſit of four pounds, for and in reſpect of ſuch ticket, on or before the 10th day of May next, as a ſecurity for making good his or their future payments; the further ſum of one pound on or before the 15th day of June next; the further ſum of two pounds, on or before the 20th day of July next; the further ſum of three pounds, on or before the 21ſt day of Auguſt next; and the further ſum of four pounds, on or before the 25th day of September next; tickets to be delivered, as ſoon as the ſame can be prepared,

to such contributor or contributors, upon his or their completing their payments; and that every contributor who shall pay in the whole of the money to be paid on each ticket, on or before the 17th day of August next, shall be allowed an interest, by way of discount, after the rate of three pounds per centum per annum, on the sums so completing his payments respectively, to be computed from the day of completing the same to the 20th day of September next. And,

That all the monies that shall be received by the cashiers of the Bank, for or on account of the whole of the said fifty thousand tickets, shall be paid into the receipt of his Majesty's exchequer, to be applied, from time to time, to such services as shall then have been voted by this house, and not otherwise; and that the sum of five hundred thousand pounds, herein before directed to be distributed into prizes, for the benefit of the proprietors of the fortunate tickets in the said lottery, shall be charged upon the aids and supplies granted in this session of parliament, for the service of the year 1770.

MAY 3.

1. That, towards raising the supply granted to his Majesty, there be issued and applied the sum of one million seven hundred thousand pounds, out of such monies as shall or may arise of the surplusses, excesses, or overplus monies, and other revenues composing the sinking fund.

2. That the sum of fifty-five thousand four hundred and ninety-five pounds fifteen shillings eightpence farthing, remaining in the office of the Paymaster-general of his Majesty's forces, subject to the disposition of parliament, be applied towards making good the supply granted to his Majesty, towards defraying the extraordinary expences of his Majesty's land forces, and other services incurred, to the 26th day of December, 1769, and not provided for by parliament.

3. That a sum not exceeding twenty thousand pounds, out of such monies as shall be paid into the receipt of the exchequer, after the 4th day of April, 1770, and on or before the 5th day of April, 1771, of the produce of all or any of the duties and revenues, which, by any act or acts of parliament, have been directed to be reserved for the disposition of parliament, towards defraying the necessary expences of defending, protecting, and securing the British colonies and plantations, in America, be applied towards making good such part of the supply as hath been granted to his Majesty, for maintaining his Majesty's forces and garrisons in the plantations, and for provisions for the forces in North-America, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and the ceded islands, for the year 1770. And,

4. That such of the monies as shall be paid into the receipt of the exchequer, after the 4th day of April, 1770, and on or before the 5th day of April, 1771, of the produce of the duties charged by an act of parliament, made in the 5th year of his present Majesty's reign, upon the importation and exportation of gum-seneca and gum-arabic, be applied towards making good the supply granted to his Majesty.

5. That the duties now payable upon the importation into this

kingdom of baſt or ſtraw, chip, cane, and horſe-hair hats and bonnets, and upon certain materials for making the ſame, do ceaſe, determine, and be no longer paid.

That, in lieu of all former rates and duties, all baſt or ſtraw, chip, cane, and horſe-hair hats and bonnets, which, from and after the 24th day of June, 1770, ſhall be imported into this kingdom, ſhall be rated to, and pay, the old ſubſidy, granted by the act of tonnage and poundage, made in the twelfth year of the reign of King Charles the ſecond, according to the rates and values of twelve ſhillings and ſix-pence for every dozen, each hat or bonnet not exceeding twenty-two inches in diameter; and one pound five ſhillings for every dozen of ſuch hats or bonnets as ſhall exceed twenty-two inches in diameter each.

That, in lieu of all former rates and duties, all platting, or other manufactures of baſt or ſtraw, chip, cane, or horſe-hair, to be uſed in, or proper for making of, hats or bonnets, which, from and after the ſaid 24th day of June, 1770, ſhall be imported into this kingdom, ſhall be rated to, and pay the ſaid old ſubſidy, according to the rate and value of ſix ſhillings and eight-pence for every pound weight Avoirdupois.

That the full amount of the ſeveral duties, now payable for every twenty ſhillings of the value of the ſaid goods reſpectively, be raiſed and collected, according to the ſaid reſpective rates before-mentioned. And,

That a ſum not exceeding three thouſand nine hundred forty-eight pounds three ſhillings and ſeven-pence, being the final balance of the account of Thomas Earl of Kinnoull, formerly Pay-maſter-general of his Majeſty's forces, ſubject to the diſpoſition of parliament, be applied towards making good the ſupply granted to his Majeſty, towards defraying the extraordinary expences of his Majeſty's land forces, and other ſervices, incurred to the 26th day of December, 1769, and not provided for by parliament.

Theſe were the reſolutions of the Committee of ways and means, which were agreed to by the houſe, and the ſums thereby provided for, ſo far as they can at preſent be aſcertained, ſtand as follows:

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
By the reſolution of January 29	700000	0	0
By that of February 8	1528568	11	11¾
By that of March 13	1800000	0	0
By that of March 29	299375	6	6¼
By that of April 9	400000	0	0
By the fifth of April 12	773240	16	0½
By the ſixth of ditto	13596	5	10½
By that of April 26	500000	0	0
By the firſt of May 3	1700000	0	0
By the ſecond of ditto	55495	15	8¼
By the third of ditto	20000	0	0
By the laſt of May 8	3948	3	7
Sum total of ſuch proviſions as can be aſcertained	7794224	19	8½
Exceſs of the proviſions	344182	11	5½

STATE PAPERS.

His Majeſty's moſt gracious Speech to both Houſes of Parliament, on Tueſday the 9th of January, 1770.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT is with much concern that I find myſelf obliged to open this ſeſſion of parliament with acquainting you, that the diſtemper among the horned cattle has lately broke out in this kingdom, notwithſtanding every precaution that could be uſed for preventing the infection from foreign parts. Upon the firſt notice of its actual appearance, my next attention was to endeavour to ſtop, if poſſible, its further progreſs; and, as the ſucceſs of thoſe endeavours muſt, in all probability, have been entirely defeated by any the leaſt degree of delay in the application of them, I thought it abſolutely neceſſary, with the advice of my privy council, to give immediate directions for every ſtep to be taken that appeared moſt capable of checking the inſtant danger of the ſpreading of the infection, until I could have an opportunity of conſulting my parliament upon ſome more permanent meaſures for ſecuring us againſt ſo great a calamity: And to your immediate and ſerious conſideration I earneſtly recommend this very important ſubject.

I have given my parliament repeated aſſurances, that it has always been my fixed purpoſe to preſerve the general tranquillity; maintaining at the ſame time the dignity and honour of my crown, together with the juſt rights and intereſts of my people. The uncommon burthens, which my ſubjects have borne ſo chearfully, in order to bring the late war to a happy concluſion, muſt be an additional motive to make me vigilant to prevent the preſent diſturbances in Europe from extending to any part, where the ſecurity, honour, or intereſt of this nation may make it neceſſary for my crown to become a party. The aſſurances which I receive from the other great powers, afford me reaſon to believe that my endeavours will continue to be ſucceſsful. I ſhall ſtill make the general intereſt of Europe the object of my attention: And while I ſteadily ſupport my own rights, I ſhall be equally careful not to acknowledge the claims of any other powers, contrary to the limitations of the late treaties of peace.

It is needleſs for me to recommend to the ſerious attention of my parliament the ſtate of my government in America. I have endeavoured, on my part, by every means, to bring back my ſubjects there to their duty, and to a due ſenſe of lawful authority. It gives me much concern to inform you, that the ſucceſs of my endeavours has not anſwered my expectations; and that, in ſome of my colonies, many

many perſons have embarked in meaſures, highly unwarrantable, and calculated to deſtroy the commercial connection between them and the mother country.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I have ordered the proper eſtimates for the ſervice of the current year to be laid before you. I am perſuaded, that your affection for my perſon and government, and your zeal for the public good, will induce you to grant ſuch ſupplies as are neceſſary; and you may be aſſured, that, on my part, they ſhall be managed with the ſtricteſt œconomy.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

As the welfare and proſperity of my people have always been the object of my wiſhes, and the rule of my actions; ſo I am perſuaded, from my experience of your conduct, that you will be governed in your proceedings by the ſame principles. My ready concurrence and ſupport, in every meaſure that may ſerve to promote thoſe ends, you may always depend upon. On you it will be now, more than ever, incumbent, moſt carefully to avoid all heats and animoſities amongſt yourſelves, and to cultivate that ſpirit of harmony, which becomes thoſe, who have but one common object in their view; and which may be moſt likely to give authority and efficacy to the reſult of your deliberations. Such a conduct on your part will, above all things, contribute to maintain, in their proper luſtre, the ſtrength, the reputation, and the proſperity of this country; to ſtrengthen the attachment of my ſubjects to that excellent conſtitution of government, from which they derive ſuch diſtinguiſhed advantages; and to cauſe the firm reliance and confidence which I have in the wiſdom of my parliament, as well as in their zeal for the true intereſt of my people, to be juſtified and approved both at home and abroad.

The humble Addreſs of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament aſſembled, January 9, 1770.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Lords ſpiritual and temporal, in parliament aſſembled, return your Majeſty our humble thanks for your moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

We beg leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that it is with the greateſt concern we have underſtood, that the diſtemper among the horned cattle has lately broke out in this kingdom. We deſire to expreſs our gratitude for your Majeſty's paternal care and attention to the welfare of your people, in the ſteps which it has pleaſed your Majeſty to take, with the advice of your privy council, to check the inſtant danger of the ſpreading of the diſtemper, upon the firſt notice of its appearance; and to aſſure your Majeſty, that we will immediately enter into the moſt ſerious conſideration of this very important object, and will exert our utmoſt endeavours in taking ſuch effectual meaſures, as may ſecure us againſt ſo great a calamity.

We return your Majeſty our thanks for the repeated aſſurances your Majeſty has been pleaſed to give us, of your fixed purpoſe to preſerve the peace; maintaining, at the ſame time, the dignity of your crown, and the intereſts of your people. We have a dutiful ſenſe of your Majeſty's provident attention to prevent the neceſſity of involving your ſubjects in freſh difficulties, after the great burthens to which they ſo chearfully ſubmitted, in order to bring the late war to a happy concluſion; and we have great ſatisfaction in finding, that the aſſurances given to your Majeſty by the other great powers of Europe afford reaſon to believe, that, without prejudice either to the honour of your crown, the rights of your people, or the general intereſts of Europe, it may ſtill be in your Majeſty's power to continue to your ſubjects the farther enjoyment of the bleſſings of peace.

We aſſure your Majeſty, that we will take into our moſt ſerious conſideration the ſtate of your government in America. We beg leave to expreſs our utmoſt concern, that the ſucceſs of your Majeſty's endeavours to bring back your ſubjects there to a due ſenſe of lawful authority, have not anſwered your Majeſty's expectations. We ſhall be ready to give every aſſiſtance in our power, for rendering effectual theſe your Majeſty's gracious intentions, and for diſcountenancing thoſe unwarrantable meaſures practiſed in ſome of your Majeſty's colonies, which appear calculated to deſtroy the commercial connection between them and the mother country.

We think it our duty to aſſure your Majeſty, that we are thoroughly ſenſible, that the welfare of your people has ever been the object of your wiſhes, and the rule of all your actions; and that we will endeavour to deſerve the favourable opinion, which your Majeſty is graciouſly pleaſed to expreſs, of our being governed by the ſame principles. That we have a perfect reliance on your Majeſty's promiſed ſupport in ſuch meaſures, as may ſerve to promote thoſe ends. That as it is peculiarly incumbent upon us at preſent, to avoid heats and animoſities among ourſelves, ſo we ſhall endeavour to cultivate that harmony, which is ſo neceſſary to the common cauſe, and which alone can render our deliberations reſpectable and effectual; being fully perſuaded, that ſuch a conduct, on our part, muſt greatly contribute to the happineſs and proſperity of this country, and to eſtabliſh a due ſenſe of the very diſtinguiſhed advantages of our happy conſtitution, as well as a firm attachment to it; and muſt juſtify, both at home and abroad, your Majeſty's gracious confidence in the wiſdom of your parliament, and in their zeal for the true intereſts of your people.

His Majeſty's moſt gracious Anſwer.

My Lords,

I thank you for this affectionate and loyal addreſs. Your reſolution to enter immediately into the conſideration of ſuch meaſures as may beſt ſecure us againſt the ſpreading of the diſtemper among the horned cattle, affords me great ſatisfaction.

I have

I have ſtrong reliance on your determination to give me every aſſiſtance in your power to ſupport my government in America.

Your aſſurances of duty and loyalty towards me, and your reſolution to cultivate harmony among yourſelves, give me very ſincere pleaſure.

The humble Addreſs of the Houſe of Commons to the King.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Commons of Great-Britain in Parliament aſſembled, beg leave to return your Majeſty our humble thanks for your moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

We cannot but look upon it as a very ſerious misfortune, that notwithſtanding every precaution which could be uſed for preventing the communication of the infectious diſorder among the horned cattle from foreign parts, that moſt alarming diſtemper appears to have again broke out in ſome parts of the kingdom: At the ſame time, we are truly ſenſible of your Majeſty's paternal care and vigilance for the ſecurity of your people, in having given the earlieſt directions for every meaſure to be purſued, that might be moſt likely to give an immediate check to the firſt ſpreading of the infection; and we will not fail to take this moſt important matter into our immediate conſideration; and to make ſuch proviſions as ſhall appear beſt calculated to carry into effectual and complete execution your Majeſty's ſalutary intentions; and thereby, as far as by human means can be accompliſhed, to guard againſt the danger of ſo great a calamity becoming general.

Your faithful Commons have too juſt a ſenſe of the bleſſings of peace, and feel with your Majeſty too tender a concern for the eaſe of their fellow-ſubjects, not to rejoice at the proſpect which the aſſurances given by the other great powers of Europe afford to your Majeſty, that the preſent diſturbances will not extend to any part where the ſecurity, honour, or intereſt of this nation may make it neceſſary for your Majeſty to become a party. We have the fulleſt confidence that your Majeſty will never be unmindful of thoſe important objects; and we obſerve, with great ſatisfaction, your Majeſty's wiſe attention to the general intereſts of Europe, in your determination not to acknowledge any claims of any of the other powers of Europe, contrary to the limitations of the late treaties of peace.

We ſincerely lament, that your Majeſty's endeavours to bring back your ſubjects in America to a juſt ſenſe of their duty, have hitherto proved ſo little ſucceſsful. The ſtate of your Majeſty's government there does undoubtedly well deſerve the ſerious attention of parliament: and no endeavours ſhall be wanting on our part, to make effectual proviſions againſt the unwarrantable meaſures carried on in ſome of your Majeſty's colonies, which are ſo irreconcileable to every principle of commercial ſubſerviency to the intereſt of the mother country that ought to prevail in colonies, and which, by attempting to ſubject the higheſt legal authority to the controul of

individuals, tend to ſubvert the foundation of all government.

Your Majeſty may be aſſured, that we will with the utmoſt chearfulneſs and diſpatch grant the neceſſary ſupplies for the ſervice of the current year.

We acknowledge with the warmeſt gratitude, that the welfare of theſe kingdoms has been the conſtant object of your Majeſty's wiſhes, and the unvaried rule of your actions. Permit us, Sir, at the ſame time, to offer to your Majeſty our moſt dutiful thanks, for the favourable opinion which your Majeſty is pleaſed to entertain of the conduct of your Parliament; and to aſſure your Majeſty, that we will ſteadily perſevere in ſuch principles as are moſt agreeable to the true ſpirit of this free conſtitution, and invariably purſue ſuch meaſures as are moſt conducive to the real happineſs of the people.

Earneſtly deſirous of juſtifying to all the world your Majeſty's gracious declaration of your confidence in us, we will make it our ſtudy to avoid all heats and animoſities, and to cultivate that harmony amongſt ourſelves, which, we are truly ſenſible, is at this time peculiarly neceſſary, to give weight to our deliberations, to eſtabliſh the proſperity, and to maintain in its true luſtre the reputation of this country.

And while we on our part are faithfully executing the truſt repoſed in us, by endeavouring to the utmoſt of our power to promote theſe good ends, we truſt that all who live under this happy conſtitution will be convinced how indiſpenſably it is their duty to pay that obedience to the laws, and juſt reverence to lawful authority, by which alone their own rights can be preſerved, and the diſtinguiſhed bleſſings which they enjoy above all other nations be rendered ſecure and permanent.

The humble Addreſs of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament aſſembled, preſented March 23, to his Majeſty.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful ſubjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons of Great Britain, in Parliament aſſembled, having taken into conſideration the Addreſs lately preſented to your Majeſty, under the title of, 'The 'humble Addreſs, Remonſtrance, 'and Petition of the Lord-mayor, 'Aldermen, and Livery of the 'City of London, in Common-'hall aſſembled,' together with the anſwer which your Majeſty was pleaſed to make to the ſame; think ourſelves indiſpenſably obliged, upon this occaſion, to expreſs to your Majeſty the extreme concern and indignation which we feel, at finding that an application has been made to your Majeſty in terms ſo little correſponding with that grateful and affectionate reſpect which your Majeſty is ſo juſtly intitled to from all your ſubjects; at the ſame time aſperſing and calumniating one of the branches of the Legiſlature, and expreſsly denying the legality of the preſent Parliament, and the validity of its proceedings.

To preſent petitions to the throne has at all times been the undoubted right of the ſubjects of this

this realm. The free enjoyment of that right was one of the many bleſſings reſtored by the Revolution, and continued to us, in its fulleſt extent, under the Princes of your Majeſty's illuſtrious houſe: And, as we are duly ſenſible of its value and importance, it is with the deepeſt concern that we now ſee the exerciſe of it ſo groſly perverted, by being applied to the purpoſe, not of preſerving, but of overturning the Conſtitution; and of propagating doctrines, which, if generally adopted, muſt be fatal to the peace of the kingdom, and which tend to the ſubverſion of all lawful authority.

Your Majeſty, we acknowledge with gratitude, has ever ſhown the moſt tender regard to the rights of your people, not only in the exerciſe of your own power, but in your care to preſerve from every degree of infringement or violation the powers intruſted to others. And we beg leave to return your Majeſty our unfeigned thanks for the freſh proof you have given of your determination to perſevere in your adherence to the principles of the Conſtitution.

Permit us alſo to aſſure your Majeſty, that it is with the higheſt ſatisfaction we ſee your Majeſty expreſſing ſo juſt a confidence in your people. In whatever unjuſtifiable exceſſes ſome few miſguided perſons may, in this inſtance, have been ſeduced to join, your Majeſty's ſubjects in general, are too ſenſible of what they owe both to your Majeſty and your illuſtrious family, ever to be capable of approaching your Majeſty with any other ſentiments than thoſe of the moſt intire reſpect and affection; and they underſtand too well their own true intereſts, to wiſh to looſen the bands of obedience to the laws, and of due ſubordination to lawful authority. We are therefore fully perſuaded that your Majeſty's people, as well as your parliament, will reject with diſdain every inſidious ſuggeſtion of thoſe ill-deſigning men, who are in reality undermining the Public Liberty, under the ſpecious pretence of zeal for its preſervation; and that your Majeſty's attention to maintain the liberties of your ſubjects inviolate, which you eſteem your chief glory, will, upon every occaſion, prove the ſure means of ſtrength to your Majeſty, and ſecure to you that zealous and effectual ſupport, which none but a free people can beſtow.

His Majeſty's Anſwer.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I return you my thanks for this very loyal and dutiful addreſs. It is with great ſatisfaction that I receive from my parliament ſo grateful an acknowledgment of my tender regard for the rights of my ſubjects. Be aſſured that I ſhall continue to adhere to the true principles of our excellent conſtitution; from which I cannot deviate without juſtly forfeiting the affections of a free people.

By the KING.

A PROCLAMATION,

For encouraging Seamen to enter themſelves on board his Majeſty's Ships of War.

GEORGE *R.*

WHEREAS it is our royal intention to give all due encouragement to all ſuch ſeamen, who

who ſhall voluntarily enter themſelves in our ſervice; we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to publiſh this our Royal Proclamation: And we hereby promiſe and declare, that all ſuch able ſeamen, not above the age of fifty, nor under the age of twenty years, fit for our ſervice, who ſhall, on or before the 21ſt day of October next, voluntarily enter themſelves to ſerve in our Royal Navy, either with the captains or lieutenants of our ſhips, or the chief officers on board ſuch tenders, as ſhall be employed for raiſing men for the ſervice of our Navy, ſhall receive, as our royal bounty, the ſum of thirty ſhillings each man: and all ſuch ordinary ſeamen fit for our ſervice, who ſhall ſo enter themſelves as aforeſaid, ſhall receive the ſum of twenty ſhillings each man, as our royal bounty; ſuch reſpective ſums to be paid them by the reſpective clerks of the checque, reſiding at the ports or places where the ſhips, into which they ſhall be entered, ſhall be, immediately after the third muſter of ſuch ſeamen.—And we do declare, that the qualifications of the ſeamen, ſo entering themſelves as aforeſaid, ſhall be certified by the Captain, Maſter and Boatſwain of the ſhip or veſſel where they ſhall enter. And for prevention of any abuſes, by any perſons leaving the veſſels to which they ſhall belong, and entering themſelves on board any other our ſhips or veſſels, in order to obtain the ſaid bounty-money; we do hereby declare and command, that ſuch ſeamen, belonging to any of our ſhips, or veſſels, as ſhall abſent themſelves from any of the ſaid ſhips or veſſels to which they ſhall belong, and ſhall enter themſelves on board any other of our ſaid ſhips or veſſels, in order to obtain the ſaid bounty, ſhall not only loſe the wages due to them in the ſhips or veſſels they ſhall leave, but alſo be ſeverely puniſhed according to their demerits.

Given at our court at St. James's, the 22d day of September, 1770, and in the tenth year of our reign.

GOD ſave the KING.

His Majeſty's moſt gracious Speech to both Houſes of Parliament, on Saturday the 19th of May, 1770.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE ſeaſon of the year, and the diſpatch you have given to the public buſineſs, make it proper for me to put an end to this ſeſſion of parliament.

The temper with which you have conducted all your proceedings, has given me great ſatisfaction, and I promiſe myſelf the happieſt effects from the firmneſs, as well as the moderation, which you have manifeſted in the very critical circumſtances which have attended your late deliberations.

With reſpect to foreign affairs, I have nothing material to communicate to you. I will continue my endeavours to appeaſe, if poſſible, the troubles which ſtill prevail in ſome parts of Europe, or at leaſt to prevent them from ſpreading farther. In all events it ſhall be my firſt and conſtant care to watch over the intereſts, and to preſerve undiminiſhed the rights of my people.

Gentle-

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I return you my thanks for the ſupplies you have ſo chearfully granted for the ſervice of the current year, as well as for your attention to make uſe of every opportunity of reducing the national debt. The proviſion you have been able to make in this ſeſſion for diſcharging ſo conſiderable a ſum, without laying any further burthen on my ſubjects, cannot but be highly advantageous to public credit.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I moſt earneſtly recommend to you to exert, in your reſpective counties, the ſame zeal and prudence that you have ſhewen in Parliament, for promoting the peace and welfare of the kingdom: nothing can be ſo favourable to the wiſhes of thoſe, who look with jealouſy on the ſtrength and proſperity of this country, as the prevalence of animoſities and diſſentions amongſt ourſelves: let it therefore be your care to diſcountenance every attempt to infuſe groundleſs ſuſpicions and diſcontent into the minds of your fellow-ſubjects; make them ſenſible of my conſtant attention to promote their happineſs; and convince them, that nothing can ſo effectually ſecure their liberties, as the maintenance of every part of our excellent conſtitution in its due force and authority.

To the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The humble Addreſs of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the City of London, in Common-council aſſembled, on Wedneſday, May 30, 1770.

'Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE wait upon your Majeſty with our ſincere congratulations on the happy delivery of our moſt gracious Queen, and on the birth of another Princeſs: and to aſſure your Majeſty, that there are not in all your dominions any ſubjects more faithful, more dutiful, and more affectionate to your Majeſty's perſon and family, or more ready to ſacrifice their lives and fortunes in the maintenance of the true honour and dignity of your crown.

'Long may your Majeſty reign the true guardian of the liberties of this free country, and be the inſtrument, in the hands of Providence, of tranſmitting to our poſterity theſe invaluable rights and privileges, which are the birth-right of the ſubjects of this kingdom.'

To which the King gave the following gracious anſwer.

'I receive with great ſatisfaction your congratulations on the happy delivery of the Queen, and the birth of a Princeſs; and I return you my hearty thanks for the duty and affection to my perſon and family, and the zeal for the true honour and dignity of my crown, which you expreſs upon this occaſion.

'The city of London, entertaining theſe loyal ſentiments, may be always aſſured of my protection.'—They all had the honour of kiſſing his Majeſty's hand.

His

His Majeſty's moſt gracious Speech to both Houſes of Parliament, on Tueſday the 13th Day of November, 1770.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

WHEN I laſt met you in Parliament, I renewed to you the aſſurances which I had before given you, that it was my fixed purpoſe to preſerve the general tranquillity; maintaining, at the ſame time, the honour of my crown, together with the juſt rights and intereſts of my people; and it was with much ſatisfaction that I indulged the hope of being ſtill able to continue to my ſubjects the enjoyment of peace with honour and ſecurity. Since that time, thoſe very conſiderations, which I then promiſed you that I would never ſacrifice even to the deſires of peace, have laid me under an indiſpenſable neceſſity of preparing for a different ſituation.

By an act of the Governor of Buenos Ayres, in ſeizing by force one of my poſſeſſions, the honour of my crown, and the ſecurity of my people's rights, were become deeply affected. Under theſe circumſtances, I did not fail to make an immediate demand from the court of Spain, of ſuch ſatisfaction as I had a right to expect for the injury I had received. I directed alſo the neceſſary preparations to be made, without loſs of time, for enabling me to do myſelf juſtice, in caſe my requiſition to the court of Spain ſhould fail of procuring it for me. And theſe preparations, you may be aſſured, I ſhall not think it expedient to diſcontinue, until I ſhall have received proper reparation for the injury, as well as ſatisfactory proof, that other powers are equally ſincere with myſelf in the reſolution to preſerve the general tranquillity of Europe. In the mean time, I have called you together thus early, in order that I may be able to receive from you ſuch advice and aſſiſtance, as, in the farther progreſs of this very important buſineſs, may happen to become requiſite.

With reſpect to the ſtate of my colonies in North America, although I have the ſatisfaction to acquaint you, that the people in moſt of them have begun to depart from thoſe combinations, which were calculated to diſtreſs the commerce of this kingdom; yet, in ſome parts of the colony of the Maſſachuſett's-Bay, very unwarrantable practices are ſtill carried on, and my good ſubjects oppreſs'd by the ſame lawleſs violence which has too long prevailed in that province.

I hope, and truſt, that the precautions, which have already been uſed for ſecuring this country againſt the viſitation of that fatal calamity, which has of late appeared in ſome of the diſtant parts of Europe, will, with the bleſſing of God, prove ſucceſsful. But if, from any alteration of circumſtances, it ſhould at any time be found, that farther proviſions will be wanted, I cannot doubt of your ready concurrence for ſo ſalutary a purpoſe.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I will order the proper eſtimates for the ſervice of the enſuing year to be laid before you. They muſt unavoidably, in our preſent ſituation, exceed the uſual amount. Every unneceſſary expence my concern for the eaſe of my good

ſubjects will ever make me careful to avoid: but I ſhould neither conſult their intereſt, nor their inclination, if I were to decline any expence, which the public ſecurity, or the maintenance of the national honour, does at any time require.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I am ſenſible how little I need ſay to you, at this time, to prevail upon you to unite in whatever may beſt promote the true intereſt of your country. In all your deliberations upon points of a domeſtic nature, let the extenſion of our commerce, the improvement of the revenue, and the maintenance of order and good government, be always in your view. With reſpect to foreign meaſures, there will, I am perſuaded, be no other conteſt among you, than who ſhall appear moſt forward in the ſupport of the common cauſe, in upholding the reputation, and promoting the proſperity of the kingdom. For the attainment of theſe ends, you ſhall ever find me ready to exert myſelf to the uttermoſt. I have no intereſt, I can have none, diſtinct from that of my people.

The humble Addreſs of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament aſſembled, November 13, 1770.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament aſſembled, return your Majeſty our humble thanks for your moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

We beg leave to offer your Majeſty our very ſincere congratulations on the ſafe and happy delivery of the Queen, and the birth of a princeſs; and to aſſure your Majeſty of our unfeigned joy at the increaſe of your domeſtic happineſs; and that we conſider every addition to your illuſtrious houſe, from which theſe kingdoms have received the moſt important benefits, as a farther ſecurity to our religious and civil liberties.

We are too ſenſible of the bleſſing of peace not to feel the greateſt concern at any event which threatens to interrupt its continuance, and defeat your Majeſty's wiſe and gracious purpoſe to maintain it. But, grateful as we are for this proof of your Majeſty's paternal regard to the repoſe and happineſs of your people, we owe your Majeſty no leſs thanks for your anxious vigilance over the honour of your crown, and the intereſts of your people.

We return your Majeſty our moſt thankful acknowledgments, as well for the immediate demand, which your Majeſty has been pleaſed to make from the court of Spain, of ſatisfaction for the injury received, as for the inſtant preparations that your Majeſty made to do yourſelf juſtice, in caſe your requiſition ſhould fail of procuring it. And we are exceedingly happy to be aſſured, that your Majeſty will think it expedient to continue prepared to aſſert the honour of your crown, and the ſecurity of the rights of your people, upon an event ſo deeply affecting both, until the injury ſhall be properly repaired, and ſatisfactory proof be given of the

ſincere

ſincere reſolution of other powers to preſerve the general tranquillity of Europe. We, on our part, beg leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that we will not fail to make the utmoſt efforts in our power to maintain objects ſo juſtly dear to us, as the dignity of your Majeſty's crown, and the ſecurity of the national rights.

We are very happy to be informed, that the people in moſt of your Majeſty's colonies in North America are departing from thoſe combinations which were calculated to diſtreſs the commerce of this kingdom; and we hope ſoon to ſee an entire end of thoſe unwarrantable practices which have ſo long oppreſſed your Majeſty's ſubjects in one of thoſe provinces.

We are highly ſenſible of your Majeſty's goodneſs and care, in taking ſuch precautions to ſecure this country againſt the viſitation of that fatal calamity, which has of late appeared in ſome of the diſtant parts of Europe; and we ſhall always be ready to concur in any meaſures that ſhall be found neceſſary to the ſupport of your Majeſty's endeavours for ſo ſalutary a purpoſe.

We have the moſt grateful ſenſe of your Majeſty's favourable opinion of our conſtant endeavours to promote the true intereſt of this country. We will, in all our deliberations upon points of a domeſtic nature, exert ourſelves for the extenſion of our commerce, the improvement of the revenue, and the maintenance of order and government: and we flatter ourſelves, that your Majeſty will not be diſappointed in the gracious expectations you have formed of our zeal, in the ſupport of your Majeſtey's crown, and the reputation and proſperity of your kingdoms.

His Majeſty's moſt gracious Anſwer.

My Lords,

It gives me great ſatisfaction to find, that you entertain ſo juſt a ſenſe of the importance of peace, while that deſirable object can be maintained conſiſtently with the honour of my crown, and the rights of my people. You may depend upon my beſt endeavours to preſerve that ineſtimable bleſſing, ſo long as it is compatible with objects ſtill more eſſential to the happineſs and proſperity of my kingdoms.

The affectionate part you take in the happy delivery of the Queen, and the increaſe of my family, gives me much pleaſure.

The humble Addreſs of the Houſe of Commons to the King.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Commons of Great-Britain in parliament aſſembled, return your Majeſty our humble thanks, for your moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

We beg leave to offer to your Majeſty our congratulations on the happy delivery of her Majeſty, and on the birth of another princeſs; eſteeming every increaſe of your Majeſty's royal family an additional ſecurity for the continuance of that happineſs which we have already experienced under its auſpicious government.

Among

Among the many proofs we have received of your Majesty's constant attention to the welfare and prosperity of your people, your Majesty's earnest desire to continue to us the blessings of peace could not fail to inspire us with sentiments of gratitude and affection: but we could have reaped little real satisfaction from the enjoyment of those blessings, had we not at the same time been able to place the justest confidence in your Majesty, that you would never be induced, by a mistaken tenderness for the present ease of your people, to sacrifice their more essential and more lasting interests. These we cannot but consider as having been dangerously struck at, by the violence lately committed by a Spanish governor upon one of your Majesty's possessions. Under these circumstances, your Majesty's determination to make an immediate demand from the court of Spain of such satisfaction as you had a right to expect, and at the same time to direct the necessary preparations to be made, without delay, for enabling your Majesty to do yourself justice, in case your requisition to the court of Spain should fail to procure it, demands our most hearty acknowledgments; and we rejoice to find that your Majesty will not discontinue these preparations until you shall have received a proper reparation for the injury, as well as satisfactory proof that other powers are equally sincere with your Majesty in the resolution to preserve the general tranquillity. In the prosecution of this your Majesty's purpose, your Majesty will not be disappointed in your expectation of receiving from your faithful Commons every degree of support which in the progress of this very important business will become requisite: with this view, we shall enter without delay into the consideration of the supplies for the ensuing year; and whatever extraordinary expences the public service shall require, we will chearfully provide for, in such manner as may be least burthensome to your Majesty's subjects.

In considering the state of your Majesty's colonies in North America, we will neglect no means of securing the commercial interests of this kingdom, or of providing for the protection of your Majesty's good subjects there from every degree of violence and oppression.

We return your Majesty our unfeigned thanks, for the timely precautions you have used, for guarding against the introduction of that fatal contagion which has of late appeared in some of the distant parts of Europe. And while, with your Majesty, we place our ultimate reliance upon the Divine Providence for our preservation from so great a calamity, we shall consider it as our indispensable duty to make use of every reasonable precaution which human foresight can suggest to us.

We assure your Majesty, that we will apply ourselves with all due diligence to the dispatch of the public business; in which we will not fail steadily to pursue those great ends recommended to us by your Majesty in your speech from the throne, as well as by your royal example. And if any hopes should have been conceived, or it may have been any where surmised, that among your Majesty's people there were any such differences subsisting, as could in the least degree

gree

gree abate the ardour of their affectionate attachment for your Majesty, or prevent their joining, as one man, in seconding your Majesty's views, for maintaining unsullied the lustre of your crown, and preserving undiminished the rights of your people, we doubt not, by our proceedings, to convince the world how false and injurious are all such surmises; and to make it manifest, that, whenever we are called upon in the cause of our king and country, there will be but one heart and one voice among your faithful Commons.

CHA-

CHARACTERS.

Of the Ruſſians; *from the Account of a Journey into* Siberia, *made by order of the King of* France. *By* M. L'Abbe Chappe D'Auteroche, *of the* Royal Academy *of* Sciences *at* Paris.

AS ſoon as the ſovereign is on the throne, he is ſuppoſed to have no more relations, and no one dares to claim any connection with the royal family. A foreign courtier, having found that the counteſs of Woronzof was related to the empreſs Elizabeth, went immediately and complimented her with the news, which he thought was a diſcovery of political importance: the empreſs turned pale, and told him he was miſtaken.

It was forbidden, on pain of death, to keep any coin ſtamped with the image of the young Iwan. The people dare not play with roubles, which bear the impreſſion of the ſovereign. One cannot paſs before the palace, facing the emperor's apartments, without pulling off one's hat, or letting down the glaſs, if one is in a carriage; otherwiſe one is expoſed to inſults from the ſoldiers. Any perſon who ſhould write the name of the empreſs in ſmall characters upon a letter, would be liable to be ſeverely puniſhed for it.

Theſe trifling circumſtances are mentioned merely to give an idea of the extent of the abſolute power of Ruſſian monarchs.

The nobility dare not come near the throne without fear and trembling. They are baniſhed into Siberia for the ſlighteſt political intrigue, and their poſſeſſions being confiſcated, one whole family thus falls a victim to the artful inſinuations of the courtier. When I was at St. Peterſburgh, I was one day on a viſit at the houſe of a ſtranger, who was in office; being deſirous of information, I aſked whether the prince Iwan was living or not: it was immediately whiſpered in my ear, that in Ruſſia no one ſpoke of that prince. We were, however, no more than three Frenchmen in the room, which was upwards of thirty feet ſquare. On the eve of the death of the empreſs Elizabeth, no one dared to enquire concerning her health; and when ſhe was dead, though it was univerſally known, yet every body was afraid to ſpeak of it.

The mutual diſtruſt, in which people live in Ruſſia, and the total ſilence of the nation upon every thing which may have the leaſt relation either to the government, or to the ſovereign; ariſes chiefly from the privilege every Ruſſian has, without diſtinction, of crying out in public, *Slowo Dielo*; that is to ſay, I declare you guilty of

high treaſon both in words and actions. All the byſtanders are then obliged to aſſiſt in taking up the perſon accuſed. A father arreſts his ſon, and the ſon his father, and nature ſuffers in ſilence. The accuſed, and the accuſer, are both conveyed immediately to priſon, and afterwards to St. Peterſburgh, where they are tried by the ſecret court of chancery.

This tribunal, compoſed of a few miniſters choſen by the ſovereign, leaves the lives and fortunes of all families at their mercy. This juriſdiction is of ſo odious a nature, that a ſubject, who ſhall even be indifferent to theſe agents of tyranny, is often found guilty, although the accuſer ſhould not be able to bring convincing proofs of the crime; and this happens chiefly when the impeacher anſwers for the guilt of the perſon accuſed, with his own ſhoulders; that is to ſay, ſubmits to receive the puniſhment of the knout. If he bears this without recanting, the perſon accuſed is found guilty, condemned to death, and part of his eſtate forfeited to the accuſer. If ſome very extraordinary circumſtances indicate the innocence of the perſon accuſed, the impeacher is then puniſhed a ſecond time. He is alſo puniſhed, but only once, when, not having demanded the trial of the knout, he is found incapable of proving the guilt of the man whom he impeaches.

This juriſdiction has been eſtabliſhed, merely that tyranny might enjoy the privilege of ſacrificing all ſuch perſons as have become the object of deſpotic jealouſy. It was therefore neceſſary that the crime of the falſe accuſer ſhould not be puniſhed with death; and the puniſhment of the knout was always made milder in his favour.

The nobility, thus bowed under the yoke of the moſt dreadful ſlavery, do not fail to retaliate upon the people: the people are ſlaves to them, to the ſovereign, or to the waywodes who repreſent him.

Two kinds of ſlaves are diſtinguiſhed in Ruſſia among the people: ſome belong to the ſovereign, others to the nobility. The firſt only pay tribute to the empreſs, the others both to the ſovereign and to their lord. The nobles eſtimate their riches by the number of farmers which belong to them. The ſlaves of the crown pay into the royal treaſury the ſum of one hundred and ten copecs, or four ſhillings and ſeven pence of Engliſh money, and the others pay two ſhillings and eleven pence to the crown. The lords impoſe what tax they pleaſe upon their ſlaves, and ſometimes ſeize upon the ſmall fortune they may have acquired by their abilities. If theſe ſlaves, by cultivating the land and by induſtry, do not get enough to pay the lord, he allows them to hire themſelves to merchants, ſtrangers, or other perſons who have no ſlaves. For this purpoſe, he gives them a paſſport only for a few years. The ſlave is obliged to remit his wages annually to his lord, who gives him up what he thinks proper out of them.

The lords ſell their ſlaves, as cattle is ſold in other parts of the world. They chuſe out from among them the number of ſervants they want; and treat them with great inhumanity. They are not allowed a civil power of life and death over their ſervants, any more

than over their other ſlaves; but as they have the privilege of puniſhing them with the *padogi*, they have them chaſtiſed in ſuch a manner, that they may be ſaid, in fact, to have acquired the right of putting them to death.

In weighty offences, a lord, according to law, ought to bring his ſlave to be tried at the ordinary courts of juſtice. In 1761, the ſenate publiſhed an edict, whereby all the lords were allowed to ſend any ſlaves they were diſpleaſed with to work in the mines; but the lords prefer, and will ever do ſo, chaſtizing them at home, and keeping them to themſelves.

The nobility of Ruſſia never enter into the prieſthood; ſo that there is no intermediate ſtate in the eccleſiaſtical body, which is made up entirely of the common people, or the children of the prieſts, who are often the moſt diſſolute; ſo that the ignorance and depravity of the Ruſſian clergy are the natural conſequences of their not having received any principles of education. Their power was dangerous only in the times of the primitive church, as they were then a better conſtituted body; and that the whole nation was inflamed with zeal, which is no where to be found at preſent, but among the lower claſs of people.

The common people are bigotted even to fanaticiſm in favour of the Greek religion: this extravagance increaſes the farther we get from the capital; but theſe very people are ſo little acquainted with their religion, that they are perſuaded they fulfil all its duties, by complying with ſome external ceremonies, and eſpecially by keeping the Lent faſts with the greateſt ſtrictneſs. In other reſpects, they give themſelves up to debauchery and to every kind of vice. Morality is leſs to be met with among the Ruſſians, than among the Pagans their neighbours. The opinions of the Ruſſians with regard to Chriſtianity, are ſo extraordinary, that it ſhould ſeem as if that religion, ſo well adapted in itſelf for the happineſs and good order of ſociety, had only ſerved to make this people more wicked. A murderer being taken and condemned, and being aſked in the courſe of his trial whether he had kept the Lent faſts; appeared as much ſurprized, as the moſt upright man would have been, if his honeſty had ben called in queſtion. He immediately anſwered with warmth, that he was incapable of neglecting the duties of his religion. Yet this very man was at the head of a ſet of ruffians, and whenever they ſeized upon any travellers, he readily gave up all the booty to his companions, if they did but deliver him thoſe unhappy victims alive. He firſt undreſt them, and tied them naked to a tree, without any regard to their ſex: he then opened their breaſt near the heart, and drank their blood. He declared, that he took great pleaſure in ſeeing the dreadful contortions and convulſions of theſe wretched people. This fact, though it may ſeem ſcarce credible, was told me by ſome Ruſſians.

Such examples are rarely to be met with in Ruſſia; and I have mentioned this only to ſhew that, in this country, leſs attention has been given to form the manners of the people by religion, than to oblige them to obſerve certain cere-

monies, which do not always improve the morals of mankind.

The men in Siberia are tall, ſtout, and well made, as they are almoſt all over Ruſſia: they are exceſſively fond of women and drinking. As they are ſlaves to a deſpotic prince, they exert the ſame abſolute authority over their ſlaves or inferiors, with ſtill greater ſeverity.

The women are in general handſome at Tobolſky: their ſkin is exceedingly fair, and their countenance agreeable: their eyes are black, languiſhing and down-caſt; for they never dare look a man full in the face: they wear no caps, but uſe coloured handkerchiefs, which they interweave ſo curiouſly among their hair, generally black and unpowdered, that this kind of head-dreſs gives them a very bewitching look. They all uſe paint, young girls as well as married women; and this cuſtom prevails even among the ſervant maids, and ſome of the common people.

The women are commonly well-made, till the age of eighteen or twenty; but their legs as well as their feet are always large. Nature in this reſpect ſeems to have had in view the bulk they uſually acquire; which ſeems to want very firm ſupporters.

The baths they uſe twice a week, contribute chiefly to ſpoil their ſhapes: they cauſe ſuch a relaxation in all the parts of the body, that the beauty of the women is quite gone before they are thirty years of age.

Their dreſs at preſent is very much like that which is in uſe throughout Europe. The mens dreſs is exactly the ſame at Tobolſky, and all over Ruſſia. Some merchants, the noblemen's ſtewards, and the common men, are almoſt the only perſons who have kept to the old dreſs, as well as to the cuſtom of wearing the beard. I ſaw only a few gentlemen at Tobolſky, who had been diſgraced, ſtill conforming to theſe old cuſtoms, which they certainly had lately taken up again. The dreſs of the women at Tobolſky (I except the head-dreſs) differs from that uſed in Europe, only in our peculiar faſhions, with which they are unacquainted; they generally wear a looſe gown like a domino. On public days, their gowns are much like the robes formerly worn in France. This dreſs came from St. Peterſburgh to Tobolſky.

The men, as well as the women, are generally richly dreſſed; they get their ſtuffs and ſilks from Moſco, and ſometimes from China; but at Tobolſky, as throughout Ruſſia, both the ſexes are very uncleanly, notwithſtanding the baths they uſe twice a week. The women change their linen but ſeldom; and are unacquainted with that variety of undreſs, to which the Europeans are accuſtomed; and which is often more bewitching than the richeſt ornaments; ſo that there are few opportunities of being preſent at the toilet of the Ruſſian women.

In the houſes of people of the firſt rank at Tobolſky, as in moſt other parts of Ruſſia, there is but one bed for the huſband and wife, and ſometimes one for the children: all other perſons in the houſe lie promiſcuouſly upon benches or upon matts, which they ſpread on

the ground, in the different apartments*. There are no curtains to the beds; and inſtead of a bolſter, the huſband and wife have each of them ſeven or eight pillows, one leſs than the other, raiſed up in form of two pyramids. This bed is generally the principal piece of furniture. Sometimes there are at Tobolſky in bedrooms, ſome wooden chairs, a large ſtove, and a ſmall table.

In the whole city of Tobolſky, there was not a ſingle houſe that had any carpeting in it; ſome beams placed one upon another, but made ſmoother than common, ſome benches, and a few wooden chairs, made up all the furniture of their apartments.

At Tobolſky men are very jealous of their wives, as they are throughout the greater part of Ruſſia: beyond the city of Moſco, however, they are ſeldom in company with them; ſpending moſt of the day in drinking, and generally coming home drunk. The women ſeldom go out; they live wholly ſequeſtered from ſociety, given up to lazineſs and indolence, which are the cauſes of the depravity of their manners.

That kind of delicate love which proceeds from ſenſibility, and againſt which the ſevereſt virtue cannot always guard itſelf, is here totally unknown.

Here a lover never has the ſatisfaction of ſeeing the confuſion and diſorder of his miſtreſs, endeavouring, but unable, to conceal her tenderneſs. Such ſituations are never met with in Siberia, nor in the greateſt part of Ruſſia, where the poliſhed manners of the reſt of Europe have not yet prevailed. In theſe barbarous regions, men tyrannize over their wives, whom they conſider and treat as their ſlaves, requiring of them the moſt ſervile offices: in their matrimonial engagements they are obliged to bring them a handful of rods, in great ceremony, and to pull off their boots, as a token of the ſuperiority of the huſband, and the ſubjection of the wife. Availing themſelves more than any where elſe of their ſuperior power, they have eſtabliſhed the moſt unjuſt laws, which neither the beauty nor delicacy of the ſex have yet been able to aboliſh or ſoften. We are not therefore to be ſurprized, that that delicacy of ſentiment which characterizes the people of more civilized nations, is ſo rarely to be met with here. If ſuch women are worth the attempt, boldneſs is often ſufficient to inſure ſucceſs; but opportunities of this kind ſeldom occur, as women are ſcarce ever ſeen, but when their huſbands are preſent; and if the leaſt attention is ſhewn them on theſe occaſions, it is very probable one may not ſee them a ſecond time.

I ſaw ſome foreigners at Tobolſky, who had been there ever ſince the beginning of the laſt war: unacquainted with the cuſtoms of the country, they often experienced diſagreeable conſequences

* In 1663, the people of quality uſed to lie upon boards or benches, on which a ſkin or other covering was ſpread; there was no furniture in the houſes; and very few tables were covered with a cloth at meals. M. de Voltaire, hiſtoire de la Ruſſie, tom. i. pag. 20.

from the idea that women were to be treated with the ſame politeneſs and attention here, as in the reſt of Europe. They afterwards became more cautious, being convinced of the neceſſity of taking no notice of the ladies before their huſbands; and joining in with the convivial pleaſures of the latter, ſoon found means of being admitted to greater familiarities with their wives in private. Thus the depravity of the ſex in Ruſſia is owing to the tyranny of the men.

The women are captivated merely by ſenſual pleaſures, often giving themſelves up to their ſlaves; among which they take care to chuſe ſuch as are moſt healthy and robuſt.

The manners of this people will never be improved, while the women are kept in a ſtate of ſlavery, and do not partake of the pleaſures of ſociety. Although the men are remarkably ſevere to their wives, yet are they very indulgent to their daughters. They think that married women ſhould be entirely taken up with their huſbands, but that greater liberty may be allowed to the unmarried, thereby to give them opportunities of getting huſbands: they very ſoon avail themſelves of this freedom, without the conſent of their parents, or the ſanction of the church. At twelve or thirteen years, they are frequently no ſtrangers to the other ſex; but ſuch is the inconſiſtency of this people, that they expect their daughters ſhould ſtill be virtuous, while they allow them ſuch liberty, as ought ever to be regulated by a good education; they alſo pretend to determine with an abſolute certainty, whether their daughters are ſtill virgins; this is done by a jury of ſkilful women, who determine this matter by entering into the ſtricteſt examination, which, in other countries, would be conſidered as very indecent.

On the day appointed for the marriage ceremony, after the parties have been joined by a prieſt, as in our church, the lady's parents give an elegant ſupper, at which the huſband's family is preſent, ſome friends, and a magician, who comes with an intent to counteract the witchcraft which might be practiſed by other magicians, to prevent the conſummation of the marriage. The newmarried couple, attended by a godfather and a godmother, are conducted with the greateſt ceremony into the nuptial chamber before ſupper.

The magician walks firſt, the godfather follows conducting the bride; the bridegroom gives his hand to the godmother, and the brideſman his to the huſband's neareſt female relation, who is one of the jury, which is generally compoſed of three or four women. During this proceſſion to the nuptial apartment, every thing is got ready for the feaſt in the room where the company ſtays; who wait only the return of the married couple to begin their mirth; being thoroughly perſuaded, that the deciſion of the jury will be favourable to the bride.

The marriage chamber contains in general nothing but a bed, which is uſually very neat, and without curtains; the images given by the godfather and godmother to the married couple; a few chairs, and a table, with bottles

of

of brandy, and glaſſes, near which an old matron is placed.

The proceſſion having reached the marriage chamber, the matron offers the bride a waiter, on which are glaſſes filled with brandy and other liquors: the bride then preſents them to the magician firſt, and afterwards to the whole company round; the magician prepares his magic art; the bride is then undreſſed, and left with a ſmall petticoat and an under-waiſtcoat only; both of them made on purpoſe for this day, which is conſecrated to voluptuouſneſs. The bridegroom is alſo undreſſed, and a nightgown thrown over him: the bride then kiſſes all the company round, offers them again a glaſs of brandy; and when every body has drank a ſecond time, they retire into an antichamber, leaving the married couple alone with the matron, who aſſiſts at the ceremony; in which ſhe is the more intereſted, as ſhe receives a reward if the lady is acknowledged to be a virgin; whereas ſhe is obliged, if the contrary happens, to drink out of a broken glaſs, in the midſt of the company, which is conſidered as a mark of ignominy.

After conſummation, the jury of women are called in, who ſtrip the bride quite naked, in order to decide whether ſhe was a virgin.

[We ſhall here paſs by the proofs that are given to the company upon this occaſion, in confirmation of the lady's chaſtity.]

When all the company is perfectly ſatisfied, the lady dances for a few minutes with her huſband, and every body ſits quickly down to the table, where moſt of the men commonly get drunk.

There were ſeveral marriages while I ſtayed at Tobolſky; but I could never get any admiſſion to any of the feaſts; one lady in particular, otherwiſe a very amiable woman, was always againſt it; ſaying, ſhe was afraid I ſhould think their ceremony ridiculous, and give an account of it to the public. In my way from Tobolſky back again to St. Peterſburgh, I was invited to a wedding, and appointed brideſman, ſo that I had then an opportunity of ſeeing the whole tranſaction.

European manners have gained very little ground in Ruſſia; becauſe they are not conformable to the deſpotiſm of the government: they have nevertheleſs introduced luxury, and brought on a communication between Ruſſians and foreigners; which has only contributed to make the Ruſſians more unhappy, by giving them an opportunity of comparing their ſtate of ſlavery, with that of a free people.

As I have ſeen the Ruſſians at the diſtance of eight hundred leagues from court, I have been enabled to acquire a competent knowledge of this people.

Upon the whole, there is very little ſociety in Ruſſia, eſpecially beyond Moſco: neither is it poſſible there ſhould be much, under a government where no man enjoys that civil liberty, by which the ſafety of the citizen, in other countries, is ſecured. A mutual fear prevails among individuals; from hence ariſes miſtruſt, diſguiſe, and deceit. Friendſhip, that ſentiment which contributes to the happineſs of our lives, has never been known in Ruſſia; it ſuppoſes a ſenſibility which makes an abſolute union of the two friends,

and effuſions of the heart, which divide their pleaſures and pains reciprocally. As the men have but little reſpect for the women beyond Moſco, they are not attended to in company, although company is nothing without them. They are almoſt always confined to their houſes; where they paſs their tedious days among their ſlaves, without authority and without employment; they do not even enjoy the ſatisfaction of reading, for moſt of them know not how to read. The men are as ignorant as the women. They viſit now and then with great ceremony: the governors and chief magiſtrates give grand dinners ſeveral times in a year. Relations alſo meet now and then, to keep the feaſt of their family ſaint; but they ſeldom admit any perſon at theſe feaſts, who is not one of the family. At the great entertainments, both men and women are invited together, but they neither ſit at the ſame table, nor in the ſame room. The miſtreſs of the houſe does not appear in the mens apartments, till they are juſt ſitting down to dinner; ſhe brings in with her a large waiter covered with glaſſes full of brandy; which ſhe preſents, in a very ſubmiſſive manner, to all the gueſts, who do not even look at her; the glaſſes are returned to her, and ſhe withdraws immediately.

There are always a great number of people at theſe feaſts; to which perſons of all ſtations are invited. Officers, clergy, magiſtrates, and merchants, are all placed at the ſame table; but with this difference, that rank is more ſtrictly attended to, than in any German court. Military men are placed according to their ſeveral ranks: and perſons of other profeſſions are diſpoſed in the ſame manner; no regard is paid to birth.

All the diſhes are ſerved up at once. Their ſoup is made by cutting the meat into ſmall pieces in the broth. They have ſome ragouts, which nobody who is not uſed to can eat of. The table is generally covered with ſeveral pyramids of roaſt meat; moſt of them compoſed of different kinds of game, the reſt of butchers meat. Chineſe ſweetmeats are ſerved up at the ſame time, and ſome made of the fruits of the country.

Their manner of ſitting at table, and their cuſtoms, ſeem to be very ſimilar to thoſe which prevail in ſome diſtricts of Germany; but they have adopted only the ridiculous parts of them, which they have even rendered ſtill more ridiculous. A profound ſilence is obſerved during dinner; which is interrupted only at times by the healths that are drunk.

As ſoon as they ſit down to table, each man pours into his glaſs ſome of the made-wine I have mentioned before; and then all riſe to drink each others health. Each gueſt is drunk to by his chriſtian and ſurname; and a drop of wine is ſwallowed to each perſon's health.

I have been at ſome of theſe dinners, where there were more than ſixty people, all drinking to each other at the ſame time. Their attitudes, and the confuſion of different ſounds, had a very ſingular effect. Peter not being able to make James hear him, was ſtretching himſelf over the table, and bawling out as loud as he could;

at the ſame inſtant, he was interrupted by Francis, who was bowing to him, or by a knock of the head from Philip, who was turning about from right to left without perceiving the poſture Peter was in. Philip's turn came next: as he was lifting his glaſs to his mouth, his neighbour gave him a jog of the elbow, and ſpilling part of his wine, interrupted him at the moſt intereſting moment. Such ſcenes as theſe, varied in different ways, were repeated almoſt at every part of the table; and the pleaſantry of them was enhanced, by obſerving the impatience of ſome of the people. As to myſelf, I could never find an opportunity of drinking any one's health: but kept my head in conſtant motion, to the right and left, and forwards. It is reckoned a qualification to catch the opportunity ſo ſeaſonably as to drink to every perſon's health, without deſcending from one's dignity, or meeting with any accident.

The firſt health being over, every body ſits down, and is at liberty to eat for a few moments. Glaſs tumblers of a cylindrical form, ſix inches high, and four wide, are placed in different parts of the table. Every gueſt within reach of one of theſe tumblers, takes it up and drinks out of it: it would be thought very unpolite, if he was to take a glaſs, in order to avoid drinking out of the ſame tumbler as his neighbour. This cuſtom is not only diſagreeable, but at the ſame time very dangerous, on account of the ſcurvy, which is extremely frequent in Ruſſia.

When the company has eat for a few minutes, the Emperor's health goes round. This toaſt is given in a different manner. A large glaſs bottle, to which there is alſo a glaſs top, is placed on the table before the perſon of the higheſt rank. This perſon riſes from his ſeat, as well as his right-hand neighbour, to whom he gives the head of the bottle, and pouring ſome wine into the cup, gives out the Emperor's health, bowing to the whole company. As ſoon as he has drunk, he gives the bottle to his neighbour, who paſſes the top to the perſon ſitting next to him. All the company drink the Emperor's health in the ſame manner, while a band of muſicians is employed in ſinging ſongs adapted to the ceremony.

The healths of the princes and princeſſes of the royal family are then drunk in the ſame order, and eating goes on for a little time longer.

The healths of all the gueſts are then carried round, with another glaſs bottle, which is not ſo beautiful as the firſt, and is covered with a cruſt of bread.

This toaſt goes round nearly in the ſame way as the former, except that when the lid of the bottle is given to one's neighbour, it is uſual at the ſame time to tell him the chriſtian and ſurname of the perſon whoſe health is going round; and this muſt be repeated, making a bow to him; this cuſtom is very troubleſome to ſtrangers, as the Ruſſians have generally three or four chriſtian names. This ceremony is carried on with the utmoſt gravity, and one muſt be very exact in the whole detail, which extends all round the table. However deſirous I was of being exact, yet I was always puzzled when the toaſt came to me. I uſed to forget

the

the number of ſaints named to me, moſt of which were never inrolled in our liſt. I was however very much mortified at this. Beſides, I had uſually for my neighbour a Ruſſian, who was a very ſtrict obſerver of rules; he had acquired by his exactneſs a right of preſiding over the police of the table, and was very much out of temper, whenever any one was deficient in this point. This gentleman was ſo obliging as to ſet me right frequently; but on one occaſion he was as much puzzled as myſelf, when two cruſts of bread were preſented to me from each ſide, one of which had fell ſeveral times, contrary to order, into the plates and into the bottle. Not knowing whom I was to anſwer, nor what I was to do with theſe two cruſts, I referred the whole affair to him, and ſat down. He was informed, that, the company conſiſting of ſixty gueſts, a ſecond bottle had been called for, to haſten the ceremony; but he decided, that it was better to be detained two hours longer at table, than to neglect any of the uſual forms.

At laſt, the company roſe from table, and went into another room. I imagined at firſt, that the dinner was over, and that we were now to drink coffee; but was much ſurprized at the ſight of a table covered with Chineſe ſweatmeats. Four ſervants waited for the company, with bottles of mead, beer, and different liquors made with brandy. Others brought in waiters with glaſſes. The company then ſet in for drinking again; and from this time ceremony was at an end. The Ruſſians, though accuſtomed to this manner of living, ſeldom bear the quantity of liquors drank after dinner, which are not only very ſtrong, but the drinking is alſo inceſſantly continued till the evening. If the company chuſes to take a walk, the bottles and glaſſes are carried along with them; and this is looked upon as doing the honours completely.

Some travellers aſſert, that the women as well as the men give themſelves up to all the exceſſes of drinking; but I have always ſeen the contrary. The women, after dinner, remain in the ſame room, growing tired of one another; for it is impoſſible it ſhould be otherwiſe, where thirty women meet together without one man.

There is no other kind of ſocial amuſement in uſe throughout the whole nation, from Moſco to Tobolſky; they dance ſometimes, but that is very rare, except at weddings.

It is about fifty years ſince the women at Moſco and St. Peterſburgh have ſhaken off the yoke of ſlavery, to which they were ſubjected by their huſbands. Before that time, they lived, and were treated in the ſame way as in other parts of Ruſſia. If the manners have not been much bettered from this change, it is owing to their exceſſive depravity before it took place. Throughout Ruſſia in general, a man has much to anſwer for, if he is but agreeable.

Moſco appeared to me preferable, in many reſpects, to St Peterſburgh. The city of Moſco not being more than two hundred ſhort leagues diſtant from St. Peterſburg, the governors are too near the ſovereign, to be tyrannical; and the inhabitants, far enough from the ſeat of government, not to be afraid

afraid of a ſcaffold for ſlight indiſcretions of ſociety*. Pleaſure is ſought after at Moſco, while the inhabitants can hardly venture to ſpeak of it at St. Peterſburgh.

The common people in Ruſſia, having no ideas of liberty, are much leſs unhappy than the nobles. Beſides, they have but few wiſhes, and conſequently their wants are leſs: they are unacquainted with either induſtry or commerce, eſpecially beyond Moſco. The Ruſſian having no property of his own, is uſually indifferent to every thing which might better his fortune. Even the nobles, who are conſtantly in fear of baniſhment, and of having their eſtates confiſcated; are not ſo much employed in improving them, as they are in expedients to raiſe a ſpeedy ſupply of ready money, to gratify their preſent inclinations.

The Ruſſian country people live upon very indifferent kind of food; and therefore, readily giving way to lazineſs in their ſtoves, they paſs their lives in the debaucheries of women and brandy, which liquor however they are not always able to procure. If we were to judge of them merely from the languid life they lead, it might be imagined, that they have but few ideas; on the contrary, they are artful, cunning, and greater rogues than any other nation. They are alſo remarkably dextrous at thieving. They are not endowed with that courage which ſome philoſophers have aſcribed to the northern nations; the Ruſſian peaſants are, on the contrary, puſillanimous and cowardly to an incredible degree.

There are no principles of morality among them; they are more afraid of neglecting the Lent faſts, than of murdering a fellow-creature, eſpecially if he is a foreigner; for they do not reckon foreigners among the number of their brethren.

The Ruſſian and the Poliſh ſlave ſeem to differ from each other in every reſpect: the Ruſſian neglects agriculture; is generally immoral, crafty and ſubtle. On the contrary, the Poliſh ſlave takes a pleaſure in cultivating the land: he is moral, and ſtupid. Theſe contrarieties ſeem to me ſufficiently accounted for from the different conſtitution of the two nations, excluſive of other cauſes, which may poſſibly have contributed to eſtabliſh them.

The ſlave in Poland is in poſſeſſion of lands which are his own property; it is natural, therefore, he ſhould delight in improving them; ſince by that he is enabled to ſatisfy all his wants, and to enjoy the comforts of life, without having recourſe to criminal actions. He is moreover ſubject to a ſet of free nobles, who may venture, in every inſtance, to be virtuous with impunity. If he is ſtupid, it is becauſe he is enſlaved. The Ruſſian ſlave not having one inch of ground at his own diſpoſal, agriculture

* M. de Monteſquieu obſerves, in the 12th chapter of his 12th book, where in he treats of indiſcreet words, that in the manifeſto publiſhed by the late Czarina, againſt the Olgorouſki family in 1740, one of thoſe princes is ſentenced to death for having uſed ſome indecent expreſſions about the Czarina's perſon: another for having miſinterpreted her wiſe regulations for the good of the empire, and for having offended her ſacred perſon by words not ſufficiently reſpectful.

culture is indifferent to him; he is willing to enjoy himſelf, and is fond of drinking brandy; but as he can ſeldom get it without theft, or treſpaſſing againſt the laws, the fear of puniſhment makes him cautious and ſubtle.

Slavery has ſet aſide all the rights of nature among the Ruſſians; the human ſpecies is in Ruſſia a commercial article, ſometimes ſold at a very low price; children are often forced from their mothers arms to be ſold to perſons given up to debauchery. The joy which other people conceive on the birth of their legitimate children is here unknown. This event, on the contrary, is a ſorrowful one to a young woman, who knows that her child may be taken away from her, at the inſtant that he is playing on her knee; ſhe ſuckles him, and takes a great deal of trouble in bringing him up; he grows, and the time draws near when ſhe is in continual appprehenſion of loſing him; ſhe never can flatter herſelf that, in this beloved child, ſhe ſhall find a ſupport and a friend in her old age. If when ſomewhat farther advanced in life, the child perceives the tears ſtarting from his mother in conſequence of theſe dreadful reflections, he aſks her the reaſon, preſſes her cheeks between his little hands, ſoothes her with kiſſes, and at length mixes his tears with hers.

The meaneſt animals enjoy the happineſs cauſed by the birth of their young: Man, in Ruſſia, is the only being who cannot partake of it. This depravity ſtifles all principles of humanity, and all kind of ſentiment. Going, on my return from Tobolſky, to St. Peterſburgh, into a houſe where I was to lodge, I found a father chained to a poſt in the middle of his family: by his cries, and the little regard his children paid to him, I imagined he was mad; but this was by no means the caſe. In Ruſſia, people who are ſent to raiſe recruits, go through all the villages; and pitch upon the men proper for the ſervice, as butchers, in all other parts, go into the ſtables to mark the ſheep. This man's ſon had been ſelected for the ſervice, and had made his eſcape without the father's knowledge; the father was made a priſoner in his own houſe; his children were his gaolers, and he was in daily expectation of receiving his ſentence. I was ſo much ſhocked with this account, and with the ſcene I beheld, that I was forced to ſeek another lodging immediately.

This practice has made the Ruſſians cruel and inhuman: they are animals whom their maſters think they muſt cruſh with a rod of iron, while they continue under the yoke *.

The Ruſſian nobility, having cruel and wicked ſlaves conſtantly before their eyes, have acquired a ſeverity which is not natural to them; as they crouch before their ſovereign, to their ſuperiors, and to all thoſe from whom they have any thing

* The common people in Ruſſia are at preſent ſo corrupt, that they muſt be kept in a ſtate of rigid ſervitude, while they continue enſlaved: but any man who allows himſelf to reflect, will eaſily conceive, that, with proper care, they might be reſtored to liberty, without having any thing to fear from ſome inconveniences which may be thought to follow at firſt. While they are ſlaves, they will ever be vicious.

thing to expect, they exercise the greater rigor over all persons subject to their authority, or who have not the power to resist them.

The common people in Russia having nothing to contest with the sovereign, one might reasonably expect to find happiness among this class. In all other parts of the world, the country people get together on holidays: the fathers meet at a public house, oftentimes resting from their labours under the shade of a tree, and indulging in a cheerful glass; they discourse about increasing their stock, and sometimes their conversation turns upon politics, while a wretched fidler, sitting on a cask, makes their children exquisitely happy.

Such pleasures are unknown in Russia: the common people dance now and then, chiefly on certain days of the Carnival; when they are entirely given up to debauchery and drunkenness: so that one can scarce venture to travel at such a time, for fear of being ill treated by the mob. The peasants in Russia generally stay in their stoves on holidays, standing at the door without taking any exercise: laziness is the greatest pleasure they have, next to women and drinking. If a Russian peasant has got a little money, he goes to the public house by himself, spends it, and gets drunk in a few minutes: he is then no longer in fear of his fortune being taken from him.

[We shall conclude this article with the account our author gives, of the progress which the arts and sciences have hitherto made in Russia.]

Peter I. ascended the throne of Russia in 1689; and immediately framed the design of enlightening his nation, sunk in ignorance for more than seven hundred years past. He undertook a journey into Europe, that he might become acquainted with the arts and sciences, and with every circumstance which could possibly tend to complete the designs he had formed. In the course of his journey, nothing escaped his notice; he visited the learned; he sought out the artist in his manufactory; made himself master of the art, and being thereby enabled to judge of the abilities of the artists, engaged them in his service, whenever he found them to excel.

All the sovereign powers interested themselves warmly in promoting the schemes of this great man; numbers of learned men and artists of all kinds, from the several parts of Europe, set out for Russia. Peter I. on his return into his own dominions, raised public buildings consecrated to the Arts and Sciences. Establishments, which in Europe were formed by degrees, arose in Russia all at once: the nobility laid aside their beards, as well as their ancient manner of dress: the women, before confined wholly to their houses, now made their appearance in public meetings, unknown in Russia till this period. The court became brilliant. Peter I. seemed to have formed a new nation, though he had made no alteration in the political constitution of the government: the nation remained in a state of slavery, which he still made more severe. He forced all the nobility, without distinction, to serve in the army. A number of young slaves were chosen out from among the people, and fixed in the academies and schools: of these

some

ſome were deſtined to literature, others deſigned for the arts and ſciences, without any regard to their particular talents or inclination. Peter himſelf viſited the academies and the manufactories; and often took the plane and the chiſel in his own hands; but ſnatched the pencil from the hands of a young artiſt, who was painting Armida in the arms of Rinaldo, and ordered him to be flogged.

The ſucceſſors of Peter I. purſued the ſame plan; the Academy of Sciences however gained a reputation; Bernouilli, Deliſle, Herman and Euler kept up the credit they had acquired in other countries; the Arts ſhone forth with ſome kind of ſplendor; but the Academy loſt its repute, and the Arts ſenſibly decreaſed, as the great men firſt invited into Ruſſia, either died or left the country. The ſovereigns ſtill continued to ſupply their ſubjects with able maſters, and to encourage and protect men of abilities; but notwithſtanding theſe advantages, not one Ruſſian has appeared in the courſe of more than ſixty years, whoſe name deſerves to be recorded in the hiſtory of the Arts and Sciences.

Men of abilities, invited into Ruſſia from foreign parts, appear moſtly to be diſcouraged, and not to perſevere in their ſtudies with the ſame earneſtneſs as they did in their own country. In the year 1761, ſeveral foreigners of the firſt rank in the republic of letters, belonged to the Academy of St. Peterſburgh; among theſe may be mentioned M. Epiney, Leman, Braun, Tauber, Stelin, and Muler, formerly ſecretary to the Academy, aad at preſent director of a ſchool at Moſco, as I was informed at my return into France. The late Mr. Lomanoſow, a Ruſſian, was a man of genius; and would have made a conſiderable figure in any other Academy. Mr. Rumouſki, as yet too young a man to have acquired any great degree of reputation, is poſſeſſed of great natural abilities, and a thirſt after knowledge, very uncommon among the Ruſſians.

Notwitſtanding this number of learned men, it ſhould ſeem as if genius in moſt of them was weakened, as ſoon as they came into Ruſſia, ſo that the academies and ſchools ſeem to derive their chief credit from the names only of the learned which are in Ruſſia. The annals of the Sciences furniſh inconteſtible proofs of this aſſertion, and any man who has not examined theſe, may be convinced of this truth, by conſulting thouſands of travellers, who have reſided at St. Peterſburgh, and at Moſco.

This ſtate of the Arts and Sciences in Ruſſia implies a defect, the cauſe of which muſt be ſought for, either in a want of genius peculiar to the nation, or in the nature of the government, and the climate. A philoſopher *, whoſe name will be held in veneration by the lateſt poſterity, ſpeaking of the difference of men with reſpect to climate, repreſents the people of the North as having coarſer organs, and being animated with fluids of a groſſer kind, better adapted to produce large robuſt bodies than men of genius; but this philoſopher would have us conſider

* Monteſquieu, liv. xiv. chap. ii.

conſider them, at the ſame time, as a very brave, ſimple, unreſerved, unſuſpecting people, without policy or craft, having few vices, and ſeveral virtues, a great deal of ſincerity and honeſty, and whoſe diſpoſitions are not very amorous. When I travelled in Ruſſia, I every where met with a people very different from what I expected to find, from the ideas of this celebrated philoſopher. It muſt be allowed however, that, in what he has ſaid on this ſubject, he has conſidered the people of the North independently of their government; which has ſo far altered the nature of man in Ruſſia, by ſubduing even thoſe faculties which are leaſt under the controul of the authority of the ſovereign, that it is extremely difficult to aſcertain the diſtinguiſhing character of the nation; and it is for this reaſon that I have hitherto confined myſelf to the relation of facts upon this point.

The ſpirit of invention is as uncommon among the Ruſſians, as genius; but they have a peculiar turn for imitation. In Ruſſia, lockſmiths, maſons, carpenters, &c. are formed as a ſoldier is in other countries. Each regiment has, in its own corps, all the neceſſary artiſts; and is not obliged to have recourſe to manufactures, as is the cuſtom every where elſe. They determine by the ſtature, what employment a man is moſt fit for. They give a ſoldier a lock for a pattern, with orders to make others like it, and he does it with the greateſt dexterity; but the original muſt be perfect, otherwiſe he would copy it with all its defects, however eaſy it might be to correct them. The ſame may be obſerved with regard to artiſts and workmen of all kinds.

This particular talent of the Ruſſians is ſo remarkable, that one may ſee it prevail in the nation, immediately on coming into Ruſſia. One may eaſily perceive, that the Ruſſians poſſeſs it in ſo eminent a degree, that they might have been formed into a very different people from what they are at preſent.

I have obſerved that the Ruſſians were naturally chearful; that they have the true ſpirit of ſociety, and that they delight in it; theſe circumſtances are evident in the Ruſſians who travel into foreign countries. Why then is a Ruſſian, at leaſt in ſome reſpects, ſo different from what he might be? The nature of education and of the government will furniſh the ſolution of this problem.

In a good government, the education of children ſhould be directed to virtue, the love of our country, and the happineſs of ſociety. Such an education is intimately connected with the political ſyſtem of a good government; but it ſuppoſes that the intereſt of the ſovereign ſhould be the ſame as that of the nation. The regularity and harmony of a good adminiſtration conſiſts in the relations and exact combinations of theſe two intereſts; this conſtitutes the power of the ſovereign, and the happineſs of the people. Hence ariſes that love of our country, which induces every citizen to conſider the good of the nation as his own; public gratitude inſpires and keeps up the love of fame, brings forth great men, and inſures them the veneration of poſterity.

The love of fame and of our country is unknown in Ruſſia; deſpotiſm debaſes the mind, damps the genius, and ſtifles every kind of

of ſentiment. In Ruſſia no perſon dares venture to think; the ſoul is ſo much debaſed, that its faculties are deſtroyed. Fear is almoſt the only paſſion by which the whole nation is actuated.

I have ſeen in their ſchools, a young mathematician ſtudying Euclid with a piece of wood faſtened to his neck; and maſters commanding abilities, as an army is taught to exerciſe.

I was told by a famous foreign artiſt, who had the direction of one of theſe ſchools, that he once found among his pupils one of a ſuperior genius. Deſirous of puſhing a young man forward, who might do him honour, he took great care in inſtructing him; he was well pleaſed to obſerve the daily improvements of his pupil; but in a little time the young man ſtopt ſhort. The artiſt, having tried to encourage him by all kinds of mild proceedings, aſked him at laſt, in a very friendly manner, why he had taken a diſlike to his buſineſs. I am, anſwered the young man, ſlave to M***; when he finds that I am a proficient, he will oblige me to work in his own houſe, where I ſhall meet with ſuch ill treatment, that I had much rather live in the ſame manner as my companions.

I have known ſeveral perſons who were perſuaded that the Ruſſians were incapable of making any conſiderable improvements in any thing. I think this opinion is entirely groundleſs; ſuch facts as I have been relating of this young ſlave, have given riſe to this miſtake. Theſe facts, on the contrary, imply at leaſt a great ſhare of judgment.

The government has attempted to rectify ſome of theſe inconveniences, by ordering that all perſons who ſhould diſtinguiſh themſelves at the ſchools, ſhould no longer be ſlaves to their lords, but ſhould belong to the ſtate. In this caſe, the lords will either avoid ſending their ſlaves to the ſchools, or will find ſome means of keeping them to themſelves, ſo that they muſt ſtill remain in a ſtate of ſlavery.

I could mention a number of facts of the ſame kind as the former, of which I have been witneſs; but I ſhall paſs them over, to avoid giving offence to ſome perſons at preſent in Ruſſia. The fatal effects of deſpotiſm are extended over all the arts, all the manufactures, and are conveyed into all the work-ſhops. The artiſts are chained down to their work. This I have ſeen frequently, eſpecially at Moſco; and it is with ſuch workmen that the Ruſſians imagine they can imitate the manufactories of Lyons.

Some Account of the Tartars *of* Kaſan, *under the Government of* Ruſſia. *From the ſame.*

AT length I came to Birna, a village inhabited by Tartars; many of whom came out to meet me, at the diſtance of a werſt from the village, expreſſing, by ſigns, their great deſire to ſerve me. It was evident from the candor and tranquillity obſervable in their countenances, that theſe profeſſions were ſincere; ſo that I followed them without any apprehenſions. They placed themſelves before my carriage, and conducted me to the houſe of the chief perſon in the village,

village, who was held in great eſtimation among them: his merit and his virtues had entitled him to rule over them, without the form of an election. They had prepared a kind of dinner for me, conſiſting of honey, butter, and a few vegetables. Their houſes are as neat, as thoſe of the Siberians are dirty. In other reſpects they live nearly after the ſame manner, except that they are Mahometans.

Their dreſs has ſome reſemblance to that of the Ruſſians. The Tartars wear a woollen jacket, which they bind with their girdle; over this they have a full long robe hanging looſe and flowing. They always have boots on. Their heads are ſhaved, except on one ſpot at the back part, which they cover with a ſmall piece of leather. They wear a cap edged with fur. They are tall, ſtrong, and well made; and their dreſs is perfectly becoming. Notwithſtanding the mildneſs of their countenances, they have ſtill the appearance of a warlike and independent people; and have indeed preſerved their former privileges. In war-time, they furniſh the Ruſſians with a certain number of troops, which are kept in pay by the latter.

The dreſs of the Tartar women differs but little from that of the men; it is ſhorter, and they wear the girdle above the robe. Their head-dreſs is a cap, ſometimes made in form of a ſugar-loaf, and covered with copecs and glaſs beads; a large piece of cloth faſtened to the back part of the cap, and hanging down below the waiſt, is ornamented in the ſame manner. They wear boots, and might be taken for men at firſt ſight, if not diſtinguiſhed by their head-dreſs. They ſhare moſt of their huſbands labours, by whom they are very mildly treated, and there is not the leaſt ſuperiority on either ſide. The married women ſeemed to enjoy a perfect freedom; the girls on the contrary are much confined; but notwithſtanding the watchfulneſs of fathers and mothers, they contrive to ſlip away upon ſome occaſions, which they make the moſt of. In Siberia, the married women are confined, and the girls left more at liberty, which they alſo do not fail to take advantage of, as we have before obſerved, ſo that in all theſe countries the girls ſeem to be very troubleſome.

The dreſs of the Ruſſians differs from that of the Tartars, inaſmuch as the firſt wear a kind of waiſtcoat inſtead of a tunic, and that they often leave their ſhirts hanging out of their breeches. Over the waiſtcoat, they wear a kind of jacket with a girdle. They have no boots, but wrap up their legs in cloth, which they faſten from the bottom with a cord. Their ſhoes are commonly made of the bark of trees. All the common people of Ruſſia have kept their beards, and they all wear caps. The dreſs of the Tartars is in every reſpect preferable to that of the Ruſſian men: the firſt is elegant, but the latter ſcanty. The ſame cannot be ſaid of the dreſs of the women. That of the Tartar women is generally more rich, but not always ſo pleaſing. The Ruſſian women, when at home, wear above their ſhifts a tunic, which reaches down to their heels, and is buttoned at the fore-part. When they go out of doors, they put on a gown over this,

this, and ſometimes a mantle. Their head-dreſs is more like a hat than any thing elſe, and is uſually ornamented with copecs and glaſs beads. The girls dreſs in the ſame manner, excepting only that they have never any caps on, and that they only bind their heads with a kind of ribband.

When I left Birna, the Tartars doubled my number of horſes, on account of the mountains we were to croſs, without making any difference in the price; neither would they accept of any conſideration for the entertainment they had given me.

[Thoſe Tartars whom our author has deſcribed, live in a very remote and deſolate country: he gives the following account of thoſe that inhabit the capital city of Cazan, and the cultivated country in its neighbourhood.]

I arrived at Cazan the firſt of October; where a Tartar prince was the governor, who received me very graciouſly: he had ordered an apartment to be got ready for me; but M. Weroffchin, a Ruſſian, whom I had the honour of ſeeing at St. Peterſburg, had been ſo kind as to give me a lodging at his houſe, to which I was conducted.

The next day I waited upon the governor; after a few compliments had paſſed, which I did not underſtand, we ſeated ourſelves round a table covered with a beautiful carpet; on which were placed four large pipes and a china bowl, full of Chineſe tobacco: I ſmoked for a few minutes. After this ſome *liqueurs* of the country were ſerved up, with ſweatmeats, fruits and a water melon; which laſt fruit is ſo exceedingly delicious here, that I eat nothing elſe. Melons are in great plenty at Cazan; and never do any hurt, how much ſoever one may eat of them. I found this fruit ſo much better than any I had ever met with of the kind any where elſe, that I brought away ſome of the ſeeds, but they did not anſwer in France.

A great many of the inhabitants of Cazan are Tartars; who are ſo far from being perſecuted there, that on the contrary, they are treated with the utmoſt conſideration; ſo that they are firmly attached to their ſovereign. They have preſerved the innocence of their manners, their probity, and their truth; and are moſt of them poſſeſſed of ſmall fortunes. Their dreſs is much richer than that of the other Tartars I have already ſpoken of: the dreſs of the women is even different in ſome reſpects, chiefly with regard to their head; for I never ſaw any caps there in form of a ſugar-loaf. Their head-dreſs is very ſimilar to that of the Ruſſians, except that they have jewels and pearls intermixed with their hair. They alſo make ornaments of the ſame kind, ſome of which they put upon the ſleeves of their gowns; others are faſtened round the neck, and hang down upon the breaſt.

An Account of the following ſingular People, from the ſame Writer, will, we doubt not, be agreeable to our Readers.

Of the WOTIAKS.

SOWIOLAVA is a hamlet inhabited by the Wotiaks. I reſolved to ſpend part of a day with

with theſe people, on account of their ſingular appearance and dreſs. Some authors have reckoned them among the Tartars, but I could not obſerve the leaſt analogy between the two nations. The Wotiak men and women, in general, are no more than four feet, a few inches high, and are of a very weak and delicate conſtitution. The dreſs of the men is the ſame as that of the Ruſſians; but the dreſs of the women has not the leaſt reſemblance to thoſe I have ſeen in Siberia. They wear a ſhift of coarſe linen ſlit at the bottom like a man's ſhirt, and hemmed at this opening with thread or worſted of different colours. There is alſo a little ornament of a triangular figure wrought on the right ſide of the ſhift. Their gown is woollen, and bears a great reſemblance to the habit of the Jeſuits in college; the ſleeves of the upper gown are ſlit in the middle, to give paſſage to the arms; and the lower part of the ſleeve generally hangs down. This gown, which reaches down to the legs, is faſtened at the fore-part merely by a girdle, curiouſly wrought. They wear alſo coarſe cloth ſtockings, and ſandals, the ſame as the Ruſſians. Their head-dreſs is very remarkable: they firſt wrap up their heads with a towel, over which they faſten, with two ſtrings, a kind of helmet, made of the bark of a tree, and ornamented at the fore part with a piece of cloth and with copecs. This helmet is afterwards covered with a handkerchief, wrought with thread or worſted of various colours, and edged with a fringe. This head-dreſs is above one foot high. Their hair is divided into two treſſes, which fall down upon the breaſt with a necklace, ſuch as the Tartars wear. One of my attendants, being deſirous of examining this necklace, opened one of theſe women's ſhifts in ſuch a manner as to uncover all her breaſt, at which ſhe was ſo far from being diſpleaſed, although it was done in public, that ſhe laughed at his curioſity.

M. Strahlemberg thinks theſe people ſome of the moſt ancient in Siberia. They have profeſſed Chriſtianity for ſeveral years paſt, but are ſo ignorant, that they have not the leaſt idea of this religion. The Ruſſians ſent them prieſts, and ſome troops, to convert them. I found a Ruſſian miſſionary at Sowialova, who was deputed to inſtruct and baptize them. Although he was unacquainted with their language, he nevertheleſs made Chriſtians of them; ſo that they ſtill adhere to all the ſuperſtitious parts of their religion.

As I was deſirous of purchaſing one of the women's dreſſes, one was brought me, which they ſold me for about a guinea. As ſoon as the people of the village were acquainted with this circumſtance, they got together, and claimed the dreſs back again; for they looked upon this as a ſacrilegious bargain, the puniſhment of which would fall on the village, becauſe they are obliged, by the articles of their religion, to bury the women with their cloaths on. The woman from whom I had bought the dreſs, was called upon to anſwer the charge brought againſt her: ſhe owned ſhe had ſold it; but alledged in her defence, that it belonged to her late mother, who lived at the

time they were made Chriſtians, when the Empreſs had forbidden them to bury the dead with their cloaths on. The woman was acquitted; but the Wotiaks were ſtill inclined to make me return the dreſs; which I ſhould not have been able to keep, without the aſſiſtance of the ſoldiers, who were put in a poſture of defence.

The Wotiak women are generally very ugly, and more ſlovenly than any other people of the north, except the Samoyedes, according to the account I received of them from Ruſſians who have travelled in that province. The Samoyedes never wear any ſhift: their dreſs is made of the ſkin of the rein-deer, in form of a bag. Their ſtockings are of the ſame ſkin, and they ſometimes wear ſandals, according to the Ruſſian faſhion. A Ruſſian, who has travelled among the Samoyedes, made me a preſent of one of theſe dreſſes.

Some Account of the Life, Misfortunes, and Character of the celebrated Favourite, Prince Menzikoff; *taken from General* Manſtein's *hiſtorical, political, and military Memoirs of* Ruſſia.

CAtherine, whoſe aſcent to the throne was owing to the affection of Peter I. died on the 16th of May 1727; and Peter II. as lawful heir of this vaſt empire, ſucceeded in courſe. This prince was born in 1715, from the marriage of the Czarewitz with the princeſs of Wolfenbuttel. He was but eleven years and an half old at his acceſſion to the crown: upon which conſideration, Catherine had, in the ſecond article of her will, ordered that he ſhould be under the tuition of a regency, conſtituted of the princeſſes her daughters, Anne and Elizabeth, of the Duke of Holſtein, huſband of the princeſs Anne, of the prince of Holſtein, biſhop of Lubeck, contracted to marry the princeſs Elizabeth, and of the members of the council of ſtate, which at that time conſiſted of ſix perſons, until he had accompliſhed the age of ſixteen. The council of ſtate was compoſed of the following members; the prince Menzikoff, the high-admiral Apraxin, the high-chancellor count Golowſkin, the vice-chancellor count Oſterman, the actual privy-counſellors prince Demetrius, Michelowitz Gallitzin, and Baſilius Loukitz Dolgorucki.

This regency never aſſembled in a body but one ſingle time, which was on the day that the Empreſs Catherine died, when nothing was done but to ratify the will, which was broke into two hours after: for it was therein expreſsly ordered, that all affairs ſhould be decided by a plurality of votes. This by no means ſuited prince Menzikoff, who meant to be ſole arbiter and maſter of affairs, inſomuch that the others were only to obey his orders.

It was eaſy for him to ſucceed in this deſign, no one daring to oppoſe whatever he reſolved, without riſking his ruin. He had immediately, on the death of Peter I. got the whole power into his hands; and, in order to maintain himſelf in it, he had diſpoſed the Empreſs Catherine to accept of one of his daughters for ſpouſe to the Emperor. She had made an article of this

this in her will, and Menzikoff, to prevent any one's acceſs to the Emperor without his leave, made him be lodged in his own palace from the very day of the deceaſe of the Empreſs; and this while the Duke of Holſtein and his miniſters were amuſing themſelves with exultations on the noble ſtroke they thought they had ſtruck, in making the regency be given them by the will of Catherine, for it was in this light they conſidered this arrangement. The Ducheſs being at the head of affairs, and having the preſidency in the council, they imagined they ſhould have all the votes of it at their diſpoſal; but Menzikoff, more alert and dexterous than they, had taken early care to the contrary.

It is in Ruſſia a cuſtom, at every change of reign or of miniſtry, to ſet free ſome priſoners of ſtate. Peter II. not to be wanting in ſuch a point, gave order for the enlargement of his grandmother, the Empreſs Eudoxia Feodorowna Lapouchin, whom Peter I. had divorced and confined to a convent in 1696: he ordered her a court proportioned to her rank, and invited her to Peterſburgh. But this princeſs having too great an averſion againſt this town, and not finding the miniſtry pliable enough to give her any ſhare in the government, reſolved to remain at Moſkow, where ſhe lived in retirement.

The family of the Lapouchins, near relations to that Empreſs, were alſo recalled from the exile in which they had been for ſeveral years.

Theſe acts of grace had been carried againſt the inclination of Menzikoff, at the ſuggeſtion of ſome of the members of the high council, who had found means to ſoften the young monarch in favour of his grandmother, and of her near relations, and had perſuaded him to inſiſt on their releaſe from impriſonment.

Though all this was not very pleaſing to Menzikoff, he durſt not however openly oppoſe it, but endeavoured to beſet the Emperor, to the excluſion of every one that was not of his creatures; not enjoying a moment's reſt, in the fear of having ill offices done him, being ſenſible that the whole nation deteſted him.

Some of the great had already in the precedent reign, entered into a combination againſt him, and wanted the Empreſs to remove him from her councils. Thoſe nobles, who had projected this, had been employed by Peter I. in the affair of the Czarewitz, and were afraid of the revenge of Peter II. in caſe of his coming to the throne, for the ill treatment which his father had received. They tried then to perſuade Catherine to ſend the young prince to foreign countries to purſue his ſtudies; having reſolved, that if the Empreſs ſhould chance to demiſe while he was abſent, to give him the excluſion, and raiſe the ducheſs of Holſtein to the throne.

For this they had taken their time, while Menzikoff was in Courland, to ſettle every thing; and for fear that he ſhould diſconcert their deſigns on his return, they had undertaken to give the Empreſs bad impreſſions of him, in which they had ſo far ſucceeded,

that her majeſty had actually ſigned an order for putting him under an arreſt, before he ſhould re-enter Peterſburgh.

By ſingular good-luck for Menzikoff, the count of Baſſewitz, firſt miniſter of the duke of Holſtein, had taken it into his head to ſupport this favourite, and eaſily perſuaded his maſter to it, who entreated of the empreſs her forgiveneſs of him, and obtained it. Menzikoff being returned to the court, was made acquainted with the ſiniſter deſigns of his enemies againſt him. He cauſed a ſtrict reſearch to be made of them, and all the partizans of the houſe of Holſtein were taken up, and ſeverely puniſhed. Menzikoff's own brother-in-law, a Portugueſe, called De Vyeira, and the general Piſarew, underwent the knout; their eſtates were confiſcated, and themſelves ſent into Siberia. An actual privy-counſellor, Tolſtoy, as well as his ſon, the general Butterlin, and ſome others, were alſo baniſhed to Siberia: the count Alexander Nariſkin, and the general Ouſchakow, were reſpectively confined to their eſtates.

It was ſaid, that the count de Baſſewitz, who, by an over-confidence in prince Menzikoff, had communicated to him the overtures made him by ſome of the great men of the court, touching their partial diſpoſitions in favour of the ducheſs of Holſtein, had furniſhed Menzikoff with the occaſion, of which he inſtantly availed himſelf, of breaking all their meaſures. The others, who ſtill remained attached to the court of Holſtein, were extremely intimidated at this; and conceived at the ſame time, not only a great diſtruſt, but a great contempt for Baſſewitz.

But prince Menzikoff was not ſatisfied with their being puniſhed at that time, and was determined to preſerve the memory of it to all Ruſſia, ſo as to prevent any temptation to hurt him for the future. Accordingly the council of ſtate iſſued a proclamation, by which ſolemn warning was given againſt any ſuch dangerous confederacies, under the penalty of being puniſhed with great rigour.

The edict was ſigned the 6th of June, and on the ſame day were celebrated the eſpouſals of the young Emperor with the daughter of prince Menzikoff. Her father then imagined himſelf on the pinnacle of earthly felicity. There remained for him the execution of but one project more, to ſet him above all danger. He wanted to marry his ſon to the Grand Ducheſs, Natalia, ſiſter to the Emperor; in virtue of which, he was to tranſmit the throne of Ruſſia to his poſterity. The plan was not ill imagined; but it failed of execution. In the mean while, he got himſelf declared generaliſſimo by ſea and land.

The duke and ducheſs of Holſtein were now the only perſonages that gave umbrage to Menzikoff, who was afraid leſt the ducheſs ſhould form a new party, that might oppoſe his vaſt deſigns. He at the ſame time imagined, that after their quitting the field to him, no one would dare to ſtir. On a ſudden then, he ceaſed to keep any meaſures with them: ſo that throwing in their way every kind of difficulty and diſguſt, he conſtrained them, at length, to leave

leave Ruſſia. Their departure, however, did not leſſen the number of his enemies: the truth is, that he had drawn upon himſelf the univerſal hatred of the nation.

He had taken the precaution to place in attendance about the Emperor none but his own creatures, and ſuch as owed their fortune to him; but as he had directly counteracted and ſhocked all the ancient families, and as, among thoſe whom he could not well debar of acceſs to the Emperor, there were ſome who ſaw with pain their relations in exile, they ſeized an occaſion of making the young prince remark, that Menzikoff was exerciſing a perfect deſpotiſm, which he was hoping ſtill more to confirm, by the conſummation of the Emperor's marriage with his daughter; that, in ſhort, to judge of him by his ambition, he might take it into his head to attempt aſcending the throne. They at the ſame time earneſtly entreated the Emperor to keep their ſecret, which he promiſed; and actually did diſſemble, till he found a fair occaſion for venting his reſentment: Menzikoff ſoon furniſhed it, by a ſtroke of terrible giddineſs or imprudence.

The company of maſons had, I do not juſtly now remember on what occaſion, made a free gift to the Emperor of nine thouſand ducats. This prince, having a mind to give his ſiſter the pleaſure of this preſent, ſent her that ſum by one of his gentlemen; who, being met by Menzikoff, was aſked by him, where he was going with that money? The gentleman told him. The other replied, "The "Emperor is as yet too young to "know how to diſpoſe of money; "carry it to my apartments; I "will take an opportunity to "ſpeak to him of it." The gentleman, who knew how dangerous it was to oppoſe the will of Menzikoff, did not fail of obeying him. The next day, the princeſs, ſiſter to the Emperor, came to pay him a viſit, according to cuſtom. She was no ſooner in the room, than he aſked her, if the preſent he had ſent her was not worth a compliment of thanks. The princeſs naturally anſwering, that ſhe had received nothing, the Emperor flew into a great paſſion. The gentleman was called, and being aſked by him what he had done with the money given him to carry to the princeſs, was obliged, in his own defence, to ſay that Menzikoff had taken it from him. But this only the more irritated the Emperor, who ordered Menzikoff to be ſent for, and, when he came, demanded of him, in a great rage, how he came to have the boldneſs to hinder his gentleman from executing his orders? The prince, who was not uſed to hear the Emperor ſpeak to him in that tone, was perfectly thunderſtruck. He anſwered, however, that it was very well known that the ſtate was in want of money; that the treaſury was exhauſted; and that he had propoſed that very day to preſent a project of the manner in which that ſum might be more uſefully employed. He added, "If, however, your majeſty com-"mands it, I will not only cauſe "to be returned the nine thouſand "ducats, but advance you a "million of rubles out of my own "purſe."

The Emperor was not pacified with this anſwer; but, ſtamping with his foot, ſaid, "I will make "you know that I am Emperor, "and that I will be obeyed." Then turning his back upon him, left him. Menzikoff followed him, and, at length, with much intreaty, appeaſed him for that time; but this calm did not laſt long.

A few days afterwards, Menzikoff fell dangerouſly ill. This gave his enemies time to make ſure of his ruin. The princes Dolgorucki, and eſpecially the Knez Iwan, whoſe great favour was beginning at that time, prevailed ſo as entirely to alienate from him the mind of their maſter. Menzikoff was not ignorant of theſe cabals againſt him, nor of the decline of his credit; but he hoped ſoon to recover his former degree of favour, and to over-awe the Emperor by that tone of authority, which he had uſed to take towards him.

As ſoon then as Menzikoff was recovered, he committed a freſh fault, in going to his country-houſe at *Oranjenbaum*, which was about two miles from Peterhoff, where the court had removed during his illneſs. He had built a chapel at Oranjenbaum, which he wanted to have conſecrated. The Emperor and all his court were invited to aſſiſt at the ceremony. But his enemies, who had too much cauſe to dread his revenge, in caſe of his reconciliation with the Emperor, perſuaded this prince to excuſe himſelf on the day of the ceremony, under pretence of an indiſpoſition. He followed their advice; and yet, for all that, Menzikoff did not apprehend that this betokened his entire diſgrace. He had even the imprudence, during the feſtival, to ſeat himſelf on a kind of throne, which had been placed for his Majeſty. His enemies did not fail of making the moſt of this circumſtance, which contibuted to determine his fall.

The ſame evening Menzikoff repaired to Peterhoff, where he did not find the Emperor, who had been carried a hunting. He addreſſed himſelf to the count Oſterman, with whom he had a converſation full of acrimony, and even accompanied with high words. He remained that day and the next at Peterhoff; but the Emperor not returning, and all the countenances being frozen to him, he took the reſolution of going to Peterſburgh; probably he thought he ſhould be more formidable in the midſt of the court. In fact, being arrived at the capital, far from acting the diſgraced courtier, he employed the whole morning in going the round of the colleges, and giving orders everywhere. He regulated particularly the reception intended for the Emperor in his palace, where he imagined he would continue to lodge; but towards noon, the general Soltikow came, with an order to remove from his palace the Emperor's furniture, and carry it to the imperial ſummer-palace. This was a thunder ſtroke to him, at which he loſt all preſence of mind; but what ſhocked him moſt was, the ſending back the goods and furniture of his ſon, who in quality of high chamberlain, was to lodge officially near the Emperor. In this confuſion of head he fell into another fault, that of ſending into quarters the regiment of

of Ingermanland, which, for his ſafety, he had ordered to encamp, on the iſland of Waſili-Oſtrow *, at a ſmall diſtance from his palace. This regiment, of which he had been colonel from the firſt of its being raiſed, was intirely devoted to him; and it is certain, that it had impreſſed his enemies with a great awe of him.

In the evening, the Emperor returned to Peterſburg, and the general Soltikoff was once more employed on a meſſage to Menzikoff, by which he announced to him an order of arreſt. His wife and children repaired immediately to the ſummer palace, to throw themſelves at the feet of the Emperor, but were refuſed admittance. Mean while, Menzikoff was made to believe, that he would be only deprived of his offices; that he would nevertheleſs have all his fortune left him, and that he would be permitted to paſs the remainder of his days at Oranjenburgh, a pretty town on the frontiers of the Ukraine, which he had built, and even a little fortified. In fact, the free diſpoſal of his goods and fortune was left to him, while he remained at Peterſburgh; and when he went out of it, his train had not in the leaſt the air of a miniſter in diſgrace. He was accompanied by his whole family, and by a great number of domeſtics; and in the manner he was treated on the firſt days of his journey, it did not appear that there was any intention to do him more hurt. But, on his arrival at Tweer, a town ſituate on the road between Moſkow and Peterſburg, he there found an order for all his effects to be ſealed up, and nothing more to be left him than bare neceſſaries. His guard was doubled, and he was more narrowly watched during the reſt of his journey. Scarce was he arrived at Oranjenburgh, when there were ſent to him whole reams of complaints made againſt him for grievances. Theſe were inſtantly followed by commiſſaries who proceeded to his trial. He was condemned to paſs the reſt of his life at Beroſowa, ſituate on the moſt diſtant frontiers of Siberia. His wife, grown blind with weeping, died by the way: the reſt of his family followed him into exile. He bore his misfortunes with more firmneſs than one would have imagined in him; and from being full of groſs humours, with a bad habit of body, he recovered health and plumpneſs. There were allowed him ten rubles a day; a ſum which not only ſufficed him for his wants, but he ſaved enough out of it to build a church, at which he himſelf worked hatchet in hand. He died in November 1729, of a repletion of blood; becauſe, as it was ſaid, there was not one perſon to be found at Beroſowa who knew how to open a vein.

The general opinion on the origin of Menzikoff is, that his father was a peaſant, who had placed him,

* *Waſili-Oſtrow* is an iſland which makes part of the town of Peterſburgh; the palace of Menzikoff ſtood there. Peter I. had made him a preſent of the whole iſland, but reſumed it ſome time afterwards, in the intention that the whole town of Peterſburgh ſhould be built there; which however was not executed.

him, at Moſkow, with a paſtry-cook, and that he carried about little pies, ſinging along the ſtreets; that the Emperor Peter I, having ſtopped to ſpeak to him, he had pleaſed him with the wit and livelineſs of his repartees. Upon this he put him ſervant to Monſieur Le Fort; thence he took him about his own perſon, and by degrees made his fortune.

Others again ſay, that his father was an officer in the ſervice of the Czar, Alexis Michaëlowitz, and that as it is not extraordinary to ſee gentlemen ſerve in the ſtables of the Czar, Menzikoff had alſo been employed in them, in quality of one of the head grooms; that Peter having often ſpoke to him, had taken notice of the wit and ſhrewdneſs of his anſwers, inſomuch that he took him out of the ſtables, and placed him as a more immediate attendant on himſelf; when, obſerving great talents in him, he had, in a few years, raiſed him to the firſt poſts in the empire.

I have always thought the firſt of theſe opinions the neareſt to the truth; for it is certain, that he was of an obſcure birth, and that he began with being a common ſervant; after which the Emperor placed him as a private ſoldier in the firſt company of regular troops, which he raiſed under the appellation *Preprovojdenie**. Peter I. having thence taken him about his perſon, gave him his entire confidence, in ſuch a manner, that, on many occaſions, Menzikoff governed Ruſſia with the ſame deſpotiſm as his maſter. His credit had, however, been greatly diminiſhed during the laſt years of the reign of Peter I. and it is believed, that if that Emperor had lived ſome months longer, there would have been great changes at court, and in the miniſtry.

By the following character, any one may decide which preponderated, the good or bad qualities of Prince Menzikoff.

He was ſtrongly attached to his maſter, and to the maxims of Peter I. for civilizing the Ruſſian nation; affable and polite towards ſtrangers; that is to ſay, with ſuch as did not pretend to have more wit than himſelf; neither did he miſbehave to thoſe of the Ruſſians who ſhewed ſubmiſſion to him. He treated all who were his inferiors with gentleneſs, never forgetting a ſervice done him. Brave withal, he gave, on occaſions of the greateſt dangers, inconteſtible proofs of the neceſſary perſonal courage. Wherever he had once taken a friendſhip, he continued a zealous friend.

On the other hand, he was poſſeſſed with a boundleſs ambition; he could not endure a ſuperior or an equal, and leſs yet one that he could ſuſpect of pretending to ſurpaſs him in underſtanding. His avarice was inſatiable. He was an implacable enemy. He did not want for natural wit; but having had no education, his manners were rather coarſe. His avarice had led him into ſeveral diſagreeable explanations with Peter I. who had ſometimes condemned him to pay arbitrary fines: notwithſtanding which, there was found, on his impriſonment, the value

* *Preprovojdenie*, for amuſement.

value of three millions of rubles, in jewels, in plate, and ready money.

He had a ſon and two daughters: ſhe who had been betrothed to the Emperor died, before her father, in exile; the other was married, under the reign of the Empreſs Anne, with the general Guſtavus Biron, brother to the Duke of Courland, and died in the beginning of the year 1737. The ſon is major in the guards. So long as his father was in favour and proſperity, all the world allowed him a great deal of wit, though he was but a child; ſince the diſgrace and death of his father, there are few perſons in the whole empire of Ruſſia, that have leſs than he.

Menzikoff, who, from the loweſt condition, had been raiſed to the higheſt ſtations of life, would have finiſhed his career with honour, if he had not been ſo infatuated with ambition, as to ſeek to place his poſterity on the throne of Ruſſia. It is the ſame rock againſt which all the favourites that followed him have ſtruck, and ſunk like him.

Some Account of Count Biron, *late Duke of* Courland; *from the ſame.*

BIRON, who had ſerved many years in quality of gentleman of the chamber, while the Empreſs was ducheſs of Courland, was declared Count, and had the blue ribbon, and withal the place of high-chamberlain, vacant by the exile of Prince Iwan Dolgoroucki.

Now, as this ſame Biron has long acted ſo very great a part at the court of Peterſburgh, it may not be improper to give the reader ſome knowledge of him.

His grandfather, whoſe proper name was *Bieren*, was head-groom of the ſtables to the duke James III. of Courland; and as he attended him every where, found means to acquire his favour, inſomuch that, by way of gratuity, he gave him a farm in free gift. This *Bieren* had two ſons, of which one entering into the ſervice of Poland, began with carrying a muſket, and got to be promoted to the rank of general.

The other, father of the Biron of whom I have been juſt ſpeaking, remained in the ſervice of Courland, and followed the duke Alexander, the youngeſt of the Duke's ſons, when he went to Hungary, in 1686. The Prince was wounded before Buda, and died of his wounds. Bieren, who had followed him, in quality of his groom of the horſe, with the title beſides of lieutenant, brought back his equipages to Courland, where they gave him the employ of a maſter huntſman; ſo that what with that, and the ſmall inheritance of his father, he was in tolerably eaſy circumſtances.

He had three ſons; the eldeſt of them, Charles, began by ſerving in Ruſſia, where he was advanced to the rank of an officer, and was taken priſoner by the Swedes, in an action with the Ruſſians. Having found means to eſcape out of confinement, he went to Poland, took on the ſervice, and had riſen to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He afterwards returned to the ſervice of Ruſſia, where, in a very few years, he got to be a general officer.

officer. He was the moſt brutal of all men; and was maimed and marked with the number of wounds which he had received in various ſcrapes, into which his drunkenneſs and quarrelſomneſs had brought him. At length in Ruſſia, every one was come to dread him, and to avoid having any thing to ſay to him, ſince his brother was become the favourite, and omnipotent in the government.

The ſecond ſon was Erneſtus John, who roſe to the dignity of Duke of Courland.

The third ſon, Guſtavus, was alſo a general officer in the Ruſſian ſervice. He had begun with ſerving in Poland. The Empreſs Anne being ſeated on the throne, ſent for him, and appointed him major of a new-raiſed regiment of guards. As he was brother to the favourite, he could eaſily obtain promotion. He was a very honeſt man, but without education, and of no underſtanding.

I return to the ſecond brother: He had been for ſome time at the academy of Koningſberg in Pruſſia, when he was obliged to leave it, to avoid being arreſted for ſome bad affairs he had had in Courland. Finding that he could not ſubſiſt without ſervice, he went in 1714 to Peterſburgh, and ſolicited a gentleman's place at the court of the princeſs, ſpouſe to the Czarewitz. It was then thought an impertinent preſumption that one of ſo low a birth ſhould pretend to ſuch a poſt. He was not only rejected with contempt, but adviſed to make the beſt of his way inſtantly out of Peterſburgh. At his return to Mittau, he made an acquaintance with Beſtucheff, father of the high-chancellor, who was then maſter of the houſehold at the court of the ducheſs of Courland. Soon he got into her good graces, and had a place of gentleman of the chamber. He was ſcarce ſettled in it, before he fell to work at the ruin of his benefactor; in which he ſucceeded ſo well, that the ducheſs not only forbid him her court, but perſecuted him as much as ſhe could, and ſent De Korf expreſsly to Moſcow, to carry on a ſuit againſt him.

This Bieren, as to his perſon, was very handſome, and ſoon got deep into the favour of the ducheſs, who took ſuch delight in his company, that ſhe made him her confidant.

The nobility of Courland conceived a great jealouſy againſt this new favourite; ſome carried it ſuch a length, that they laid out for occaſions to pick quarrels with him. As then he ſtood in need of a ſupport among the nobility, he ſought the alliance of ſome ancient family. He met with ſeveral refuſals; at length he prevailed over Mademoiſelle de Treiden, maid of honour to the ducheſs, and married her, even before he had got the conſent of her friends. By this marriage he hoped to gain admiſſion into the body of the nobility: he ſolicited it, and was harſhly refuſed.

The miniſtry of Ruſſia did not more like him than the nobility of Courland. The ſcurvy trick he had played Beſtucheff had ſet the whole world againſt him, ſo that he was deteſted and deſpiſed at Moſcow. This went to ſuch a pitch, that when, a little while before

before the death of Peter II. De Korf ſolicited an augmentation of penſion for the ducheſs, the miniſters of the council of ſtate declared to him frankly, and without any mincing of the matter, that every thing ſhould be done for her Highneſs, but that they would not have Bieren diſpoſe of it. On the Emperor's demiſe, Anne being elected Empreſs, one of the propoſals made to her by the deputies at Mittau was, that ſhe ſhould leave her favourite behind her there. She conſented, but he preſently followed her. After ſhe had declared herſelf abſolute ſovereign, ſhe made him her chamberlain, and, on the day of her coronation, he was raiſed to the honours abovementioned.

The duke Ferdinand of Courland, and laſt of the houſe of Kettler, being dead, he managed ſo ſucceſsfully, by his arts and cabals, that he was elected duke, and conſequently became the ſovereign of a country, of which the nobility had, but a few years before, refuſed to admit him into their body.

When he began to advance himſelf in the career of fortune, he took the name and arms of the dukes of *Biron* in France. This man it is who, during the whole life of the Empreſs Anne, and ſome weeks after her death, reigned with perfect deſpotiſm over the vaſt Empire of Ruſſia. He had no ſort of learning, nor yet any education, except what he took of himſelf. He had not that kind of wit as gives the power of pleaſing in ſociety or converſation; but he was not, however, deſtitute of a certain degree of natural good ſenſe, though there are ſome that aver the contrary. It is not without reaſon that the proverb might be applied to him, "that affairs "form men;" for, before his arrival in Ruſſia, he had not, perhaps, ſo much as heard of the name of politics; whereas, after having reſided there ſome years, he knew perfectly well all that related to that empire. The two firſt years he made as if he meddled with nothing, but at length he took a taſte for buſineſs, and governed every thing.

He loved to exceſs pomps and magnificence, and had eſpecially a great fancy for horſes. The miniſter of the Emperor, count Oſtein, who deteſted him, uſed to ſay, when the count Biron talks of horſes he ſpeaks like a man, but when he ſpeaks of men, or to men, he ſpeaks as a horſe would do.

His temper was none of the beſt; he was haughty and ambitious beyond all bounds; abrupt, and even brutal; avaricious, an implacable enemy, and cruel in his puniſhments. He took a great deal of pains to learn to diſſemble, but could never attain any degree of perfection in it, comparable to that of count Oſterman, who was maſter of the art.

Of the Coſſacks; *and the ſingular Cuſtoms of the* Zaporavian *Republic.*

THERE are ſeveral kinds of the Coſſacks; the moſt known are thoſe of the Don, the Zaporavian Coſſacks, and thoſe of the Ukrain. They inhabit the

the *Ukrain*, which is alſo called *Mala Ruſſia*, or *Little Ruſſia*, and is unqueſtionably one of the fineſt countries in Europe; one half of it belongs to the Emperor of Ruſſia, the other to Poland. The Boryſthenes or Dnieper divides this country into two parts, forming at the ſame time their reſpective frontiers.

Theſe Coſſacks were once a free nation, deſcending from the ſame race as the Polanders; but as to their religion, they follow the Greek church. When theſe people were united, they could bring a hundred and fifty thouſand men into the field. They were long under the protection of the republic of Poland, and did it great ſervice in its wars againſt the Turks; but the Polanders attempting to treat them like ſlaves, they revolted about an hundred years ago, under the conduct of the Hettman Chelmninſki, who put himſelf under the protection of the Turks. Some years after the death of Chelmninſki, the ſucceſſor, Doroſchonko, gave himſelf and country up to Ruſſia. This brought on a war, which terminated in the deſtruction of the town of Czigrin, at that time the capital of the Ukrain. This happened in the year 1764.

For the firſt years enſuing they preſerved all their privileges, and were governed by a prince of their own chuſing among themſelves. But the Hettman Mazeppa having taken the part of Charles XII. King of Sweden, Peter I. reduced this reſtleſs people to a condition of inability of ſtriving to ſhake off their yoke.

At preſent they have no longer any privileges, and are looked upon in the light of a conquered province. Their laſt Hettman, Apoſtel, dying in 1734, they were not left at liberty to chuſe another; and are actually now governed by a Ruſſian Regency, which reſides at Glouchow *. They can abſolutely bring two-and-twenty thouſand men into the field. They ſerved in the Ruſſian armies during the laſt wars againſt the Turks, without having been good for any thing but to augment the number of their troops. It is not without reaſon believed, that their priſtine valour is totally extinct. In the laſt campaign they ſcarce did any other ſervice than that of bringing waggons of proviſion to the army.

The Zaporavian Coſſacks inhabit the iſlands of the Boryſthenes, and a ſmall tract of country on the ſide of Crimea, beyond the cataracts. They are a collection of all nations, moſtly however of Polanders, of Ruſſians, and of the Ukrain Coſſacks. They were, formerly, ſometimes under the protection of the Turks or Tartars of Crimea, ſometimes under that of Ruſſia. If I am not miſtaken, it was ſince the year 1734 that they reſumed their ſubmiſſion to Ruſſia, having precedently been attached to the Turks ſince the time of Charles XII's recourſe to Bender.

Their general, or chief of their republic, has the appellation of Roſchowy Hettman. They chuſe him

* Theſe Memoirs were already written, when the empreſs Elizabeth reſtored to the inhabitants of the Ukrain a great part of their ancient privileges. She gave them at the ſame time the liberty of chuſing a new Hettman; the choice fell on Ririla Raſoumouſki, brother of her Majeſty's favourite; and in 1751 he went to the Ukrain to take poſſeſſion of that regency.

him among themſelves, and for ſo long a time as pleaſes them, they pay him a blind obedience; but the moment they are diſcontented with him, they depoſe him, without farther ceremony, and chuſe another in his place.

It is, however, requiſite, ſince their ſubmiſſion to Ruſſia, that ſuch their election ſhould be always confirmed by the regency of Glouchow; nor is it at all improbable, that the principal motive for their changing ſo often their Roſchowy is, that it is cuſtomary for the court to make, on this occaſion, a preſent of ſeven thouſand rubles to the new Roſchowy, who commonly ſhares them among the principal Coſſacks, to attach them to him; but very often they do not let him keep his poſt above a few months, when he is degraded, and becomes again only a private Coſſack; many of them have even been maſſacred, without any other reaſon but the having incurred the diſpleaſure of the multitude.

In time of war the court pays them penſions, and furniſhes them proviſions for the campaign.

They have but one ſecretary, or rather writer, who dares ſend or receive letters: if any other was to hold any the leaſt correſpondence, he would be put to death without mercy, were it even the Roſchowy himſelf. But, in caſe of any letter coming, it is carried to the ſecretary, who reads it in preſence of the Elders.

The number of troops they can bring into the field is not fixed. In the laſt war againſt the Turks, eight thouſand of their horſe ſerved in the Ruſſian armies; but on a ſtretch with their beſt efforts, they could raiſe twelve or fifteen thouſand.

Their cuſtoms are ſingular. No Zaporavian Coſſack is allowed to be married within the precincts of their territory. If he is married, his wife muſt live in ſome neighbouring country, where he reſorts to her from time to time; and even this intercourſe muſt be without the knowledge of the Elders; but every one may quit this ſociety when it no longer pleaſes him, and that without acquainting any one. Another may come and have his name inrolled, without any other ceremony than that of declaring that he will conform to their cuſtoms, and ſubmit to their laws. It is for this reaſon that they can never preciſely aſcertain the number of their forces. They are divided into different chambers or comradeſhips; and all who are preſent in their capital are obliged to dine and ſup in their public halls or refectories.

They do not even ſuffer women to remain at any ſtranger's that ſhould come among them, and bring any of that ſex with them. While the Ruſſians were at war againſt the Turks, the Zaporavians had received in their capital a garriſon of regular troops, which is nothing more than a retrenched village, called Setz. The lieutenant-colonel Glebow, who commanded thoſe troops, being unapprized of their cuſtom, had ſent for his wife to come to him. No ſooner was ſhe arrived, than that all the Coſſacks, having aſſembled for the purpoſe, ſurrounded this commanding officer's houſe, and demanded what women there were in it to be delivered to them, that

they might each have their ſhare. Monſ. Glebow had a good deal of difficulty to appeaſe them, nor could effect it without ſacrificing to them ſome caſks of brandy. He was, however, obliged to ſend away his lady, for fear of a freſh revolt.

Their manner of puniſhing is as ſingular as their manner of living. They are great thieves and robbers; but if any one ſhould offer to ſteal any the leaſt thing from his comrade, he is tied to a poſt in the openeſt public place of the town: a bottle of brandy, a loaf of bread, and a number of ſtout ſticks, are ſet by his ſide, when every one that paſſes has a right to give him as many blows as he pleaſes, after which he may give the wretch the refreſhment of a drop of brandy, and a morſel of bread. The ſufferer, at the diſcretion of the judges, remains thus tied to the poſt a whole night and day, and often five times twenty-four hours. After which, if he has the good-luck to ſurvive the blows, he is received anew into the ſociety.

The whole republic is merely made up of thieves and vagabonds, who ſubſiſt of nothing but rapine, both in peace and war. The Haidamacks, who infeſt Poland, are no other than theſe Zaporavian Coſſacks. The court of Ruſſia cannot hinder their continual excurſions; nay, is even obliged to keep meaſures with them, for fear of their changing ſides.

The Coſſacks of the Don inhabit that tract which is between the river Don, the ſame as the ancient Tanais, and the Donwitz, or Little Don. They have a very good country, ſeveral pretty towns, and large villages. Their capital is called Czerkaſkoi. They are originally, by deſcent, all Ruſſian peaſants, to whom the yoke of their maſters having proved unſufferable, they, little by little, took refuge in this country, where they formed a commonwealth. In proceſs of time they voluntarily put themſelves under the protection of the Ruſſian empire, by which they are treated with great gentleneſs and moderation. They are excellent ſoldiers, and can bring as far as fifteen thouſand men into the field. The Ruſſians draw great ſervice from them againſt the Turks, and Tartars of Cuban. Their general, or chief of their republic, is ſtiled Voïſkowoy Attaman; he is choſen by themſelves from among the principal officers of their nation, but he muſt be confirmed by the court.

Of the ancient Scandinavians; *from* M. Mallet's *Northern Antiquities.*

I Have already hinted, that the ancient Scandinavians breathed nothing but war, which was at once with them the ſource of honour, riches and ſafety. Their education, laws, prejudices, morality and religion, all concurred to make that their ruling paſſion and only object. From their moſt tender age they applied themſelves to learn the military art; they hardened their bodies, and accuſtomed themſelves to cold, fatigue and hunger. They exerciſed themſelves in running in the chace, in ſwimming acroſs the greateſt rivers, and in handling their arms. The very ſports of childhood itſelf, and of early youth, were directed all towards this end: dangers

gers were always intermingled with their play. For it conſiſted in taking frightful leaps, in climbing up the ſteepeſt rock, in fighting naked with offenſive weapons, in wreſtling with the utmoſt fury: it was therefore common to ſee them at the age of fifteen years already grown robuſt men, and able to make themſelves feared in combat. It was alſo at this age that their young men became their own maſters, which they did by receiving a ſword, a buckler and a lance. This ceremony was performed in ſome public meeting. One of the principal perſons of the aſſembly armed the youth in public. "This, we are told by "Tacitus, was his *Toga Virilis*, "his entrance upon dignities; "before this he made only part of "a family, now he became a "member of the ſtate." After this he was obliged to provide for his own ſubſiſtence, and was either now to live by hunting, or by joining in ſome incurſion againſt an enemy. Particular care was taken to prevent theſe young ſoldiers from enjoying too early an acquaintance with the oppoſite ſex, till their limbs had acquired all the vigour of which they were capable. Indeed they could have no hope to be acceptable to the women, but in proportion to the courage and addreſs they had ſhown in war and in their military exerciſe. Accordingly we ſee in an ancient ſong, preſerved by Bartholin, a king of Norway extremely ſurprized, that, as he could perform eight different exerciſes, his miſtreſs ſhould preſume to reject his ſuit. I ſhall frequently have occaſion to produce new inſtances of this manner of thinking among their women: it is ſufficient at preſent to obſerve, that they were not likely to ſoften their children by too much delicacy or indulgence. Theſe tender creatures were generally born in the midſt of camps and armies. Their eyes, from the moment they were firſt opened, ſaw nothing but military ſpectacles, arms, effuſion of blood, and combats either real or in ſport: thus as they grew up from their infancy, their ſouls were early diſpoſed to imbibe the cruel prejudices of their fathers.

Their laws for the moſt part (like thoſe of the ancient Lacedemonians) ſeemed to know no other virtues than thoſe of a military nature, and no other crimes but cowardice. They inflicted the greateſt penalties on ſuch as fled the firſt in battle. The laws of the ancient Danes, according to Saxo, excluded them from ſociety, and declared them infamous. Among the Germans this was ſometimes carried ſo far as to ſuffocate cowards in mud; after which they covered them over with hurdles: to ſhew, ſays Tacitus, that though the puniſhment of crimes ſhould be public, there are certain degrees of cowardice and infamy, which ought to be buried in eternal ſilence. The moſt flattering diſtinctions were reſerved for ſuch as had performed ſome ſignal exploit; and the laws themſelves diſtributed men into different ranks according to their different degrees of courage. Froto, king of Denmark, had ordained, according to Saxo, that whoever ſolicited an eminent poſt in the army, ought upon all occaſions to attack one enemy; to

face two: to retire only one ſtep back from three; and not to make an actual retreat till aſſaulted by four. Hence was formed that prejudice ſo deeply rooted among theſe people, that there was no other way to acquire glory, but by the profeſſion of arms, and a fanatic valour: a prejudice the force of which diſplayed itſelf without obſtruction, at a time when luxury was unknown; when that deſire, ſo natural, and ſo active among men, of drawing upon themſelves the attention of their equals, had but one ſingle object and ſupport; and when their country and their fellow-citizens had no other treaſure but the fame of their exploits, and the terror thereby excited in their neighbours.

The rules of juſtice, far from checking theſe prejudices, had been themſelves warped and adapted to their bias. It is no exaggeration to ſay, that all the 'Gothic and' Celtic nations entertained opinions on this ſubject, quite oppoſite to the theory of our times. They looked upon war as a real act of juſtice, and eſteemed force an inconteſtible title over the weak, a viſible mark that God had intended to ſubject them to the ſtrong. They had no doubt but the intentions of this divinity had been to eſtabliſh the ſame dependance among men which there is among animals, and ſetting out from the principle of the inequality of men, as our modern civilians do from that of their equality, they inferred thence that the weak had no right to what they could not defend. This maxim, which formed the baſis of the law of nations among the ancient inhabitants of Europe, being dictated by their moſt darling paſſion, we cannot wonder that they ſhould ſo ſteadily act up to it in practice. And which, after all, is worſt; to act and think as they did, or like the moderns, with better principles to act as ill? As to the ancient nations, we attribute nothing to them here but what is juſtified by a thouſand facts. They adopted the above maxim in all its rigour, and gave the name of Divine Judgment not only to the JUDICIARY COMBAT, but to conflicts and battles of all ſorts: victory being in their opinion the only certain mark by which Providence enables us to diſtinguiſh thoſe, whom it has appointed to command others. "Va-
"lour, ſays a German warrior in
"Tacitus, is the only proper
"goods of men. The Gods range
"themſelves on the ſide of the
"ſtrongeſt.*"

Laſtly, Religion, by annexing eternal happineſs to the military virtues, had given the laſt degree of activity to the ardour and propenſity theſe people had for war. There were no fatigues, no dangers nor torments capable of damping a paſſion ſo well countenanced, and the deſire of meriting ſo great a reward. We have ſeen what motives this religion offered to its votaries; and we cannot fail to recall them in reading ſome inſtances of that courage which diſtinguiſhed the ancient Scandinavians, and of their contempt of death itſelf, which I ſhall produce from the moſt authentic chronicles of Iceland.

Hiſtory informs us, that HAROLD, ſurnamed BLAATAND or

* Tacit. hiſt. lib. IV. c. 17. Pelloutier hiſt. des Celtes, tom. I. p. 415.

BLUE

Blue Tooth, (a king of Denmark, who reigned in the middle of the tenth century) had founded on the coasts of Pomerania, which he had subdued, a city named Julin or Jomsburg; where he sent a colony of young Danes, and bestowed the government on a celebrated warrior named Palnatoko. This new Lycurgus had made of that city a second Sparta, and every thing was directed to this single end, to form complete soldiers. The author who has left us the history of this colony assures us, that "it was forbidden there so much "as to mention the name of Fear, "even in the most imminent dan-"gers†." No citizen of Jomsburg was to yield to any number, however great, but to fight intrepidly without flying, even from a very superior force. The sight of present and inevitable death would have been no excuse with them for making any the least complaint, or for shewing the slightest apprehension. And this legislator really appears to have eradicated from the minds of most of the youths bred up under him, all traces of that sentiment so natural and so universal, which makes men think on their destruction with horror. Nothing can shew this better than a single fact in their history, which deserves to have a place here for its singularity. Some of them having made an irruption into the territories of a powerful Norwegian lord, named Haquin, were overcome in spite of the obstinacy of their resistance; and the most distinguished among them being made prisoners, were, according to the custom of those times, condemned to death. The news of this, far from afflicting them, was, on the contrary, received with joy. The first who was led to punishment was content to say, without changing countenance, and without expressing the least sign of fear, "Why should not the same hap-"pen to me, as did to my father? "He died, and so must I." A warrior, named Thorchill, who was to cut off the head of the second, having asked him what he felt at the sight of death, he answered, "that he remembered too "well the laws of Jomsburg to "utter any words that denoted "fear." The third, in reply to the same question, said, "he re-"joiced to die with glory, and "that he preferred such a death "to an infamous life like that of "Thorchill's." The fourth made an answer much longer and more extraordinary. "I suffer with a "good heart; and the present "hour is to me very agreeable. I "only beg of you," added he, addressing himself to Thorchill, "to be very quick in cutting off "my head; for it is a question "often debated by us at Jomsburg, "whether one retains any sense "after being beheaded. I will "therefore grasp this knife in my "hand: if after my head is cut "off I strike it towards you, it "will shew I have not lost all "sense: if I let it drop, it will "be a proof of the contrary. "Make haste therefore, and de-"cide the dispute." 'Thor-'chill,' adds the historian, 'cut 'off his head in a most expeditious 'manner, but the knife, as might 'be expected, dropt from his 'hand.'

† See Jomswikinga Saga, in Bartholin, de causa contempt. mort. lib. i. c. 5.

'hand.' The fifth ſhewed the ſame tranquillity, and died rallying and jeering his enemies. The ſixth begged of Thorchill, that he might not be led to puniſhment like a ſheep*; "ſtrike the blow "in my face," ſaid he, "I will "ſit ſtill without ſhrinking; and "take notice whether I once wink "my eyes, or betray one ſign of "fear in my countenance. For "we inhabitants of Jomſburg are "uſed to exerciſe ourſelves in "trials of this ſort, ſo as to meet "the ſtroke of death, without "once moving." He kept his promiſe before all the ſpectators, and received the blow without betraying the leaſt ſign of fear, or ſo much as winking his eyes †. The ſeventh, ſays the hiſtorian, "was a very beautiful young man, "in the flower of his age. His "long fair hair, as fine as ſilk, "floated in curls and ringlets on "his ſhoulders. Thorchill aſked "him what he thought of death? "I receive it willingly, ſaid he, "ſince I have fulfilled the greateſt "duty of life, and have ſeen all "thoſe put to death whom I would "not ſurvive. I only beg of you "one favour, not to let my hair "be touched by a ſlave, or ſtained "with my blood ‡."

This conſtancy in the laſt moments was not, however, the peculiar effect of the laws and education of the Jomſburgians. The other Danes have often given the ſame proofs of intrepidity; or rather this was the general character of all the inhabitants of Scandinavia. It was with them an inſtance of ſhameful puſillanimity to utter upon ſuch occaſions the leaſt groan, or to change countenance, but eſpecially to ſhed tears. The Danes, ſays Adam of Bremen §, "are re-"markable for this, that if they "have committed any crime, they "had rather ſuffer death than "blows. There is no other pu-"niſhment for them but either "the axe, or ſervitude. As for "groans, complaints, and other "bemoanings of that kind, in "which we find relief, they are "ſo deteſted by the Danes, that "they think it mean to weep for "their ſins, or for the death of "their deareſt relations." But if a private ſoldier looked upon tears as peculiar to weakeneſs or ſlavery, their great warriors, the chiefs, all who aſpired to fame and glory, carried the contempt of death much further. King Regner, who died ſinging the pleaſure of receiving death in the field of battle, cries out at the end of a ſtanza, "the "hours of my life are paſſed "away, I ſhall die laughing‖:" and many paſſages in ancient hiſtory plainly ſhow that this was not a poetical hyperbole. Saxo, ſpeaking of a ſingle combat, ſays, that one of the champions FELL, LAUGHED, AND DIED, an epitaph as ſhort as energetic¶. An

* Barthol. lib. 1. c. 5. p. 51. † Barthol. ibid.

‡ In Bartholin it is, *Id unicum a te peto, ne mancipia me ad mortem ducant, neu quis te inferior capillum meum teneat*, &c. M. Mallet has omitted the circumſtance of the hair in his 2d edit.

Bartholin gives the ſpeech of the EIGHTH perſon, which, though ſpirited, being not ſo ſtriking as the former, our author has omitted. T.

§ Adam Bremen de ſitu Daniæ, c. 213. ‖ Barthol. p. 4.

¶ Saxo Gram. lib. ii. et vide Bodvar's Biarka Saga apud Barthol. lib. i. c. 1. p. 5.

officer

officer belonging to a king of Norway, celebrating in verſe the death of his maſter, concludes his eulogium with theſe words, "It ſhall "hereafter be recorded in hiſtories, "that king Halfer died laugh-"ing*." A warrior having been thrown upon his back, in wreſtling with his enemy, and the latter finding himſelf without his arms, the vanquiſhed perſon promiſed to wait without changing his poſture while he fetched a ſword to kill him; and he faithfully kept his word. To die with his arms in his hand was the vow of every free man: and the pleaſing idea they had of this kind of death, would naturally lead them to dread ſuch as proceeded from diſeaſe and old age. In the joy therefore which they teſtified at the approach of a violent death, they might frequently expreſs no more than their real ſentiments, though doubtleſs it was ſometimes intermixt with oſtentation. The general tenor of their conduct proves that they were moſt commonly ſincere in this; and ſuch as know the power which education, example, and prejudice have over men, will find no difficulty in receiving the multitude of teſtimonies, which antiquity hath left us of their extraordinary valour. "The philoſophy of the Cimbri," ſays Valerius Maximus, "is gay "and courageous: they leap for "joy in a battle, that they are "going to quit life in ſo glorious "a manner: in ſickneſs they la-"ment for fear of a ſhameful and "miſerable end †." Cicero remarks, that in proportion as men are intrepid in war, they are weak and impatient under bodily pains. "Happy in their miſtake," ſays Ducan, "are the people who live "beneath the Pole! perſuaded "that death is only a paſſage to "a long life, they are undiſturbed "by the moſt grievous of all fears, "that of dying. Hence they "eagerly run to arms, and their "minds are capable of meeting "death: hence they eſteem it "cowardice to ſpare a life which "they ſhall ſo ſoon recover ‡." The hiſtory of ancient Scandinavia is full of paſſages expreſſive of this manner of thinking. The illuſtrious warriors, who found themſelves waſting by ſome lingering illneſs, were not always content barely to accuſe their fate. They often availed themſelves of the few moments that were yet remaining, to ſhake off life by a way more glorious. Some of them would be carried into a field of battle, that they might die in the engagement: orhers ſlew themſelves: many procured this melancholy ſervice to be performed them by their friends,

* Barthol. p. 6. † Val. Max. lib. ii. cap. 6. p. 11. Cicero Tuſc. Quæſt. lib. ii. cap. ult.

‡ As only a looſe paraphraſe of Lucan's words is given in the text, the Reader will be glad to ſee the original here.

Orbe alio longæ, canitis ſi cognita, vitæ
Mors media eſt. Certe populi quos deſpicit Arctos
Felices errore ſuo! quos ille timorum
Maximus haud urget lethi metus; inde ruendi
In ferrum mens prona viris, animæque capaces
Mortis: et ignavum redituræ parcere vitæ. Lib. i.

who considered this as a most sacred duty. "There is on a mountain in Iceland," says the author of on old Icelandic romance †, "a rock so high that no animal "can fall from the top and live. "Here men betake themselves "when they are afflicted and unhappy. From this place all our "ancestors, even without waiting "for sickness, have departed unto "Odin. It is useless therefore to "give up ourselves to groans and "complaints, or to put our relations to needless expences, since "we can easily follow the example "of our fathers, who have all gone "by the way of this rock." There was such another in Sweden, appropriated to the same use, which was figuratively called the HALL OF ODIN, because it was a kind of vestibule or entry to the palace of that God ‡. Lastly, if none of

† The old SAGA, or history here quoted, contains a mixture of truth and fiction, but shews us plainly what opinion was held of SUICIDE, and how commonly it was practised heretofore in the North.

Procopius attributes the same thing to the Heruli, a Gothic people. *Apud Herulos*, says he, *nec senibus, nec ægrotis fas erat vitam producere: et si quem senum occupasset, aut morbus, rogare is cogebatur propinquos, ut quamprimum hominum numero eum tollerunt.* Procop. Goth. lib. ii. c. 14.

Silius says of the ancient inhabitants of Spain,

Prodiga gens animæ, & properare facillima mortem;
Namque ubi transcendit florentes viribus annos,
Impatiens ævi spernit novisse senectam
Et fati modus in dextra est.

All these authorities, which it would be easy to multiply, prove that I attribute nothing to the northern nations, which is not positively confirmed by historians, as well strangers as their own countrymen; and that one cannot reproach the ancient Scandinavians with these barbarous prejudices, without condemning at the same time the ancestors of half the nations of Europe. Vid. Pelloutier, tom. ii. lib. 3. ch. 18.

‡ We have a particular description of this place by Sir William Temple; which it will be worth while to produce at large.

"I will not," he says, "trouble myself with more passages out of the "Runic poems concerning this superstitious principle [of preferring a violent "death, &c.] but will add a testimony of it, which was given me at Nime"guen, by count Oxenstern, the first of the Swedish embassadors in that assem"bly. In discourse upon this subject, and in confirmation of this opinion "having been general among the Goths of those countries; he told me there "was still in Sweden a place which was a memorial of it, and was called "ODIN'S-HALL. That it was a great bay in the sea, encompassed on three "sides with steep and ragged rocks; and that in the time of the Gothic pa"ganism, men that were either sick of diseases they esteemed mortal or incur"able, or else grown invalid with age, and thereby past all military action, and "fearing to die meanly and basely (as they esteemed it) in their beds, they "usually caused themselves to be brought to the nearest part of these rocks, and "from thence threw themselves down into the sea, hoping by the boldness of "of such a violent death, to renew the pretence of admission into the hall of "Odin, which they had lost, by failing to die in combat, and with their arms." Miscellanea, Part II. Essay 3. part 4.

T.

these

theſe reliefs were afforded, and eſpecially when Chriſtianity had baniſhed theſe cruel practices, the heroes conſoled themſelves at leaſt by putting on complete armour as ſoon as they found their end approaching; thus making (as it were) a ſolemn proteſt againſt the kind of death to which they were forced involuntarily to ſubmit. After this it will not be thought wonderful that the clients of a great lord, and all thoſe who inliſted under a chief for ſome expedition, ſhould make a vow not to ſurvive their commander; or that this vow ſhould always be performed in all its rigour*. Neither will it be ſurprizing that private ſoldiers ſhould ſometimes form among themſelves a kind of ſociety or confraternity, in which the ſeveral members engaged, at the expence of their own lives, to avenge the death of their aſſociates, provided it were honourable and violent. All theſe dangers were, in their opinion, ſo many favourable and precious occaſions of meriting glory and eternal happineſs. Accordingly, we never find any among theſe people guilty of cowardice, and the bare ſuſpicion of that vice was always attended with univerſal contempt. A man who had loſt his buckler, or who had received a wound behind, durſt never more appear in public. In the hiſtory of England †, we ſee a famous Daniſh captain named Siward, who had ſent his ſon to attack a province in Scotland, aſk with great coolneſs thoſe who brought the news of his death, whether he had received his wounds behind or before? The meſſengers telling him he was wounded before, the father cries out, "then I have "only cauſe to rejoice: for any "other death would have been "unworthy of me and my ſon." A conqueror could not exerciſe a more terrible vengeance upon his captives, than to condemn them to ſlavery. "There is," ſays Saxo, "in the heart of the Danes, an "inſurmountable averſion to ſer-"vitude, which makes them eſteem "it the moſt dreadful of all con-"ditions ‡." The ſame hiſtorian deſcribes to us a king of Denmark, named Frotho, taken in battle by a king his enemy, and obſtinately refuſing all offers of life which that prince could make him. "To "what end," ſays he, "ſhould I "reſerve myſelf for ſo great a "diſgrace? What good can the "remainder of my life afford me, "that can counterballance the "remembrance of my misfortunes, "and the regret which my miſery "would cauſe me? And even if "you ſhould reſtore me my king-"dom, if you ſhould bring me "back my ſiſter, if you ſhould "repair all the loſs of my treaſure, "would all this recover my ho-"nour? All theſe benefits would "never replace me in my former "ſtate, but future ages would al-"ways ſay, FROTHO HATH BEEN "TAKEN BY HIS ENEMY." In all combats, and the number of them is prodigious in the ancient hiſtories of the North, we always find both parties continually re-

* The ſame thing prevailed among diverſe Celtic nations: they called thoſe who thus engaged themſelves to their chiefs, *ſoldurii*.

† Brompton. Ubb. Jom. Chronic. p. 946.

‡ Saxo Gramm. lib. xii.

peating the words glory, honour, and contempt of death, and by this means raiſing one another to that pitch of enthuſiaſm, which produces extraordinary actions. A general never forgot to remind his troops of theſe motives when he was going to give battle; and not infrequently they prevented him, and flew to the engagement of themſelves, chanting ſongs of war, marching in cadence, and raiſing ſhouts of joy.

Of Rollo, *the Conqueror of* Normandy; *from the ſame.*

HAROLD Harfagre having completed the conqueſt of Norway about the year 870, and being deſirous of procuring that repoſe for ſuch of his ſubjects as dwelt along the coaſts, which they themſelves would not grant to their neighbours, prohibited all pirates of Norway, under the ſevereſt penalties, from exerciſing any hoſtilities againſt their own country *. But notwithſtanding this prohibition, a Norwegian duke †, named ROLF or ROLLO, ſprung, as it is ſaid, from the ancient kings of Norway, made a deſcent on the province of Viken, nor retired thence till laden with a great booty of cattle. Harold, who was in the neighbourhood, was enraged at Rollo to the laſt degree, for thus daring to diſobey him almoſt in his very preſence, and inſtantly condemned him to perpetual baniſhment from Norway. In vain the mother of this unfortunate youth threw herſelf at the king's feet, imploring pardon for her ſon, and chanting, according to the cuſtom of thoſe times, theſe verſes, which the chronicles have preſerved to us: "Is the very "name of our race become hateful to you? You drive from his "country one of the greateſt men "it has ever produced, the ho"nour of the Norwegian nobi"lity. Ah! why will you pro"voke the wolf to devour the "flocks, who wander defenceleſs "through the woods? Fear, leſt "becoming outrageous, he ſhould "one day occaſion great misfor"tunes." The king remained inflexible, and Rollo perceiving that he was for ever cut off from all hopes of return to his own country, retired with his fleet among the iſlands of the Hebrides to the north-weſt of Scotland, whither the flower of the Norwegian nobility had fled for refuge ever ſince Harold had become maſter of the whole kingdom. He was there received with open arms by thoſe warriors, who, eager for conqueſt and revenge, waited only for a chief to undertake ſome glorious enterprize. Rollo ſetting himſelf at their head, and ſeeing his power formidable, ſailed towards England, which had been long as it were a field open on all ſides to the violences of the northern nations. But the great Alfred had ſome years before eſtabliſhed ſuch

* Torfæi hiſt. Norveg. tom. II. lib. II. Ejuſd. Diſſertat. de Gaungo Rolfo, p. 80.

† Called in their own language JARL, a title of the ſame original and import, as our Anglo-Saxon EARL. T.

order

order in his part of the iſland, that Rollo, after ſeveral fruitleſs attempts, deſpaired of forming there ſuch a ſettlement as ſhould make him amends for the loſs of his own country. He pretended therefore to have had a ſupernatural dream, which promiſed him a glorious fortune in France, and which ſerved at leaſt to ſupport the ardour of his followers. The weakneſs of the government in that kingdom, and the confuſion in which it was involved, were ſtill more perſuaſive reaſons to aſſure them of ſucceſs. Having therefore ſailed up the Seine to Rouen, he immediately took that capital of the province, then called NEUSTRIA, and making it his magazine of arms, he advanced up to Paris, to which he laid ſiege in form. The events of this war properly belong to the hiſtory of France; and all the world knows, that it at length ended in the entire ſeſſion of Neuſtria, which Charles the Simple was obliged to give up to Rollo and his Normans, in order to purchaſe a peace. Rollo received it in perpetuity to himſelf and his poſterity, as a feudal duchy dependant on the crown of France*. A deſcription of the interview between Charles and this new duke, gives us a curious picture of the manners of theſe NORMANS, (as they were called by foreigners:) for the latter would not take the oath of fealty to his ſovereign lord, any other way than by placing his hands within thoſe of the king; and abſolutely refuſed to kiſs his feet, as cuſtom then required. It was with great difficulty he was prevailed on to let one of his warriors perform this ceremony in his ſtead; but the officer to whom Rollo deputed this ſervice, ſuddenly raiſed the king's foot ſo high, that he overturned him on his back; a piece of rudeneſs which was only laughed at; to ſuch a degree were the Normans feared and Charles deſpiſed †.

Soon after, Rollo was perſuaded to embrace Chriſtianity, and he was baptized with much ceremony by the archbiſhop of Rouen in the cathedral of that city. As ſoon as he ſaw himſelf in full poſſeſſion of Normandy, he exhibited ſuch virtues as rendered the province happy, and deſerved to make his former outrages forgotten. Religious, wiſe, and liberal, this captain of pirates became, after Alfred, the greateſt and moſt humane prince of his time. Far from treating Normandy as a conquered province, his whole attention was employed to re-eſtaliſh it. This country was, by the frequent devaſtations of the Scandinavians, rendered ſo deſert and uncultivated, that Rollo could not at firſt reſide in it; but Charles was obliged to yield up Britanny to him for a while, till Normandy

* This famous treaty was concluded at S. Clair, A. D. 912, by which K. Charles agreed to give his daughter Giſele in marriage to Rollo, together with that part of Neuſtria ſince called Normandy, upon condition that he would do homage for it, and would embrace the Chriſtian Religion. (Vid. Abrege Chronologique de l'hiſt. de France, par M. Henault.)

† Wilhelm. Gemmet. lib. ii. c. 11.

was in a condition to furniſh ſubſiſtence to its new maſters. Nevertheleſs, the fertility of the ſoil, ſeconding the induſtry of the people, it became, in a few years, one of the fineſt provinces of Europe. Thus it was that this prince, afterwards known under the name of ROLLO or RAOUL I. ſecured to his children this noble poſſeſſion, which they, two hundred years afterwards, augmented by the conqueſt of England: As if it were deſtined that this iſland ſhould at all times receive its ſovereigns from among the northern nations. As to the French hiſtorians, they agree with the Icelandic chronicles, in deſcribing Rollo as a man of uncommon wiſdom and capacity; generous, eloquent, indefatigable, intrepid, of a noble figure and majeſtic ſize. Many other Scandinavian princes and captains are drawn in the ſame colours. Such were Harold, Harfagre, Olave Trygueſon, Magnus king of Norway, Canute the Great, &c. men born with truly heroic qualities, which they, alas! degraded by injuſtice and inhumanity, but who wanted only another age and another education to render them moſt accompliſhed perſons.

[To illuſtrate the character of this Norman conqueror, we ſhall ſubjoin the following extract from Velley's account of him in his hiſtory of France.]

Such was the ſtate of France when attacked by Rollo, one of the moſt illuſtrious chiefs of the Normans, and whom a thouſand fine qualities both of mind and heart, with the gracefulneſs of his perſon, raiſed above the epithet of barbarian. Having been obliged to leave Denmark, he got together a numerous corps of adventurers, with whom he croſſed over into England, where he gained two ſignal victories; then putting to ſea again, makes a deſcent in Frieſland, which he compelled to pay a tribute. Afterwards, ſailing towards France, he ſeized on Rouen, and repaired its walls and towers, to ſerve him as place of arms; from whence he uſed to ſally out, ſometimes into England, ſometimes into France. Here, irritated by his miſcarriage at the ſiege at Chartres, his ravages and cruelties were ſuch, that deputies came from all parts, petitioning the king to purchaſe peace at any rate. Rollo inſiſted on all that ſea coaſt which he had ſo often ravaged, and there was no denying him. Thus that part of Neuſtria, which ſoon came to be called Normandy from the name of its uſurpers, became a ſeparate ſtate dependant on the crown only by an empty form of homage; and Britany, once a kingdom, ſunk into an arriereſief.

The new duke, after ſome inſtruction in our holy myſteries, was baptized in the cathedral of Rouen, now the capital of his dominions. It is obſerved on this occaſion, that the Normans, though ſuch enemies to the Chriſtian name, never offered at compelling any one to renounce Chriſtianity. The only blots in duke Rollo or Robert's character were, that his conſort Giſela, daughter to Charles IV, pined to death for his ill-treatment of her; and his beheading two perſons of note, whom the king had ſent with a remonſtrance againſt

againſt ſuch ungenerous behaviour. As for his ſubjects, them he governed with the moſt exemplary wiſdom and goodneſs; and ſo effectually ſuppreſſed all rapine and violence, that, under his government, a pair of gold bracelets hung on an oak during three years, without any one offering to touch them. It is well known, that for a long time after his death, the bare calling out his name implied an order for the magiſtrates to haſten and quell ſome diſturbance. This gave riſe to the cry *Haro* in Normandy, a word derived from *ha* and *Raoul*, as calling out for that prince's aſſiſtance. Such was the foundation of that renowned Norman colony, whoſe blood, mingled with that of the Franks, gave kings to England and Sicily.

Some Account of the Albigenſes; *from* Velley's *new Hiſtory of* France.

THE church had enjoyed a perfect tranquillity for near two centuries, when Aimery de Chartres, a doctor of the univerſity of Paris, diſſeminated ſome very offenſive dogmas. This viſionary, who had more learning than was uſual in his time, advanced that paradiſe and hell were chimeras: that the pleaſure of rectitude was all our heaven, and all our hell, guilt and ignorance: that the love of the Holy Spirit had aboliſhed that of Jeſus Chriſt: that the ſoul of it was charity: and that its flame gave a ſanction to adultery itſelf. The hereſiarch being cited to Rome, was obliged to retract, and, though grief and ſhame ſhortened his life, the evil ended not with him. A council meeting at Paris, condemned to the ſtake all perſons convicted of holding ſuch maxims, ſparing only the women and ſome mean people, whoſe ignorance had been the more eaſily impoſed on. Aimery's corpſe was digged up, his bones burnt, and his aſhes hurled about in the air. A book was likewiſe committed to the flames, as the ſource from whence the doctor had drawn his impious ſubtilties: this was *Ariſtotle's Metaphyſics*, which the French at Conſtantinople had lately tranſmitted to their own country, and the reading or copying and even the keeping of it in one's houſe was prohibited, under penalty of excommunicaton. Aimery's followers, terrified at ſuch rigorous procedures, forſook houſe and relations, and went and incorporated themſelves with the Albigenſes. That was the name given to all ſectaries agreeing among themſelves to contemn the authority of the church, to oppoſe the uſe of the ſacraments, and ſet aſide the antient diſcipline. Under this general appellation were comprehended the Arians, who denied the divinity of Chriſt; the Manichees, who held two principles, one good the other evil; the Vaudois, or the poor of Lion, whoſe only error at firſt was a veneration for inactive poverty, and a contempt of the clergy; the Petrobuſians and Henricans, who rejected the ſacraments, and all outward worſhip; the Apoſtolics, who boaſted that they alone were Chriſt's true myſtical body; the Politicians, who would not allow of any temporal dominion or juriſdiction

riſdiction in eccleſiaſtics; the Poplicans, or Publicans, who execrated baptiſm, the euchariſt, and marriage; the Patarins, whoſe characteriſtic doctrine was infamous; and the Catharians, who made profeſſion of a ſingular purity. Theſe were all called Albigenſes, either from the council of Albi's anathematiſing their errors, or from that city and its environs being particularly infected with them.

The ſketch of their doctrines and manners, as drawn by cotemporary authors, carries in it ſomething ſo abſurd and horrid, as almoſt to leave a ſuſpicion of exaggeration. The Albigenſes, ſay they, believed two Gods; one benevolent, the author of the New Teſtament, who had two wives, Collant and Colibant, and was the father of ſeveral children, among others of Chriſt and the devil; the other malevolent, ſanguinary, and deceitful, the inſtitutor of the old law, and who both perſecuted the patriarchs whilſt living, and had damned them all after their death. They likewiſe held two Chriſts: one all wickedneſs, born at Bethlehem, and crucified at Jeruſalem, and who *had a concubine called Mary Magdalen, noted for having been caught in adultery:* the other all goodneſs, inviſible, and who never dwelled in this world but ſpiritually, and then in the body of St. Paul. They ſaid that the church of Rome was the great whore ſpoken of in the Revelations; they accounted the ſacraments futilities, called marriage proſtitution, the euchariſt a chimera, the reſurrection a ridiculous tale, and the worſhip of images deteſtable idolatry. They had ſeveral orders, as the *Perfect*, the *Believers*, all profeſſing the higheſt purity, yet all immerſed in the vileſt ſenſualities, on this deteſtable principle, *That there is no ſin below the girdle.*

The vehemence of the ſectaries in propagating ſuch tenets rouzed the church's zeal. Pope Innocent appointed two Bernardine monks to try theſe miſcreants, with a power of excommunicating them, and, by the cenſures of the church, of compelling the lords and others to confiſcate their ſubſtance of any kind, to drive them out of their lands, and, when refractory, to put them to death. This was the firſt foundation of the inquiſition.

The croiſes ſoon increaſed to five hundred thouſand men, and the Count de Toulouſe being then chief of the Albigenſes, this multitude firſt fell on Beziers, his capital, which was carried at the firſt aſſault, and near ſeventy thouſand ſouls murdered in cold blood, without regard to age or ſex. It is ſaid that the croiſes, previouſly to the aſſault, conſulted the abbot de Citeaux what they ſhould do, as there was no diſtinguiſhing the catholics from the heretics. *Kill all*, anſwered the monk. *God knows his own.* So true it is, that no fire burns ſo fierce as that kindled at God's altar.

The Character of Conſtantine *the Great; from the firſt Volume of* Mr. Le Beau's *Hiſtory of the* Lower Empire, *lately publiſhed.*

WHEN Conſtantius Chlorus was made Cæſar in 292, and was ſent into Gaul for the defence

defence of the Weſt, Conſtantine was entering upon his nineteenth year. Diocleſian kept him near his perſon as a hoſtage, to aſſure himſelf of the fidelity of his father, and cauſed him to be treated at his court with the moſt flattering honours and diſtinctions. He took him into Egypt with him, and in the war againſt Achilles, Conſtantine, equally qualified to obey and to command, gained the eſteem of the Emperor, and the love of the troops by his bravery, his underſtanding, his generoſity, and a ſtrength of body, that reſiſted every fatigue. It was probably in this expedition that he was made Tribune of the Firſt Order.

His riſing glory drew upon him every eye. At his return from Egypt the people ran out to meet him, and preſſed with eagerneſs to obtain a ſight of him: Every thing announced a Prince born for the Empire. He marched at the right hand of Diocleſian: His comelineſs diſtinguiſhed him from the reſt. A noble haughtineſs, and an air of ſtrength and vigour, marked throughout his whole perſon, excited at the firſt glance a ſentiment of fear. But this warlike aſpect was ſoftened by an agreeable ſerenity ſpread over his features. He had a heart great, liberal, and inclined to magnificence; full of courage, probity, and a love of juſtice, which moderated his natural ambition. Without this counterpoiſe, there was nothing he would not have been capable of undertaking and executing. His temper was quick and ardent, without being precipitate; penetrating without miſtruſt, and without jealouſy; prudent, and at the ſame time ready in determining. In ſhort, to finiſh here his portrait, his viſage was broad and of a freſh colour, with but little hair and beard, his eyes large, his look piercing but conciliating, his neck rather thick, and his noſe aquiline, his conſtitution delicate and rather unhealthy, but which he contrived to ſave by leading a ſober and abſtemious life, and by moderation in his pleaſures.

He was chaſte in his manners. His youth, entirely occupied with great and noble deſigns, was free from the follies incident to that age. He married young, and as it ſhould ſeem about the time of his going into Egypt. The birth of Minervina, his firſt wife, is as unknown as that of Helena, and authors are not leſs divided about her rank. The iſſue of this alliance was a Prince called Criſpus, eminent for his good qualities and his misfortunes. He was born about the year 300, and it was conſequently in the Eaſt, where his father reſided at that time, and not at Arles, as ſome authors have ſuppoſed.

Hiſtorians are not agreed in reſpect to Conſtantine's knowledge and taſte for letters: Some allow him only a ſlight tincture, others make him entirely ignorant, a few repreſent him as thoroughly verſed in them. His panegyriſt Euſebius, very highly extols his knowledge and his eloquence, and gives rather an unfortunate proof of theſe great eulogiums by a very long and very tireſome ſpeech, which he puts into the mouth of Conſtantine. It is true, that after he was Emperor, he did even more for the ſciences and literature

ture than they require of a great Prince: Not ſatisfied with protecting them, with looking upon them as one of the greateſt ornaments of his Empire, and encouraging them by his bounty, he was fond of compoſing, and even of pronouncing orations. But, beſides that the taſte for letters was not that of the court, in which he had been brought up, and that none of the Princes of that time, except Maximin, piqued themſelves upon their knowledge, we ſee by the little that remains of his writings, that he had ſcarce more learning and eloquence than was neceſſary to gain the applauſes of his courtiers, and to perſuade himſelf, that he was not deſtitute of thoſe qualities.

I cannot believe what ſome hiſtorians ſay, that Dioclefian, jealous of Conſtantine's merit, wiſhed to deſtroy him. So black a deſign agrees better with the character of Galerius, to whom others attribute it. It appears, that after the expedition into Egypt, Conſtantine attended the latter in ſeveral wars: His ſingular valour gave umbrage to this baſe and arrogant man: Galerius, determined to ruin him, immediately removed him from the rank of Cæſar, which was due to him by his merit, by his quality, as ſon of Conſtantius, by the eſteem of the Emperors, and by the love of the people. He retained him however at his court, where the life of this young Prince was in greater danger, than in the midſt of battles.

Under the pretence of procuring him glory, Galerius expoſed him to the greateſt perils. In a war againſt the Sarmatians, when the two armies were in ſight of each other he commanded him to attack a chief, who, from his prodigious ſize, appeared the moſt formidable of all the Barbarians. Conſtantine ruſhes ſtrait upon the enemy, ſtrikes him down, and dragging him by the hair, brings him trembling to the feet of his general. Another time, he received orders to fling himſelf on horſeback into a moraſs, behind which were poſted the Sarmatians, and of which the depth was not known: He paſſes it, ſhews the way to the Roman troops; overthrows the enemy, and returns after having gained a glorious victory. It is even ſaid, that the tyrant having obliged him to combat a furious lion, Conſtantine came off from this combat alſo, triumphing over that terrible animal, and the wicked deſigns of Galerius.

Conſtantius had ſeveral times demanded the return of his ſon, without being able to get him out of the hands of his colleague. At laſt, being upon the point of going into Great Britain to make war againſt the Picts, the bad ſtate of his health made him fear the leaving him at his death to the mercy of an ambitious and bloody tyrant. He ſpoke in a firmer tone; the ſon, on his ſide, warmly ſollicited permiſſion to rejoin his father; and Galerius, who dared not break openly with Conſtantius, conſented at laſt to the departure of Conſtantine. He gave him in the evening the neceſſary warrant for poſt-horſes, with expreſs injunctions not to ſet off the next morning, till he had received freſh orders from him. It was with regret that he ſuffered his prey to eſcape, and he only made uſe of

this delay, that he ſtill might find ſome pretence to ſtop him, or that he might have time to give notice to Severus to detain him, when he ſhould paſs through Italy. The next day Galerius affected to remain in bed till noon, and having ordered Conſtantine to be called, was aſtoniſhed to hear that he had ſet off in the beginning of the night. Trembling with rage, he orders him to be purſued and brought back: but the purſuit was become impoſſible: Conſtantine flying with the utmoſt expedition, had had the precaution to cauſe all the poſt-horſes that he left on his rout to be ham-ſtringed; and the fruitleſs rage of the tyrant only left him the regret of not having dared to perpetrate the laſt crime.

Conſtantine like lightning traverſed Illyria, and the Alps, before Severus could have any news of him, and arrived at the port of Boulogne, as the fleet was ſetting ſail. The joy of Conſtantius at this unhoped for encounter is not to be expreſſed: He receives into his arms the ſon whom ſo many dangers had rendered ſtill dearer to him; and mixing together their tears, and every mark of their affection, they arrived in Great Britain, where Conſtantius having conquered the Picts, fell ſick, and died the 25th of July, in the year 306.

[We have beheld our hero, with all the rays of the riſing ſun reflected upon him; let us now travel along with our author, and behold his picture in that ſober light, where, diveſted of all glare, the parts appear in their true colours; when all mankind are the judges, and power can neither prevent cenſure, nor riches gain a plaudit.]

Conſtantine died the 22d of May, being Whitſunday, at noon, in the Conſulate of Felicianus and Titian; having reigned thirty years, nine months, and twenty-ſeven days, and lived ſixty-three years, two months, and twenty-five days.

As ſoon as he was dead, his guards ſhewed ſigns of the moſt poignant grief: they tore their cloths, they threw themſelves upon the ground and beat their heads. In the midſt of their ſobs and lamentable cries, they called him their maſter, their emperor, their father. The Tribunes, the Centurions, and the ſoldiers, who had ſo often been witneſſes of his valour in the field, ſeemed deſirous of following him even to the grave. This loſs was more grievous to them than the moſt bloody defeat. The inhabitants of Nicomedia ran confuſedly through the ſtreets, mixing their groans and tears. It was a particular mourning in every family; every one, in weeping for his Prince, wept for his own private loſs.

The body was carried to Conſtantinople in a golden coffin covered with purple. The ſoldiers in penſive ſilence preceded and followed the corpſe. It was depoſited adorned with the purple and diadem in the principal apartment of the palace, upon an elevated eſtrade, in the midſt of a great number of flambeaux in golden candleſticks. The guards ſurrounded it night and day. The generals, counts and great officers came every day, as if he had been ſtill living, to pay their duty at

ſtated

ſtated times, and ſaluted him with the bended knee. The ſenators and magiſtrates, entered afterwards in their turn; and after them a crowd of people of every age and ſex.

The whole Empire lamented this great Prince. His conqueſts, his laws, the ſuperb edifices, with which he had adorned all the provinces, Conſtantinople itſelf, the whole of which was one magnificent monument erected to his glory, had gained him the general admiration: his liberality and love for his people had acquired him their affection. He was fond of the city of Rheims, and it is undoubtedly to him, and not to his ſon, that we ought to attribute the building of hot-baths there at his own expence: the pompous eulogium, which the inſcriptions of theſe baths bears, can only be applicable to the father; he had diſcharged Tripoli in Africa, and Nice in Bithynia, from certain burthenſome contributions, to which the preceding Emperors had ſubjected theſe cities for more than a century. He had accepted the title of Strategus or Prætor of Athens, a dignity which ſince Gallicanus was become ſuperior to that of Archon: he cauſed a large quantity of corn to be diſtributed there annually; and this donation was eſtabliſhed for ever. Rome ſignalized itſelf beyond the other cities by the exceſs of her grief. She reproached herſelf with having occaſioned this prince many bitter afflictions, and with having forced him to prefer Byzantium; penetrated with regret ſhe accuſed herſelf as the guilty cauſe of the elevation of her modern rival. The baths and markets were ſhut up; the ſpectacles and all other public amuſements were forbid; the general converſation was upon the loſs which they had ſuſtained. The people declared aloud that they would have no other emperors than the children of Conſtantine. They demanded with importunity, that the corpſe of their Emperor ſhould be ſent to them; and their grief augmented when they learned, that it remained at Conſtantinople. They paid honours to the picture of him, in which he was repreſented as ſeated in heaven. Idolatry, ever extravagant, placed him amongſt the number of thoſe gods which he had overthrown, and by a ridiculous confuſion, ſeveral of his medals bear the title of God with the Monagram of Chriſt. In the cabinets of antiquarians are preſerved others, ſuch as Euſebius deſcribes: Conſtantine is there ſeen ſeated in a car drawn by four horſes; he appears to be drawn up to heaven by a hand, which comes out of the clouds.

The church has paid him more real honours. Whilſt the Pagans were making him a god, the Chriſtians made him a ſaint. His feſtivals were celebrated in the Eaſt with that of Helena, and the ſervice for him, which is very ancient among the Greeks, attributes to him miracles and cures. At Conſtantinople a monaſtry was built under the name of St. Conſtantine. Extraordinary honours were paid to his tomb and to his ſtatue, which were placed upon a column of porphyry. The fathers of the council of Chalcedon thought they did honour to Marcian, the moſt religious of princes, by ſaluting him with the name of the New Conſtantine. In the ninth century, at Rome, they ſtill recited his name

name at mass with that of Theodosius the first, and of the rest of the most respected princes. In England there were several churches and altars dedicated to him. In Calabria there is the town of Saint Constantine, four miles from Mount Saint Leo. At Prague in Bohemia, his memory was for a long time honoured, and some of his relicks were preserved there. The invocation of Constantine and of Helena have extended even into Muscovy: and the modern Greeks commonly give him the title of *Equal to the Apostles*,

Constantine's failings will not suffer us to subscribe to so hyperbolical an eulogium. The frightful spectacles of so many captives devoured by wild beasts, the death of his son who was innocent, that of his wife whose too precipitate punishment bore the appearance of injustice, sufficiently evince that the blood of the barbarians still flowed in his veins; and that if he was good and merciful in his character, he became cruel and unmerciful through passion. Perhaps he had sufficient cause to put to death the two Licinii; but posterity has a right to condemn princes, who have not taken the trouble to justify themselves at their tribunal. He loved the church; it owes its liberty and splendor to him; but easy to be seduced, he tormented it when he thought to serve it, relying too much upon his own understanding, and reposing with too much credulity upon the good faith of wicked men, who surrounded him; he delivered up to persecution prelates, who, with greater reason, deserved to be compared to the apostles. The exile and deposition of the defenders of the faith of Nice, balance at least the glory of having assembled that famous council. Incapable himself of dissimulation, he too easily became the dupe of heretics and courtiers. Imitator of Titus Antoninus, and Marcus Aurelius, he loved his people, and wished to be beloved by them; but this very fund of goodness, which made him cherish them, rendered them miserable; he spared even those who pillaged them; quick and ardent in prohibiting abuses, slow and backward in punishing them; covetous of glory, and perhaps rather too much in trifles. He is reproached with having been more addicted to raillery than becomes a great prince. As for the rest, he was chaste, pious, laborious, and indefatigable; a great general, successful in war, and deserving his success by his shining valour, and by the brightness of his genius; a protector of arts, and an encourager of them by his beneficence. If we compare him with Augustus, we shall find that he ruined idolatry by the same precautions, and the same address, which the other employed to destroy liberty. Like Augustus, he laid the foundation of a new empire; but less skilful, and less politic, he could not give it the same stability; he weakened the body of the state by adding to it, in some measure, a second head in the foundation of Constantinople; and transporting the center of motion and strength too near the eastern extremity, he left without heat, and almost without life, the western parts, which soon became a prey to the barbarians.

The Pagans were too much his enemies to do him justice. Eutropius

tropius ſays, that in the former part of his reign, he was equal to the moſt accompliſhed princes, and in the latter to the meaneſt. The younger Victor, who makes him to have reigned more than one-and-thirty years, pretends that in the firſt ten years he was a hero, in the twelve ſucceeding ones a robber, and in the ten laſt a ſpend-thrift. It is eaſy to perceive, with reſpect to theſe two reproaches of Victor's, that the one relates to the riches which Conſtantine took from idolatry, and the other to thoſe with which he loaded the church.

An Account of the Circoncelliones, *in* Africa; *from the ſame.*

OUR author, after giving an account of the Donatiſts, proceeds as follows:

A haughty, extravagant, fiery ſect, was a ſubject thoroughly prepared for fanaticiſm; accordingly there aroſe among them, in what year is not preciſely known, but during the life of Conſtantine, a ſpecies of madmen, who were called *Circoncelliones*, becauſe they were continually rambling round the houſes in the country. It is incredible what ravages and cruelties theſe vagabonds committed in Africa through a long ſeries of years. They were illiterate, ſavage peaſants, who underſtood only the Punic language. Intoxicated with a barbarous zeal, they renounced agriculture, profeſſed continence, and aſſumed the title of Vindicators of Juſtice, and Protectors of the Oppreſt. To accompliſh their miſſion, they enfranchiſed ſlaves, ſcoured the roads, forced maſters to alight from their chariots, and run before their ſlaves, whom they obliged to mount in their place; and diſcharged debtors, killing the creditors, if they refuſed to cancel their bonds. But the chief object of their cruelty was the Catholics, and eſpecially thoſe who had renounced Donatiſm. At firſt they uſed no ſwords, becauſe God had forbid the uſe of one to St. Peter; but they were armed with clubs, which they called the clubs of Iſrael; and which they handled in ſuch a manner as to break all the bones of a man, without killing him on the ſpot; ſo that he languiſhed a long time, and then died. When they took away a man's life at once, they looked upon it as a favour. They became leſs ſcrupulous afterwards, and made uſe of all ſorts of arms. Their ſhout was *Praiſe be to God*; theſe words in their mouths were a ſignal of ſlaughter, more terrible than the roaring of a lion. They had invented an unheard of puniſhment; which was to cover with lime, diluted with vinegar, the eyes of thoſe unhappy wretches, whom they had cruſhed with blows, and covered with wounds, and to abandon them in that condition. Never was a ſtronger proof what horrors ſuperſtition can beget in minds deſtitute of knowledge and humanity. Theſe brutes, who had made a vow of chaſtity, gave themſelves up to wine, and all ſorts of impurities, running about with women and young girls as drunk as themſelves, whom they called ſacred virgins, and who often carried proofs of their incontinence. Their chiefs took the name of *Chiefs of the Saints*. After having glutted

glutted themſelves with blood, they turned their rage upon themſelves, and ſought death with the ſame fury with which they gave it to others. Some ſcrambled up to the top of rocks, and caſt themſelves down headlong in multitudes; others burned themſelves, or threw themſelves into the ſea. Thoſe, who propoſed to acquire the title of martyrs, publiſhed it long before; upon which they were feaſted and fattened like oxen for ſacrifice; after theſe preparations, they ſet out to be deſtroyed. Sometimes they gave money to thoſe whom they met, and threatened to murder them if they did not make them martyrs. Theodoret gives an account of a ſtout, bold young man, who, meeting with a troop of theſe fanatics, conſented to kill them, provided he might bind them firſt; and having by this means put it out of their power to defend themſelves, whipped them as long as he was able, and left them tied in that manner. Their biſhops pretended to blame them, but really made uſe of them to intimidate ſuch as might be tempted to forſake their ſect; they even honoured them as ſaints. They were not, however, able to govern theſe furious monſters; and more than once found themſelves under a neceſſity of abandoning them, and even of imploring the aſſiſtance of the ſecular power againſt them. The counts Urſacius and Taurinus were employed to quell them: they deſtroyed a great number of them, of whom the Donatiſts made ſo many martyrs. Urſacius, who was a good Catholic, and a religious man, having loſt his life in an engagement with the Barbarians, the Donatiſts did not fail to triumph in his death, as an effect of the vengeance of Heaven. Africa was the theatre of theſe bloody ſcenes during the remainder of Conſtantine's life.

Character of Lewis XIII. *of* France; *from Lord* Herbert *of* Cherbury's *Memoirs.*

THIS being done, I preſented to the king a letter of credence from the king my maſter: the king aſſured me of a reciprocal affection to the king my maſter, and of my particular welcome to his court; his words were never many, as being ſo extreme a ſtutterer, that he would ſometimes hold his tongue out of his mouth a good while before he could ſpeak ſo much as one word; he had beſides a double row of teeth, and was obſerved ſeldom or never to ſpit or blow his noſe, or to ſweat much, though he were very laborious, and almoſt indefatigable in his exerciſes of hunting and hawking, to which he was much addicted; neither did it hinder him, though he was burſt in his body, as we call it, or Hernioſus; for he was noted in thoſe ſports, though oftentimes on foot, to tire not only his courtiers, but even his lackies; being equally inſenſible, as was thought, either of heat or cold: his underſtanding and natural parts were as good as could be expected, in one that was brought up in ſo much ignorance, which was on purpoſe ſo done that he might be the longer governed; howbeit, he acquired in time a great knowledge in affairs, as converſing for the moſt part with wiſe and active perſons. He was noted to have two qualities

incident to all who were ignorantly brought up, ſuſpicion and diſſimulation; for as ignorant perſons walk ſo much in the dark, they cannot be exempt from fear of ſtumbling; and as they are likewiſe deprived of, or deficient in thoſe true principles by which they ſhould govern both public and private actions in a wiſe, ſolid, and demonſtrative way, they ſtrive commonly to ſupply theſe imperfections with covert arts, which though it may be ſometimes excuſable in neceſſitous perſons, and be indeed frequent among thoſe who negociate in ſmall matters, yet is condemnable in princes, who, proceeding upon foundations of reaſon and ſtrength, ought not to ſubmit themſelves to ſuch poor helps: howbeit, I muſt obſerve that neither his fears did take away his courage, when there was occaſion to uſe it, nor his diſſimulation extend itſelf to the doing of private miſchiefs to his ſubjects, either of one or the other religion: his favourite was one Monſieur De Luynes, who in his non-age gained much upon the king, by making hawkes fly at all little birds in his gardens, and by making ſome of thoſe little birds again catch butterflies; and had the king uſed him for no other purpoſe, he might have been tolerated; but as, when the king came to a riper age, the government of public affairs was drawn chiefly from his counſels, not a few errors were committed.

The queen-mother, princes, and nobles of that kingdom repined that his advices to the king ſhould be ſo prevalent, which alſo at laſt cauſed a civil war in that kingdom. How unfit this man was for the credit he had with the king may be argued by this: that when there was queſtion made about ſome buſineſs in Bohemia, he demanded whether it was an inland country, or lay upon the ſea?

A ſhort Character of the late Sir Joſeph Yates.

THE late Sir Joſeph Yates was one of thoſe who, very early in life, attached himſelf to the ſtudy of the laws, not as the generality of ſtudents do, either from the appointment of parents, or the mere motives of drawing pecuniary reſources from the profeſſion, but from the more liberal principle of informing himſelf in a ſcience, which only appeared important to him from being capable of defending the lives and properties of individuals. With this open and enlarged turn of mind, he purſued his enquiries with a perſeverance and preciſion almoſt peculiar to himſelf, till the profeſſion repaid him, by ſtoring his mind with an univerſal knowledge of its laws, which very rarely falls to the lot of the greateſt talents, or moſt diligent reſearches. His invincible modeſty, however, repelled him the notice of the public for many years, till at laſt the repeated juſtneſs of his opinions, and forcibility of his pleadings, procured him a coif, from whence he was ſome time afterwards promoted to one of the judges of the King's Bench.

In this character he always conducted himſelf with a dignity and impartiality that reflected honour even on that reſpectable ſituation. The right of the ſubject, and the dignity of the crown, were never occa-

occaſionally explained by will or favouritiſm, but by the eſtabliſhed language of the law; and a ſteady impartial obſervance of it, formed the invariable rule of his conduct.

His charges to juries, were not the charges of an Aſiatic Cadi delivering his own will, but the charges of a Britiſh judge in the land of liberty, and will be remembered for many years with pleaſure by the lovers of freedom and oratory. In theſe he appeared more the guardian of the people, than an officer of the crown; and hit that nice medium, as a diſtributor of juſtice ſo ſtrictly, that the offending party, whilſt they felt the chaſtiſement, could not refrain applauding the chaſtiſer.

Though univerſal in his knowledge of the laws, his *forte* confeſſedly lay in common pleadings, with which he was the moſt minutely acquainted of any man of his time. Senſible that his talents drew him more ſtrongly this way, he, on the late reſignation of judge Clive, ſolicited to change from the King's Bench to the Common-Pleas, which he ſucceeded in, but which he did not long live to enjoy, thereby depriving the world of one of the greateſt judges, of that court, England perhaps ever boaſted of.

His character as a lawyer, tho' ſo particularly marked for knowledge and candour, was by no means diminiſhed as a gentleman. His intimate knowledge of the arts and ſciences, a fine taſte of the belles lettres, joined to an uncommon philanthropy of temper, engaged him not only the eſteem, but the ardent admiration of his acquaintances; and when he died, left a chaſm in their friendſhips, which can only be filled up by a recollection of what he was.

Genuine Anecdotes of the Life of the late Peter Collinſon, F. R. S.

THE ingenious author of this little piece juſtly obſerves, that to place before the public an example worthy of imitation, is no inconſiderable ſervice. The great and good Author of Nature, has implanted a principle in every breaſt which neceſſarily approves of a conduct directed to the advantage of mankind. Of what we approve we are naturally emulous, and the tribute that is publicly paid to the memory of a worthy man, may well be conſidered as a kind of reward offered for the encouragement of merit.

Mr. Peter Collinſon was of an ancient family in the north, and the great grandſon of Peter Collinſon, who lived on his paternal eſtate called Hugal-Hall, or Height of Hugal, near Windermere-lake, in the pariſh of Stavely, about ten miles from Kendal in Weſtmoreland. What was his father's profeſſion, or where he lived, does not appear.

He was born in the year 1693, and bred to trade as a wholeſale dealer, in what is called Man's Mercery; a brother whoſe name was James, ſeems alſo to have been bred to the ſame buſineſs, probably by their father.

Peter and James became partners, which was a fortunate circumſtance for them both, becauſe living in great harmony, and their buſineſs not requiring their preſence together, they had both leiſure to attend their particular ſtudies and

purſuits, whether of pleaſure or improvement.

Peter, while a youth, had diſcovered a ſtrong attachment to natural hiſtory: inſects and their ſeveral metamorphoſes, employed many of thoſe hours, which, at his time of life, are generally ſpent upon other objects. Plants alſo engaged his attention, and he very early began to make dried ſpecimens.

While he was yet a young man, his diligent curioſity, with reſpect to theſe objects, procured him the acquaintance of the moſt eminent naturaliſts of that time, particularly of Derham, Woodward, Dale, Lloyd, and Sir Hans Sloane. He contracted a friendſhip alſo with the late Sir Charles Wager, who enriched Sir Hans's collection, now conſtituting the Britiſh Muſeum, with many curioſities, which, being excited by Mr. Collinſon, he picked up in the courſe of his many voyages, encouraging alſo the commanders under him, who were ſtationed in different parts of the globe, to procure whatever was rare and valuable in every branch of natural hiſtory, for the ſame kind and liberal purpoſe.

Among the vaſt variety of articles in that immenſe treaſury of nature, there were very few with the hiſtory of which Mr. Collinſon was not well acquainted, his familiarity with Sir Hans being ſuch that he viſited him at all times, and continued to do ſo till his death.

Beſides his acquaintance with natural hiſtory, his knowledge of the antiquities of his own country was very conſiderable. In December 1728, when he was about five-and-thirty years old, he was elected a Member of the Royal Society, and was a Member of the Society of Antiquarians from its firſt inſtitution.

To the Royal Society he was one of the moſt diligent and uſeful members it had; he not only ſupplied many curious obſervations himſelf, but he promoted and preſerved a moſt extenſive correſpondence with the learned and ingenious of all countries. The Antiquarians he alſo furniſhed with many curious articles of intelligence and obſervation, with reſpect to the particular objects of their enquiry, as well at home as abroad.

Wherever he was, or however ſeemingly engaged, nothing that deſerved his notice at any time eſcaped him, and he minuted down every ſtriking hint that occurred either in reading or converſation. With ſuch hints, converſation perhaps furniſhed him ſtill more than books; for there was ſcarce a man of learning and ingenuity, whatever was his profeſſion, in England, that was not of his acquaintance; and of the foreigners who came hither, either for improvement or pleaſure, thoſe who were eminent for their knowledge of natural hiſtory, or proficiency in any art or ſcience, were conſtantly recommended to his notice and friendſhip; among theſe was the celebrated Linnæus, with whom, during his reſidence in England, Mr. Collinſon contracted an intimate friendſhip, which was reciprocally increaſed by a multitude of good offices, and continued without any diminution to the laſt.

Theſe recommendations were the natural conſequences of his extenſive foreign correſpondence, which he maintained with the greateſt punctuality. He acquainted

the learned and ingenious in diſtant parts of the globe with the diſcoveries and improvements that were made here in various branches of knowledge; and there is ſcarce any part of the world from which he did not receive informations of the ſame kind in return.

From this correſpondence of Peter Collinſon, his native country has, in many inſtances, derived great advantage and honour.

In the year 1730, a ſubſcription library was ſet on foot at Philadelphia in America, to which Mr. Collinſon made ſeveral valuable preſents, and procured others from his friends.

To the directors of this library, among whom was Dr. Franklin, Mr. Collinſon tranſmitted the earlieſt account of every new European improvement in agriculture and the arts, and every philoſophical diſcovery. In 1745 he ſent over an account of ſome new experiments in electricity, which had then been made in Germany, with a glaſs tube, and ſome directions how it might be uſed ſo as to repeat them.

This was the firſt notice that Dr. Franklin had of that curious ſubject, which, encouraged by the friendly reception that Mr. Collinſon gave to his letters concerning it, he proſecuted with a ſucceſs that has made him eminent in every country in Europe, and procured to his own the honour of having firſt reduced phenomena to ſcience, with reſpect to this great natural agent, powerfully and perpetually operating, though hitherto ſcarce known to exiſt.

Perhaps in ſome future period, the account which Mr. Collinſon procured of the management of ſheep in Spain, with reſpect to their migrations from the mountains to the plains, and back from the plains to the mountains, which he publiſhed in the year 1764, may not be conſidered among the leaſt of the benefits that have accrued from his extenſive and inquiſitive correſpondence.

When America is better peopled, the mountainous parts more habitable, the plains unloaded of their vaſt foreſts, and cultivated, the fineſt ſheep in the world may poſſibly cover the plains of Carolina, Georgia, and Eaſt and Weſt Florida, in the winter months, and retreat to the mountains as the ſummer heats increaſe and dry up the herbage. We are at preſent utter ſtrangers to this œconomy, which might, perhaps, be practiſed with advantage even in England; with this difference, that the hills ſhould be choſen for the reſidence of theſe animals in winter, proper ſhelter being made for them, and the wetter low lands reſerved for their paſture in ſummer.

So long ago as the year 1740, he was conſiderable among thoſe who were beſt acquainted with botany and natural hiſtory in England. His collection was very large; his ſpecimens were well choſen: he had a botanical garden at Mill-hill near Endfield, which at that time contained many curious plants not to be found in any other, the number of which was continually increaſing till his death.

This collection and garden brought him acquainted with many perſons of rank and diſtinction in this kingdom, who were diſtinguiſhed by their taſte in planting and horticulture, or deſirous to

make rural improvements. With ſome of theſe he frequently ſpent a few days at their ſeats, commending and cenſuring what he approved and diſapproved in the deſigns they were carrying on, with an integrity and taſte that did equal honour to the ſimplicity of his manners and the rectitude of his judgment. Frequent opportunities, during a long life, had furniſhed him with an extenſive experience of the effects of different methods of cultivation, and of the particular ſoil and aſpect which were beſt adapted to different plants and trees; how beauties might be beſt improved, and incurable defects hidden: by this knowledge he often prevented young planters from committing capital miſtakes, rectified others, into which they had been miſled, either by the ignorant or the deſigning, and prevailed upon many of his friends to adopt this rational amuſement, and perſevere in it, to the mutual advantage of themſelves and their country. I never knew an inſtance, ſaid Mr. Collinſon, in which the purſuit of ſuch pleaſures did not either find temperance and virtue, or make them.

He was the firſt that introduced the great variety of ſeeds and ſhrubs which are now the principal ornaments of every garden; and it is owing to his inquiſitive induſtry that ſo many perſons of the firſt diſtinction are now able to ſee, in their own domains, groves that have been tranſplanted from the Weſtern continent, flouriſh with the ſame luxuriance as thoſe which are indigenous to Britain.

As his mercantile buſineſs was tranſacted chiefly from North America, he intereſted himſelf in whatever might contribute to its advantage. He uſed to obſerve to the Virginians, that their preſent ſtaple is tobacco; a plant of which the conſumption depends wholly upon the caprice of cuſtom and faſhion, and he therefore frequently urged them to think of ſomething more permanent, ſomething neceſſary to the natural ſubſiſtence or enjoyment of life. He obſerved that vines would thrive as well in their country as tobacco; but, ſaid he, do not keep them cloſe to the ground, as we are forced to do for want of a little more ſun and heat: your ſummer-heats exceed, as much as ours fall ſhort; allow your vines therefore longer ſtems; let them be trained to and ſupported by trees, and hide their fruit among the foliage, as they do in the warmer parts of Europe. On this occaſion our author obſerves, that in moſt of our northern and ſouthern colonies there is a great variety of native grapes growing wild in the woods, and twining among the trees and buſhes for ſupport: that ſeveral of theſe are capable of producing a rich good wine, as appears by experiment; and that where the attempt has failed, the fault has been not in the fruit, but in the want of either ſkill or care in making the wine. I have myſelf, ſays he, taſted ſome very good wine from the wild uncultivated grape of America, which has been haſtily made without experience, and ſent over to England. It is reaſonable therefore to conclude, that if proper care was taken to improve the grape by cultivation, and the wine by a diligent and ſkilful proceſs in the making it,

America might become one of the moſt celebrated wine countries upon earth.

Mr. Collinſon was alſo of opinion, that flax, hemp, and ſilk, might be cultivated in our American colonies with equal advantage to them and to us.

He was a remarkable inſtance, that he who is never idle, need never be in a hurry! He was always doing ſomething, and therefore he tranſacted all his domeſtic and mercantile affairs, and preſerved his extenſive and multifarious correſpondence with a quiet regularity and ſilent diſpatch, that equally prevented embarraſſment and delay. The blameleſs ſimplicity of his manners, and the careful œconomy of his time, kept his mind perpetually ſerene; and ſerenity is always eaſily improved into chearfulneſs.

His ſtature was below the middle ſize, and his body was rather corpulent; his habit was plain, having been bred a quaker; his aſpect kind and liberal, and his temper open and communicative. He was an œconomiſt, but his œconomy was by no means ſevere. He had a heart that ſympathiſed with diſtreſs, and a hand that was always open to relieve it. As his pure and rational pleaſures ſaved him from the faſhionable follies which generally encroach far upon the night, he roſe very early in the morning. When he was in London he applied to the buſineſs of his counting-houſe; when in the country, he was almoſt continually employed in his garden, obſerving and aſſiſting the progreſs of vegetation, which equally contributed to his pleaſure and his health.

He was, in the higheſt degree, fond both of flowers and fruit. Of fruit he always made the principal part of his meal; and his houſe was never without flowers, from the early ſnow-drop to the autumnal cyclamen.

Notwithſtanding his temperance, he was ſometimes attacked by the gout; but in other reſpects he enjoyed perfect health, and great equality of ſpirits.

In the autumn of the year 1768, he went to viſit Lord Petre, for whom he had a ſingular regard, at his houſe in Eſſex; and while he was there, he was ſeized with a total ſuppreſſion of urine, which, baffling all the efforts of medicine, put an end to his life on the 11th day of Auguſt, juſt as he had arrived at the 75th year of his age.

Incloſed in his will was found a paper, importing, "That he hoped "he ſhould leave behind him a "good name, which he valued "more than riches; that he had "endeavoured not to live uſeleſly; "and that his conſtant aim "through life had been to be a "friend to mankind."

Without any pretenſions to what is generally called learning, he knew more both of nature and of art than nine in ten of thoſe who pride themſelves in having it. His time had been ſpent not in learning the names of things in different languages, but in acquiring the knowledge of their nature and properties, their productions and uſe. Without public ſtation, he was the means of national advantages; he had an influence that wealth cannot give, and will be honoured when titles are forgotten.

Memoirs

Memoirs of the Rev. Mr. George Whitefield.

THE conſiderable figure which the late Mr. Whitefield for many years made in his eccleſiaſtical capacity, ranking his death in the catalogue of memorable events, a curſory memoir of his life cannot fail of giving general ſatisfaction; we have therefore, from his own journal, ſelected what we judge neceſſary for the principal execution of the taſk, and ſhall regulate our opinion of his general character by the beſt accounts we can obtain from his cotemporaries.

"I was born in Glouceſter, ſays Mr. Whitefield, in the month of December, 1714, at the Bell Inn, and *can* truly ſay I was froward from my mother's womb. — I was ſo brutiſh as to hate inſtruction, and uſed purpoſely to ſhun all opportunities of receiving it. I can date ſome very early acts of uncleanneſs. Lying, filthy talking, and fooliſh jeſting, I was much addicted to.— Sometimes I uſed to curſe, if not ſwear.—Stealing from my mother I thought no theft at all, and uſed to make no ſcruple of taking money out of her pocket before ſhe was up.——I have frequently betrayed my truſt, and have more than once ſpent money I took in the houſe, in buying fruits, tarts, &c. to ſatisfy my ſenſual appetite. — Numbers of Sabbaths have I broken, and generally uſed to behave myſelf very irreverently in God's ſanctuary.— Much money have I ſpent in plays, and in the common entertainments of the age.—Cards, and reading romances, were my heart's delight. Often have I joined with others in playing roguiſh tricks, but was generally, if not always, *happily detected.* —— For this I have often ſince, and do now, bleſs and praiſe God.

It would be endleſs to recount the ſins and offences of my younger days——they are more in number than the hairs of my head.——My heart would fail me at the remembrance of them, was I not aſſured that my Redeemer liveth, ever to make interceſſion for me. — However the young man in the goſpel might boaſt how he had kept the commandments from his youth, with ſhame and confuſion of face I confeſs that I have broken them all from my youth.—— Whatever foreſeen fitneſs for ſalvation others may talk of, and glory in, I diſclaim any ſuch thing — if I trace myſelf from my cradle to my manhood, I can ſee nothing in me but a fitneſs to be damned; and if the Almighty had not prevented me by his grace, and wrought moſt powerfully upon my ſoul, quickening me by his free ſpirit when dead in treſpaſſes and ſins, I had now either been ſitting in darkneſs, and in the ſhadow of death, or condemned, as the due reward of my crimes, to be for ever lifting up my eyes in torments.

But ſuch was the free grace of God to me, that though corruption worked ſo ſtrongly in my ſoul, and produced ſuch early and bitter fruits, yet I can recollect very early movings of the bleſſed Spirit upon my heart, ſufficient to ſatisfy me that God loved me with an everlaſting love, and ſeparated me,

me, even from my mother's womb, for the work for which he afterwards was pleaſed to call me.

I had early ſome convictions of ſin, and once I remember, when ſome perſons (as they frequently did) made it their buſineſs to teaze me, I immediately retired to my room, and kneeling down, with many tears, prayed over that pſalm wherein David ſo often repeats theſe words, *But in the name of the Lord I will deſtroy them.* I was always fond of being a clergyman, uſed frequently to imitate the miniſters reading prayers, &c. Part of the money I uſed to ſteal from my parent I gave to the poor, and ſome books I privately took from others, (for which I have ſince reſtored four-fold) I remember were books of devotion.

My mother was very careful of my education, and always kept me in my tender years from intermeddling in the leaſt with the public buſineſs.

About the tenth year of my age, it pleaſed GOD to permit my mother to marry a ſecond time. It proved what the world would call an unhappy match, but God overruled it for good.——

When I was about twelve, I was placed at a ſchool called St. Mary de Crypt, in Glouceſter, the laſt grammar-ſchool I ever went to. Having a good education and memory, I was remarked for making ſpeeches before the corporation, at their annual viſitation. But I cannot ſay I felt any drawings of GOD upon my ſoul for a year or two, ſaving that I laid out ſome of the money that was given me on one of the aforementioned occaſions, in buying Ken's Manual for Wincheſter ſcholars, a book that had much affected me when my brother uſed to read it in my mother's troubles, and which, for ſome time after I bought it, was of great benefit to my ſoul.

During the time of my being at ſchool, I was very fond of reading plays, and have kept from ſchool for days together, to prepare myſelf for acting them. My maſter ſeeing how mine and my ſchoolfellows vein run, compoſed ſome thing of this kind for us himſelf, and cauſed me to dreſs myſelf in girl's cloaths (which I had often done) to act a part before the corporation. The remembrance of this has often covered me with confuſion of face, and I hope will do ſo, even to the end of my life.

Before I was fifteen, having, as I thought, made a ſufficient progreſs in the claſſics, and, at the bottom, longing to be ſet at liberty from the confinement of a ſchool, I one day told my mother, "ſince her circumſtances would not permit her to give me an univerſity education, more learning I thought would ſpoil me for a tradeſman, and therefore I judged it beſt not to learn Latin any longer." She at firſt refuſed to conſent; but my corruptions ſoon got the better of her good-nature. Hereupon, for ſome time, I went to learn to write only. But my mother's circumſtances being much on the decline, and being tractable that way, I from time to time began to aſſiſt her occaſionally in the public houſe, till at length I put on my blue apron and my ſnuffers, waſhed mops, cleaned rooms, and, in one word, became a profeſſed and common drawer.

Notwithſtanding I was thus employed in a large inn, and had

ſometimes

ſometimes the care of the whole houſe upon my hands, yet I compoſed two or three ſermons, and dedicated one of them in particular to my elder brother. One time I remember I was very much preſſed to ſelf-examination, and found myſelf very unwilling to look into my heart.—Frequently I read the Bible when ſitting up at night. Seeing the boys go by to ſchool has often cut me to the heart. And a dear youth (now with GOD) would often come intreating me, when ſerving at the bar, to go to Oxford. My general anſwer was, *I wiſh I could.*

After I had continued about a year in this ſervile employment, my mother was obliged to leave the inn. My brother, who had been bred up for the buſineſs, married, whereupon all was made over to him; and I being accuſtomed to the houſe, it was judged beſt that I ſhould continue there as an aſſiſtant. But it happened that my ſiſter-in-law and I could by no means agree; and therefore, after continuing a long while under a great burden of mind, I at length reſolved (thinking my abſence would make all things eaſy) to go away. Accordingly, by the advice of my brother, and conſent of my mother, I went to ſee my elder brother, then ſettled at Briſtol.

Here GOD was pleaſed to give me great ſenſible devotion, and fill me with ſuch unſpeakable raptures, particularly once in St. John's church, that I was carried out beyond myſelf—I felt great hungerings and thirſtings after the bleſſed ſacrament, and wrote many letters to my mother, telling her I would never go into the public employment again. Thomas à Kempis was my great delight, and I was always impatient till the bell rung to call me to tread the courts of the Lord's houſe. But in the midſt of theſe illuminations, ſomething ſecretly whiſpered, *This would not laſt.*

And indeed it ſo happened. For (oh that I could write in tears of blood!) when I left Briſtol (as I did in about two months) and returned to Glouceſter, I changed my devotion with my place. Alas! all my fervor went off, and I had no inclination to go to church, or draw nigh unto GOD. — However, I had ſo much religion left, as to perſiſt in my reſolution not to live in the inn; and therefore my mother gave me leave, though ſhe had but a little income, to have a bed upon the ground, and live at her houſe, till Providence ſhould point out a place for me.

Having now, as I thought, nothing to do, it was a proper ſeaſon for Satan to tempt me. Much of my time I ſpent in reading plays, and in ſauntering from place to place. I was careful to adorn my body, but took little pains to deck and beautify my ſoul.—Evil communications with my old ſchool-fellows ſoon corrupted my good manners.——By ſeeing their evil practices, all ſenſe of religion gradually wore off my mind, and I at length fell into a ſecret ſin, the diſmal effects of which I have felt, and groaned under ever ſince.

Having lived thus for ſome conſiderable time, a young ſtudent, who was once my ſchool-fellow, and then a ſervitor of Pembroke college, Oxford, came to pay my mother a viſit. Amongſt other converſation, he told her how he had diſcharged

discharged all college expences that quarter, and received a penny. Upon that my mother immediately cried out, "This will do for my son."——Then turning to me, she said, "Will you go to Oxford, George?" I replied, *With all my heart*. Whereupon, having the same friends that this young student had, my mother, without delay, waited on them. They promised their interest to get me a servitor's place in the same college. She then applied to my old master, who much approved of my coming to school again.

In about a week I went and entered myself, and spared no pains to go forward in my book. God was pleased to give me his blessing, and I learned much faster than I did before. But all this while I continued in sin: and at length got acquainted with such a set of debauched, abandoned, atheistical youths, that if God, by his free, unmerited, and especial grace, had not delivered me out of their hands, I should long since have sat in the scorner's chair.——By keeping company with them, my thoughts of religion grew more and more like theirs. I went to public service only to make sport, and walk about. I took pleasure in their lewd conversation. I began to reason as they did, and was in a fair way of being as infamous as the worst of them.

But (oh stupendous love!) God even here stopped me, when running on in a full career to hell. For just as I was upon the brink of ruin, he gave me such a distaste of their principles and practices, that I discovered them to my master, who soon put a stop to their proceedings.

Being thus delivered out of the snares of the devil, I began to be more and more serious, and felt the Spirit of God at different times working powerfully and convincingly upon my soul. One day in particular, as I was coming down stairs, and overheard my friends speaking well of me, God so deeply convicted me of hypocrisy, that though I had formed frequent but ineffectual resolutions before, yet I had then power given me over my secret and darling sin. Notwithstanding, some time after being overtaken in liquor (as I have been twice or thrice in my lifetime) Satan gained his usual advantage over me again.—An experimental proof to my poor soul, how that wicked one makes use of intemperate men as machines to work them up to just what he pleases."

Thus far we have proceeded in Mr. Whitefield's own words, but the narrowness of our limits obliging us to practise brevity, we shall only add, that Mr. Whitefield being admitted a servitor at Oxford, very soon distinguished himself by the austerities of his devotion, and acquired considerable eminence in some religious assemblies of that city; "lying whole days and weeks prostrate on the ground in silent or vocal prayer, leaving off the eating of fruits; chusing the worst sort of food, though his place furnished him with variety; thinking it unbecoming a penitent to have his hair powdered; wearing woollen gloves, a patched gown and dirty shoes," to contract a habit of humility.

At the age of twenty-one the fame of Mr. Whitefield's piety recommended him so much to Dr. Benson,

Benſon, the then Biſhop of Glouceſter, that he made him a voluntary offer of ordination, which Mr. Whitefield at laſt thought proper to accept, and immediately after this regular admiſſion into the miniſtry, applied himſelf to the moſt extraordinary, the moſt indefatigable duties of his character, preaching daily in priſons, fields, and open ſtreets, wherever he thought there would be a likelihood of making proſelytes; till having at length made himſelf univerſally known in England, he embarked for America, where the tenets of Methodiſm began to ſpread very faſt under his friends, the Mr. Weſleys, and firſt determined upon the inſtitution of the orphan-houſe at Georgia, which he afterwards effected.——At what time Mr. Whitefield married, or with whom, we are not able, nor is it perhaps material to inform our readers.——Suffice it, that after a long courſe of peregrination, his fortune increaſed as his fame extended among his followers, and he erected two very extenſive buildings for public worſhip, under the name of tabernacles, one in Tottenham Court Road, and the other in Moorfields; here, with the help of ſome aſſiſtants, he continued for ſeveral years, attended by very crouded congregations, and quitting the kingdom only occaſionally.—America, however, which always engaged much of his attention, was deſtined to cloſe his eyes; and he died at Newbery, about forty miles from Boſton in New-England, on the 30th of laſt September. His diſorder was a violent aſthma, which in a few hours put a period to his life, in the 56th year of his age.

Beſides the two tabernacles already mentioned, Mr. Whitefield, by being chaplain to the Counteſs Dowager of Huntingdon, was connected with two other religious meetings, one at Bath, and the other at Tunbridge, chiefly erected under that lady's patronage.—His influence among his followers was extenſive, and ſo univerſally was he eſteemed the principal teacher of the Methodiſts, that many characters have been given in the public prints to this effect:

"As the worth of this truly pious and extraordinary perſon muſt be deeply impreſt upon the hearts of every friend to true, genuine, and vital chriſtianity, who hath profited by his unwearied labours, little need be ſaid to convince them that their loſs is irreparable.——In his public miniſtrations throughout different parts of Europe, and on ſundry viſits to Britiſh America, he hath, for above 30 years, aſtoniſhed the world as a prodigy of eloquence; by which he was enabled to melt the hearts of the moſt obdurate and ſtubborn ſinners.

In ſpite of a conſtitution of body originally delicate and tender, he continued to the laſt day of his life to preach with a frequency and fervor that ſeemed to exceed the natural ſtrength of the moſt robuſt. Being called to the public exerciſe of his function at an age when moſt young men are only beginning to qualify themſelves for it, he had not time to make any conſiderable progreſs in the learned languages; but this defect was amply ſupplied by a lively, fertile, and penetrating genius, by the moſt unwearied zeal, and by a forcible and moſt perſuaſive delivery, which never failed of the deſired

effect

effect upon his ever crowded and admiring audiences. And though in the pulpit he often found it neceſſary *by the terrors of the Lord to perſuade men*, he had nothing gloomy in his nature, being ſingularly charitable and tender-hearted; and in his private converſation chearful, communicative, and entertaining. To the very meaneſt he was always eaſy of acceſs, and ever as ready to liſten to and relieve their bodily as their ſpiritual neceſſities, ſhewing himſelf in every reſpect a faithful ſteward of the extenſive charities he drew from his numerous and compaſſionate hearers. It ought alſo to be obſerved, that he conſtantly and moſt pathetically enforced upon his audience every moral duty; particularly, induſtry in their different callings, and obedience to their ſuperiors; and in a moſt eſpecial manner loyalty to our amiable ſovereign, never once endeavouring in theſe diſtracted times to make a factious uſe of the great influence he held among his numerous adherents. He was the firſt of thoſe (ſince known by the name of *Methodiſts*) who endeavoured by the moſt extraordinary efforts of preaching in different places, and even in the open fields, to rouſe the lower claſs of the people from the laſt degree of inattention and ignorance, to a ſenſe of religion, among whom he hath left an impreſſion, which cannot be ſoon effaced.—For this, and for his other labours, the name of George Whitefield will long be remembered with eſteem and veneration, not only by his perſonal acquaintance, by thoſe who were awaked by his miniſtry, but by all true chriſtians of every denomination, whilſt vital and practical religion hath a place in the Britiſh dominions."

Such is the portrait drawn of Mr. Whitefield by the Methodiſts; the enemies of that ſect however, particularly the very learned author of *The Enthuſiaſm of Mediſts and Papiſts compared*, are ſo far from admitting his pretenſions to an extraordinary portion of ſanctity, that they poſitively pronounce him a moſt profligate hypocrite; his piety they attribute to avarice; his zeal to pride; and his very humility to oſtentation—They tell us, that during life he was continually boaſting of his poverty, yet at his death they talk of his being immenſely rich.—This is not all, his late progreſs to America is ſet down to the groſſeſt account; an attachment to a woman, by whom he had a child while his wife was living; and it is even added that this child was the firſt infant ever entered into his orphan-houſe of Georgia. How far the character on either ſide may be juſt, we do not by any means pretend to affirm; the chief particulars of his hiſtory we have extracted from his own writings; and as we have given the moſt flattering eulogium that has been publiſhed by his friends, we cannot be deemed partial in mentioning the opinion of his enemies.

NATURAL HISTORY.

An extraordinary Case of three Pins swallowed by a Girl, and discharged at her Shoulder. In a Letter to Frank Nicholls, *M. D. F. R. S. from Dr.* Lysons, *of* Gloucester.

To Charles Morton, M. D.
Sec. R. S.

[Read January 26, 1769.]

Epsom,
Nov. 25, 1768.

DEAR SIR,

INCLOSED I send you a most extraordinary case, which is transmitted to me by Dr. Lysons, a gentleman of great learning and credit, and physician to the Gloucester hospital. It seems to be exactly drawn, and the doctor's veracity may be depended on. I think it well worth preserving in the Memoirs of the Society; and believe that the Council will have the same opinion of it as,

SIR,

Your very humble servant,

FRAN. NICHOLLS.

SIR,

UPON my mentioning the case of a girl who swallowed three pins, which were afterwards discharged at her shoulder, you thought it might be proper for the Philosophical Transactions, and desired me to send it you. I have drawn it from notes taken during my attendance upon her, with as much accuracy as possible, and it is as follows:

Eleanor Kaylock, a robust, strong girl, aged twenty-two, was admitted a patient in the Gloucester infirmary, May 29, 1766, for a pain in her side proceeding from pins swallowed three quarters of a year before. The occasion of the accident was thus. Being employed in the business of a kitchen, as she was scumming the pot (her mouth being open and three pins in it) she received a quantity of the vapours, which obliged her to swallow, and the pins at the same time passed into the *œsophagus*, where they remained for eight weeks, notwithstanding various methods were used for their removal; but they were at last forced down by the whalebone instrument used by surgeons for that purpose.

Whilst the pins were in her throat, the parts became inflamed, and swoln, which occasioned an hoarseness, attended with great pain, and difficulty of breathing; being also capable of receiving but very little nourishment, and that only liquids, she was reduced to so weak a state as not to be able to get out of her bed. After the

pins

pins were removed she could swallow solids, and recovered strength sufficient to go out again to service in her former employment. She was hired as an under servant in a gentleman's kitchen, but was soon obliged to quit her place, and apply for relief, any extraordinary motion aggravating her complaints, and occasioning violent convulsions, from which she did not recover for eight or nine hours. When she came to the infirmary, she appeared full of flesh, of a ruddy complexion, and in perfect health, excepting the following complaints.

She had a pain in her right side, below the false ribs, which she first felt immediately upon the removal of the pins from the *œsophagus*, and it continued to the time of her admission at the hospital, but was most violent when she moved the trunk of her body forwards round towards the left, or lifted up her right arm. At her admission, and from the time of the removal of the pins, the hoarseness she was troubled with soon after the pins first stuck in her throat, continued; she often spit up blood, and had a violent cough, by which, as well as by labour, or any excess of motion, the pain in her side being greatly aggravated, she was obliged to sit or fall down immediately, and could not recover herself, so as to be able to stand, in less than an hour. In these paroxysms she had always a pain in her head, was sick at stomach, and frequently brought up blood.

Whilst she was in the infirmary, the violence of the pain three times occasioned convulsion-fits, by which the *musculus rectus superior* of the right eye was so violently affected, that, notwithstanding the eye was open, yet the pupil was entirely covered by the eye-lid; and, after one of these fits, continued so for a fortnight. The left eye was also inverted in the same manner, but the constriction was removed in a week. When these spasmodic affections left her, she did not recover her eye-sight for some days, the optic nerve being probably oppressed; but the left eye always recovered sooner than the right, being never so strongly convulsed. None of the other muscles appeared to be affected, except in the paroxysms.

While the pins were in the *œsophagus*, the surgeon was utterly at a loss where to direct his instruments, as there was no certain indication where the pins were lodged. And the physician's practice could be only palliative, using bleeding, with anodyne and lubricating medicines, according as the various symptoms occasionally required. In this manner things went on to the beginning of August, when a small painful tumour, the size of a man's thumb, appeared upon the right shoulder, which disappeared in the compass of a week, without coming to suppuration. Afterwards such another small tumour appeared upon the left shoulder, which increased, and, by the care of Mr. Crump, the attending surgeon, was brought to suppuration, and opened by him, August 20, when a large table spoonful of matter was discharged. Upon removing the dressings, the next day, a larger quantity of matter flowed out, and with it issued one of the pins. Mr. Crump then examined with his probe if he could find either

of the others, but could not: however, the day following, the other two pins were alſo diſcharged at the ſame wound. Theſe pins were all of the ſame length, each meaſuring five quarters of an inch. The wound at which theſe pins were diſcharged was upon the ſuperior part of the ſcapula. After the girl had received her cure, and was diſcharged from the infirmary (which happened September the fourth), I compared her ſhoulder with Cowper's Anatomical Tables on the Muſcles; and, as near as I can gueſs, the wound was upon the fleſhy belly of the trapeſius. And yet the pain in the patient's ſide attended her as long as the pins remained in the wound, but left her ſoon after they were diſcharged, as did alſo her cough, and ſpitting of blood. Being obliged to lead a ſedentary life in the infirmary, and to keep herſelf as quiet as poſſible, her catamenia left her; but her ſpitting of blood could not be attributed to that defect, becauſe ſhe was very regular before her admiſſion, and yet ſhe had ſpit blood from the time the pins were removed from the œſophagus, which was ſome months before ſhe came to the infirmary.

It would be matter of conſiderable ſatisfaction, could the exact courſe be aſcertained which was taken by theſe pins, in their paſſage from the œſophagus to their exit at the left ſhoulder. From the cough and ſpitting of blood one ſhould ſuppoſe that the lungs were injured by them. From the pain under the falſe ribs, it may be imagined that the diaphragm was affected. And yet from their being diſcharged at the ſhoulder it may be preſumed, that neither of theſe parts were ever wounded; but that the pins, being forced through the ſubſtance of the œſophagus into the muſcles of the neck and ſhoulder, paſſed thence to the part whence they were diſcharged.

The firſt ſymptom obſervable upon the removal of theſe pins from the paſſage of the œſophagus was, that the patient immediately felt a pain in her right ſide, below the falſe ribs, which was moſt violent when ſhe turned the trunk of her body forwards round towards the left, or lifted up her right arm. Now if the pins, being forced out of the œſophagus, penetrated the ſerrati, rhomboides, and trapeſius muſcles on the right ſide, this ſymptom muſt neceſſarily happen. For the ſerrati being muſcles of reſpiration, and the ſerratus ſuperior poſticus, attached to the ſecond, third, fourth, fifth, and ſixth ribs; and the ſerratus inferior poſticus being attached to the tenth, eleventh, and the extremity of the twelfth ribs, a pain in the ſide will be produced by the conſtant efforts of reſpiration. And the office of theſe muſcles being to elevate the ribs, and draw down the arm, the pain in the ſide will be moſt ſenſibly felt whenever the right arm is lifted up; becauſe then the extremities of theſe muſcles, attached to the ribs, will be moſt tenſe. For although a wound may be given to a muſcle in its moſt fleſhy part, yet the irritation occaſioned by it will exert itſelf moſt forcibly in that part where there is the greateſt tenſion.

The rhomboides muſcle lying upon the ſerratus ſuperior, and the trapeſius being incumbent upon it, and all cloſely connected by the cellular membrane, they muſt all be

be in ſome degree affected by reſpiration. But the office of the rhomboides and trapeſius muſcles being to draw the arm downwards, and backwards, the pain in the ſide would be increaſed whenever the right arm and trunk of the body were turned forwards towards the left ſide.

Being thus, as we may ſuppoſe, arrived at the true cauſe of the pain in the ſide, the cough comes next under conſideration. And this will be found to proceed from the ſame cauſe that the cough of a pleuretic perſon does, only with this difference, that in one the pleura and intercoſtal muſcles are affected by an internal inflammation, by which reſpiration is diſturbed; in the other, the malady ariſes from irritation cauſed by an extraneous body. The effects are the ſame in both; reſpiration being impeded, nature endeavours to relieve herſelf by a cough, which increaſes the irritation and inflammation of the parts obſtructed; theſe again increaſe the violence of the cough: and thus, each being aggravated by the other, the lungs are often ſo violently agitated, that a blood veſſel burſts, and thence blood is thrown up from the lungs, as was the caſe in the preſent inſtance.

Whoever conſiders the communication between the third pair of nerves, the intercoſtal, the cardiac, and the recurrents, together with the other nerves dependent upon them, will eaſily perceive the cauſe of the violent ſpaſm upon the eyes, the ſickneſs at ſtomach, and the general convulſion, as being all primarily dependent upon the irritation given to the intercoſtal nerve on the right ſide. And it may be obſerved, that although both the motores oculorum were affected, yet the right eye was convulſed moſt violently.

From the ſymptoms attending this uncommon caſe, it is reaſonable to conclude, that the three pins were all of them at the ſame time forced from the œſophagus into the ſerrati muſcles on the right ſide, which immediately communicated an irritation, or impulſe, to the intercoſtal nerve, from whence aroſe the pain in the ſide, and thence the ſickneſs at ſtomach, and convulſions of the eyes and other parts. But whatever cauſed the pain in the right ſide, upon the removal of the pins from the œſophagus, that cauſe continued to act until all the three pins were diſcharged at the left ſhoulder, for ſo long did the pain in the right ſide continue.

The thickneſs of the two ſerrati, the rhomboides, and trapeſius muſcles may be thought too great for pins five quarters of an inch long to penetrate all of them at the ſame time. But if it be obſerved, that one of the pins was diſcharged at a time when neither of the two others could be felt with the probe, it may be ſuppoſed, that one of the three paſſed into the rhomboides, and trapeſius, whilſt the two others remained in the ſerrati, and there continued until the firſt was diſcharged at the trapeſius; after which they took the ſame courſe, and were diſcharged at the ſame outlet.

Thus might we give a very probable account of this extraordinary caſe, had the pins been diſcharged at the right ſhoulder, but they were diſcharged at the left. By thoſe who think that, the nerves

communicating with one another, the cauſe and effect produced may be on oppoſite ſides of the body, it may be ſaid, that the pins might be forced from the œſophagus into the muſcles of the left ſide, notwithſtanding the pain was felt in the right. This will not be generally allowed. Neither can I perceive any reaſon why a tumour exactly reſembling that from whence the pins were afterwards diſcharged at the left ſhoulder, ſhould ariſe upon the right, and diſperſe without coming to ſuppuration.

Since I drew out the above account, I have ſeen a caſe nearly ſimilar to it, recorded in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, N°. 461. A ſmall needle being lodged in a woman's left arm, about ſix inches below the ſhoulder, paſſed thence to her right breaſt, whence it was extracted many months after it firſt entered the body. About a month after the accident, ſhe felt a pain above the place where the needle run in, which extended up her ſhoulder. It laſted there three or four days, and then returned by fits. About ſeventeen weeks before the needle was extracted, ſhe felt a pain at her ſtomach, was ſick, and had reachings to vomit. Theſe ſymptoms continued to afflict her (eſpecially in the morning), until within two days of the needle being extracted, at which time ſhe thought a pin had got into her right breaſt. This directed the ſurgeon to make an opening there, and he extracted the ſame needle that had entered at her arm from the part where the pricking pain was; after which ſhe had never any return of pain in her breaſt, ſtomach, ſhoulder, or arm.

If, upon peruſal of this caſe, you think it merits the attention of the curious, as corroborating the other, your recommendation of it to the Royal Society will be eſteemed an honour to,

SIR,

Your moſt obliged,
humble ſervant,

Glouceſter,
Sept. 1, 1768. D. LYSONS.

A Letter from the Honourable William Hamilton, *his Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary at* Naples, *to* Matthew Maty, *M. D. S. R. S. containing ſome farther Particulars on Mount* Veſuvius, *and other Volcanos in the Neighbourhood.*

[Read, Feb. 2, 1769.]

Villa Angelica, near Mount Veſuvius, Oct. 4, 1768.

SIR,

I Have but very lately received your laſt obliging letter, of the 5th of July, with the volume of Philoſophical Tranſactions.

I muſt beg of you to expreſs my ſatisfaction at the notice the Royal Society have been pleaſed to take of my accounts of the two laſt eruptions of Mount Veſuvius. Since I have been at my villa here, I have enquired of the inhabitants of the mountain after what they had ſeen during the laſt eruption. In my letter to Lord Morton, I mentioned nothing but what came immediately under my own obſervation: but as all the peaſants here agree in their account of the terrible thunder and lightning, which laſted almoſt the whole time of the eruption, upon the mountain only; I think

I think it a circumſtance worth attending to. Beſides the lightning, which perfectly reſembled the common forked lightning, there were many meteors, like what are vulgarly called falling ſtars. A peaſant, in my neighbourhood, loſt eight hogs by the aſhes falling into the trough with their food; they grew giddy, and died in a few hours. The laſt day of the eruption, the aſhes, which fell abundantly upon the mountain, were as white almoſt as ſnow; and the old people here aſſure me, that is a ſure ſymptom of the eruption being at at an end. Theſe circumſtances, being well atteſted, I thought worth relating.

It would require many years cloſe application, to give a proper and truly philoſophical account of the volcanos in the neighbourhood of Naples; but I am ſure ſuch a hiſtory might be given, ſupported by demonſtration, as would deſtroy every ſyſtem hitherto given upon this ſubject. We have here an opportunity of ſeeing volcanos in all their ſtates. I have been this ſummer in the iſland of Iſchia; it is about eighteen miles round, and its whole baſis is lava. The great mountain in it, near as high as Veſuvius, formerly called Epomeus, and now San Nicolo, I am convinced was thrown up by degrees; and I have no doubt in my own mind, but that the iſland itſelf roſe out of the ſea in the ſame manner as ſome of the Azores. I am of the ſame opinion with reſpect to Mount Veſuvius, and all the high grounds near Naples; as having not yet ſeen, in any one place, what can be called virgin earth. I had the pleaſure of ſeeing a well ſunk, a few days ago, near my villa, which is, as you know, at the foot of Veſuvius, and cloſe by the ſea-ſide. At 25 feet below the level of the ſea they came to a ſtratum of lava, and God knows how much deeper they might have ſtill found other lavas. The ſoil all round the mountain, which is ſo fertile, conſiſts of ſtratas of lavas, aſhes, pumice, and now-and-then a thin ſtratum of good earth, which good earth is produced by the ſurface mouldering, and the rotting of roots and plants, vines, &c. This is plainly to be ſeen at Pompeii, where they are now digging into the ruins of that ancient city; the houſes are covered, about ten or fifteen feet, with pumice and fragments of lava, ſome of which weigh three pounds (which laſt circumſtance I mention to ſhew, that, in a great eruption, Veſuvius has thrown ſtones of this weight ſix miles, which is its diſtance from Pompeii, in a direct line); upon this ſtratum of pumice, or rapilli, as they call them here, is a ſtratum of excellent mould, about two feet thick, on which grow large trees, and excellent grapes. We have then the Solfaterra, which was certainly a volcano, and has ceaſed emptying, for want of metallic particles, and over-abounding with ſulphur. You may trace its lavas into the ſea. We have the Lago d'Averno and the Lago d'Agnano, both of which were formerly volcanos; and Aſtroni, which ſtill retains its form more than any of theſe. Its crater is walled round, and his Sicilian Majeſty takes the diverſion of boar-hunting in this volcano; and neither his Majeſty, or any one of his court, ever dreamed of its former ſtate. We have ſeen that curious

mountain, called Montagno Nuovo, near Puzzole, which roſe, in one night, out of the Lucrine Lake; it is about 150 feet high and three miles round. I do not think it more extraordinary, that Mount Veſuvius, in many ages, ſhould riſe above 2000 feet; when this mountain, as is well atteſted, roſe in one night, no longer ago than the year 1538. I have a project, next ſpring, of paſſing ſome days at Puzzole, and of diſſecting this mountain, taking its meaſures, and making drawings of its ſtratas; for, I perceive, it is compoſed of ſtratas, like Mount Veſuvius, but without lavas. As this mountain is ſo undoubtedly formed entirely from a plain, I ſhould think my project may give light into the formation of many other mountains, that are at preſent thought to have been original, and are certainly not ſo, if their ſtrata correſpond with thoſe of the Montagno Nuovo. I ſhould be glad to know whether you think this project of mine will be uſeful; and, if you do, the reſult of my obſervations may be the ſubject of another letter.

I cannot have a greater pleaſure than to employ my leiſure hours in what may be of ſome little uſe to mankind; and my lot has carried me into a country, which affords an ample field for obſervation. Upon the whole, if I was to eſtabliſh a ſyſtem, it would be, that *mountains are produced by volcanos, and not volcanos by mountains.*

I fear I have tired you: but the ſubject of volcanos is ſo favourite a one with me, that it has led me on I know not how: I ſhall only add, that Veſuvius is quiet at preſent, tho' very hot at top, where there is a depoſition of boiling ſulphur. The lava that run in the Foſſa Grande during the laſt eruption, and is at leaſt 200 feet thick, is not yet cool; a ſtick, put into its crevices, takes fire immediately. On the ſides of the crevices are fine chryſtalline ſalts; as they are the pure ſalts, which exale from the lava that has no communication with the interior of the mountain, they may perhaps indicate the compoſition of the lava. I have done. Let me only thank you for the kind offers and expreſſions in your letter, and for the care you have had in ſetting off my preſent to the Muſeum to the beſt advantage; of which I have been told from many quarters.

I am,
SIR,
Your moſt obedient,
humble ſervant,
W. HAMILTON.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. B. Gooch, *Surgeon, of* Shottiſham, *near* Norwich, *to Mr.* Joſeph Warner, *F. R. S. and Surgeon to* Guy's *Hoſpital. Communicated to the Royal Society by Mr.* Warner, November 16, 1769.

[Read Nov. 16, 1769.]

Shottiſham,
Sept. 9, 1769.

DEAR SIR,

ACCORDING to your deſire, and my promiſe, I have ſent you the wonderful cuticular glove, which I ſhewed you, when I had the pleaſure of your company here. The hiſtory of the caſe, which, I believe, has no precedent, is taken from the gentleman's own relation

relation of it to me in writing, without varying his ſenſe; and confirmed by Mr. Swallow, a ſurgeon of character at Watton, whoſe ſon, I know, was under your tuition. Mr. Swallow attended the patient many times in the fevers which produced theſe ſtrange phænomena, with whom I took an opportunity of having a particular converſation relative to this matter, that I might be able to ſpeak with the more authencity. Mr. Swallow has now one of theſe gloves in his poſſeſſion, the gentleman himſelf has another, and ſeveral he has given to the curious: yet ſome have been ſo ſceptical as to doubt the matter of fact upon ſuch evidence and authority. I wiſh you would get an accurate drawing of the glove; and I ſhall be glad to know, at your leiſure, the ſentiments of the learned, not forgetting your own, upon this extraordinary caſe.

I am, DEAR SIR,
Your ſincere friend,
as well as obliged
humble ſervant,
B. GOOCH.

Hiſtory of the CASE relating to the CUTICULAR GLOVE.

MR. William Wright, of Saham Tony in the county of Norfolk, attorney at law, about fifty years of age, rather of a weak and lax conſtitution from his youth, was firſt ſeized about ten years ago with the following ſingular kind of fever. The phyſical gentlemen he at different times conſulted, were at a loſs to know what name or character to diſtinguiſh it by. It has returned many times ſince: ſometimes twice in a year, attended with the ſame ſymptoms and circumſtances; but not to ſo great a degree ſince the year 1764 as before; and it has been generally obſerved to come on upon obſtructed perſpiration, in conſequence of catching cold, to which he is very ſubject.

Beſides the common febrile ſymptoms upon the invaſion of this diſeaſe, his ſkin itches univerſally, more eſpecially at the joints; and the itching is followed by many little red ſpots, with a ſmall degree of ſwelling: ſoon after his fingers become very ſtiff, hard, and painful at their ends, and at the roots of his nails. In 24 hours, or thereabouts, the cuticle begins to ſeparate from the cutis, and in ten or twelve days, this ſeparation is general from head to foot; when he has many times turned the cuticle off from the wriſts to the fingers ends, completely like gloves; and in the ſame manner alſo to the ends of his toes: after which his nails ſhoot gradually from their roots, at firſt attended with exquiſite pain, which abates as the ſeparation of the cuticle advances; and the nails are generally thrown off by new ones in about ſix months.

The cuticle riſes in the palms of his hands, and ſoles of his feet, reſembling bliſters, but has no fluid under it; and when it comes off, it leaves the ſubjacent ſkin very ſenſible for a few days. Sometimes, upon catching cold before he has been quite free from feveriſh ſymptoms, he has had a ſecond ſeparation of the cuticle from the cutis, but then it is ſo thin as to appear only like ſcurf, which demonſtrates the quick renewal of this part.

Of the different Quantities of Rain, which appear to fall, at different Heights, over the ſame Spot of Ground. By William Heberden, *M. D. F. R. S.*

[Read December 7, 1769.]

A Compariſon having been made between the quantity of rain, which fell in two places in London, about a mile diſtant from one another, it was found, that the rain in one of them conſtantly exceeded that in the other, not only every month, but almoſt every time that it rained. The apparatus uſed in each of them was very exact, both being made by the ſame artiſt; and upon examining every probable cauſe, this unexpected variation did not appear to be owing to any miſtake, but to the conſtant effect of ſome circumſtance, which not being ſuppoſed to be of any moment, had never been attended to. The rain-gage in one of theſe places was fixed ſo high, as to riſe above all the neighbouring chimnies; the other was conſiderably below them; and there appeared reaſon to believe, that the difference of the quantity of rain in theſe two places was owing to this difference in the placing of the veſſel in which it was received. A funnel was therefore placed above the higheſt chimnies, and another upon the ground of the garden belonging to the ſame houſe, and there was found the ſame difference between theſe two, though placed ſo near one another, which there had been between them, when placed at ſimilar heights in different parts of the town. After this fact was ſufficiently aſcertained, it was thought proper to try, whether the difference would be greater at a much greater height; and a rain-gage was therefore placed upon the ſquare part of the roof of Weſtminſter Abbey, being at ſuch a diſtance from the weſtern towers, as probably to be very little affected by them, and being much higher than any other neighbouring buildings. Here the quantity of rain was obſerved for a twelvemonth, the rain being meaſured at the end of every month, and care being taken, that none ſhould evaporate by paſſing a very long tube of the funnel into a bottle through a cork, to which it was exactly fitted. The tube went down very near to the bottom of the bottle, and therefore the rain, which fell into it, would ſoon riſe above the end of the tube, ſo that the water was no where open to the air, except for the ſmall ſpace of the area of the tube: and by trial it was found, that there was no ſenſible evaporation through the tube thus fitted up.

The following table will ſhew the reſult of theſe obſervations.

From

From July the 7th, 1766, to July the 7th, 1767, there fell into a rain gage fixed

		Below the top of a houſe.	Upon the top of a houſe.	Upon Weſtminſter Abbey.
		inch.	inch.	inch.
1766 from the 7th of July to the end		3,591	3,210	2,311
	Auguſt	0,558	0,479	0,508
	September	0,421	0,344	
	October	2,364	2,061	1,416
	November	1,079	0,842	0,632
	December	1,612	1,258	0,994
1767	January	2,071	1,455	1,035
	February	2,864	2,494	1,335
	March	1,807	1,303	0,587
	April	1,437	1,213	0,994
	May	2,432	1,745	1,142
	June	1,977	1,426	1,145
from the 1ſt July to the 7th		0,395	0,309	
		22,608	18,139	12,099

By this table it appears, that there fell below the top of a houſe above a fifth part more rain, than what fell in the ſame ſpace above the top of the ſame houſe, and that there fell upon Weſtminſter Abbey not much above one half of what was found to fall in the ſame ſpace below the tops of the houſes. This experiment has been repeated in other places with the ſame event. What may be the cauſe of this extraordinary difference has not yet been diſcovered; but it may be uſeful to give notice of it, in order to prevent that error, which would frequently be committed, in comparing the rain of two places, without attending to this circumſtance.

It is probable, that ſome hitherto unknown property of electricity is concerned in this phænomenon. This power has undoubtedly a great ſhare in the deſcent of rain, which hardly ever happens, if the air and electrical apparatus be ſufficiently dry, without manifeſt ſigns of electricity in the air. Hence it is, that in Lima, where there is no rain, they never have any lightning or thunder *; and that, as M. Tournefort was aſſured, it never rains in the Levant but in winter, and that this is the only ſeaſon in which any thunder is heard †. If this appearance therefore could be accounted for, it would probably help us to ſome more ſatisfactory cauſes of the ſuſpenſion of the clouds, and of the deſcent of rain.

* See the Engliſh tranſlation of the voyage of Don George Juan and Don Antonio de Ulloa to South America, vol. II. book i. chap. 6. p. 69 and 79.

† Voyage du Levant, let. X. p. 429.

Experiments

Experiments to prove that the Luminouſneſs of the Sea ariſes from the Putrefaction of its Animal Subſtances. By John Canton, *M. A. and F. R. S.*

[Read Dec. 21, 1769.]

I Shall not enter into the conſideration of the ſeveral opinions of philoſophers concerning the luminous appearance of the ſea, as not one of them, that I know of, has been well ſupported; but I ſhall immediately relate a few experiments, which any perſon may very eaſily make, and which, I think, will be allowed to point out the true cauſe of that appearance, when compared with the deſcriptions given of it, by thoſe who have accurately obſerved it.

EXPERIMENT I.

Into a gallon of ſea-water, in a pan about 14 inches in diameter, I put a ſmall freſh whiting. June 14, 1768, in the evening; and took notice that neither the whiting, nor the water when agitated, gave any light. A Fahrenheit's thermometer in the cellar, where the pan was placed, ſtood at 54 degrees. The 15th, at night, that part of the fiſh which was even with the ſurface of the water was luminous, but the water itſelf was dark. I drew the end of a ſtick through the water, from one ſide of the pan to the other, and the water appeared luminous behind the ſtick all the way, but gave light only where it was diſturbed. When all the water was ſtirred, the whole became luminous, and appeared like milk; giving a conſiderable degree of light to the ſides of the pan that contained it; and continued to do ſo for ſome time after it was at reſt. The water was moſt luminious when the fiſh had been in it about 28 hours, but would not give any light by being ſtirred, after it had been in it three days.

EXPERIMENT II.

I put a gallon of freſh water into one pan, and a gallon of ſea-water into another, and alſo into each pan a freſh herring of about three ounces. The next night the whole ſurface of the ſea-water was luminous without being ſtirred, but much more ſo when put in motion; and the upper part of the herring, which lay conſiderably below the ſurface of the water, was very bright. The freſh water was quite dark, as was alſo the fiſh that was in it. There were ſeveral very bright luminous ſpots on different parts of the ſurface of the ſea-water; and the whole, when viewed by the light of a candle, ſeemed covered with a greaſy ſcum. The third night, the light of the ſea-water while at reſt was very little, if at all, leſs than before; and when ſtirred, its light was ſo great, as to diſcover the time by a watch; and the fiſh in it appeared as a dark ſubſtance. After this, its light was evidently decreaſing, but was not quite gone before the ſeventh night. The freſh water, and fiſh in it, were perfectly dark during the whole time. The thermometer was generally above 60.

EXPERIMENT III.

Into a gallon of freſh water I put common or ſea-ſalt, till I found by an hydrometer it was of the ſame ſpecific gravity with the ſea-water. In another gallon of freſh water I diſſolved two pounds of ſalt, and into each of theſe waters I put a ſmall freſh herring. The next

next evening the whole ſurface of the artificial ſea-water was luminous without being ſtirred, but gave much more light when it was diſturbed. It appeared exactly like the real ſea-water in the preceding experiment, and its light laſted about the ſame time, and went off in the ſame manner*. The other water, which was almoſt as ſalt as it could be made, never gave any light. The herring, which was taken out of it the ſeventh night, and waſhed from its ſalt, was found firm and ſweet; but the other herring was very ſoft and putrid; much more ſo than that which had been kept as long in the freſh water of the laſt experiment. If a herring, in warm weather, be put into ten gallons of artificial ſea-water inſtead of one, the water will ſtill become luminous, but its light will not be ſo ſtrong.

N. B. The artificial ſea-water may be made without the uſe of an hydrometer, by the proportion of four ounces avoirdupois of ſalt, to ſeven points of water, wine meaſure.

From the ſecond and third experiments it is evident, that the quantity of ſalt contained in ſea-water haſtens putrefaction; as the fiſh that had been kept in water of that degree of ſaltneſs was found to be much more putrid than that which had been kept the ſame time in freſh water. This unexpected property of ſea ſalt was diſcovered by Sir John Pringle, in the year 1750, and publiſhed in the 46th volume of the Philoſophical Tranſactions, with many very curious and uſeful experiments on ſubſtances reſiſting putrefaction; but the greateſt quantity of ſalt there mentioned, is leſs than what is found in ſea-water: it is probable, therefore, that if the ſea were leſs ſalt, it would be more luminous. And here it may be worth remarking, that, tho' the greateſt ſummer heat is well known to promote putrefaction, yet 20 degrees more than that of the human blood ſeem to hinder it: for, putting a very ſmall piece of a luminous fiſh into a thin glaſs ball, I found that water of the heat of 118 degrees would deſtroy its luminouſneſs in leſs than half a minute; which, on taking it out of the water, it would begin to recover in about ten ſeconds, but was never after ſo bright as before.

I ſhall now only add to theſe experiments the moſt circumſtantial accounts I can find of the ſea's luminous appearance. The Honourable Robert Boyle, in the third volume and 91ſt page, of Doctor Birch's edition of his works, ſays, "When I remember how many "queſtions I have aſked navigators about the luminouſneſs of "the ſea; and how in ſome places "the ſea is wont to ſhine in the "night as far as the eye can "reach; at other times and places, "only when the waves daſh againſt "the veſſel, or the oars ſtrike and "cleave the water; how ſome ſeas "ſhine often, and others have not "been obſerved to ſhine; how in "ſome places the ſea has been "taken notice of, to ſhine when "ſuch and ſuch winds blow,

* Several river-fiſh, as the bleak, the dace, the carp, the tench, and the eel, were kept in artificial ſea-water to putrefy, without producing any light that I could perceive: but a piece of a carp made the water very luminous, though the outſide, or ſcaly part of it, did not ſhine at all.

"whereas

" whereas in other ſeas the obſer-
" vation holds not; and in the
" ſame tract of ſea, within a nar-
" row compaſs, one part of the
" water will be luminous, whilſt
" the other ſhines not at all: when,
" I ſay, I remember how many of
" theſe odd phænomena, belong-
" ing to thoſe great maſſes of li-
" quor, I have been told of by
" very credible eye-witneſſes, I am
" tempted to ſuſpect, that ſome
" coſmical law or cuſtom of the
" terreſtrial globe, or, at leaſt, of
" the planetary vortex, may have
" a conſiderable agency in the pro-
" duction of theſe effects."

Father Bourzes has given a ſtill more particular account of the luminous appearance of the ſea; part of which I have extracted from the third edition of Jones's Abridgment of the Philoſophical Tranſactions, Vol. V. Part ii. p. 213.

" When the ſhip ran apace, we
" often obſerved a great light in
" the wake of the ſhip, or the
" water that is broken and divided
" by the ſhip in its paſſage. This
" light was not always equal;
" ſome days it was very little,
" others not at all; ſometimes
" brighter, others fainter; ſome-
" times it was very vivid, and at
" other times nothing was to be
" ſeen. As to its brightneſs, I
" could eaſily read by it, though
" I was nine or ten feet above it
" from the ſurface of the water;
" as I did particularly on the 12th
" of June, and the 10th of July,
" 1704. But I could read only
" the title of my book, which was
" in large letters. As to the ex-
" tent of this light, ſometimes
" all the wake appeared luminous
" to thirty or forty feet diſtant
" from the ſhip; but the light
" was very faint at any conſider-
" able diſtance. Some days one
" might eaſily diſtinguiſh in the
" wake ſuch particles as were lu-
" minous from thoſe that were not;
" at other times there was no dif-
" ference. The wake ſeemed then
" like a river of milk, and was
" very pleaſant to look on. At
" ſuch times as we could diſtin-
" guiſh the bright parts from the
" others, we obſerved that they
" were not all of the ſame figure.
" Some of them appeared like
" points of light; others almoſt
" as large as ſtars, as they ap-
" peared to the naked eye. We
" ſaw ſome that looked like glo-
" bules of a line or two in dia-
" meter; and others like globes
" as big as one's head. It is not
" always that this light appears,
" though the ſea be in great mo-
" tion; nor does it always happen
" when the ſhip ſails faſteſt: nei-
" ther is it the ſimple beating of
" the waves againſt one another,
" that produces this brightneſs, as
" far as I could perceive. But I
" have obſerved, that the beating
" of the waves againſt the ſhore
" has ſometimes produced it in
" great plenty; and on the coaſt
" of Brazil the ſhore was one
" night ſo very bright, that it ap-
" peared as if it had been all on
" fire.

" The production of this light
" depends very much on the qua-
" lity of the water: and, if I am
" not deceived, generally ſpeak-
" ing, I may aſſert, other circum-
" ſtances being equal, that the
" light is largeſt when the water
" is ſatteſt, and fulleſt of foam;
" for, in the main ſea the water
" is not every where equally pure;
" and ſometimes if one dips linen

" into

" into the ſea, it is clammy when " it is drawn up again. And I " have often obſerved, that when " the wake of the ſhip was bright- " eſt, the water was more fat and " glutinous; and linen moiſtened " with it, produced a great deal " of light, if it were ſtirred or " moved briſkly. Beſides, in ſail- " ing over ſome places of the ſea, " we find a matter or ſubſtance of " different colours, ſometimes red, " ſometimes yellow. In looking " at it, one would think it was " ſaw-duſt: our ſailors ſay it is " the ſpawn, or ſeed of whales. " What it is, is not certain; but " when we draw up water, in " paſſing over theſe places, it is " always viſcous and glutinous. " Our mariners alſo ſay, that there " are a great many heaps or banks " of this ſpawn in the north; " and that ſometimes in the night " they appear all over of a bright " light, without being put in mo- " tion by any veſſel or fiſh paſſing " by them.

" But, to confirm farther what " I ſay, videlicet, that the wa- " ter, the more glutinous it is, " the more it is diſpoſed to become " luminous; I ſhall add one par- " ticular which I ſaw myſelf. One " day we took in our ſhip a fiſh, " which ſome thought was a bo- " neta. The inſide of the mouth " of the fiſh appeared in the night " like a burning coal; ſo that, " without any other light, I could " read by it the ſame characters " that I read by the light in the " wake of the ſhip. Its mouth " being full of a viſcous humour, " we rubbed a piece of wood with " it, which immediately became " all over luminous; but, as ſoon " as the moiſture was dried up, " the light was extinguiſhed.

" I leave it to be examined, " whether all theſe particulars can " be explained by the ſyſtem of " ſuch as aſſert, that the princi- " ple of this light conſiſts in the " motion of a ſubtle matter, or " globules, cauſed by a violent " agitation of different kinds of " ſalts."

Of a ſingular Diſeaſe, with which two Butchers of the Royal Hoſpitial *of the Invalids were ſeized. From the Hiſtory (juſt publiſhed) of the* Royal Academy *of* Sciences *at* Paris, *for the Year* 1766.

A VERY ſingular event has given room to a diſſertation which M. Morand read to the Academy on that ſubject: The 7th of October, 1765, two butchers, of the Royal Academy of Invalids, killed each an ox for the proviſion of the houſe, and the meat was employed as uſual for the officers and ſoldiers, without the leaſt ailment attending on thoſe who had eaten of it, roaſt or boiled.

The next morning, however, one of the two butchers, aged 27 years, had his eye-lids ſwelled and a head-ach; the ſwelling got to his cheek; the head-ach increaſed, and a fever ſucceeded. In this ſtate he was carried to the infirmary of the hoſpital; the diſorder came to a conſiderable height, and bleeding procured him no other relief than a ſlight leſſening of his head-ach. An emetic, which had been given him the fourth day, ſeemed to eaſe him a little. There aroſe on his eye-lids, and different parts of his face, bliſters which threatened to

be

be gangrenous. Theſe accidents, notwithſtanding, diminiſhed; yet there was an eſchar under the bliſters that came with difficulty to a ſuppuration, and the patient was again vomited and purged. The 15th the eſchar fell, and left open a conſiderable wound which had the uſual dreſſings; but, the 20th, the left thigh was attacked with a ſharp pain; and the next day the like accident happened to the right leg, the bath having only increaſed the pain and ſwelling: Then recourſe was had to ordinary cataplaſms; the ailing parts came to a ſuppuration; both were opened, and yielded only a purulent matter like that of a ſimple phlegmon; the patient went out of the infirmary the 3d of January, having been there near three months.

The other butcher was not taken ill of the diſeaſe till two days after he had killed the ox; but he met with a worſe treatment from it than his companion; for, beſides the accidents that were common to both, the ſwelling of the face got to the neck, and afterwards to the boſom, and there formed a ſhining emphyſema, which diſtended the ſkin in all parts like a drum, and threatened him with an entire ſuffocation. M. de Morand having opened one of the bliſters of the face, applied an actual cautery to it, in order to bring on a ſuppuration, and, having perceived a ſwelling in the thighs and legs, he applied bliſters to them. Theſe remedies, together with bleeding and vomiting, which were at firſt adminiſtered without much ſucceſs, effected a cure, cauſing a great quantity of humours to flow. This man left the infirmary the 8th of December, upwards of three weeks before his comrade, who was not, in the main, ſo grievouſly affected.

So ſingular a diſeaſe, as well by its effects as cauſe, engaged M. Morand to make all poſſible inquiries, in regard to it. The two oxen had been viſited, according to the conſtant cuſtom of the houſe, and no diſeaſe, nothing amiſs, had been obſerved in them, only that they appeared ſomewhat fatigued. They were knocked down and bled as uſual; their blood ſeemed nothing different from that of others, and neither of the butchers had an open wound whereby the blood might have penetrated into the interior parts of their body: No extraordinary ſmell, alſo, was obſervable at the opening of the oxen.

The undertaker of the butchery had been in the ſame office for the army in the laſt war, and he informed M. Morand, that they had often killed oxen which had been over-fatigued for the proviſion of the army, without any ſoldier or officer being thereby incommoded; but it often happened, that the butchers who had ſlain them had been attacked by the ſame diſeaſe as the invalid butchers, and that even ſome of them had died of it.

Hence it was not difficult to perceive what had happened to the oxen of the invalids: among the beaſts that are drove to Paris, there are always ſome ſtragglers, which do not follow the reſt without being much worried by dogs, or by the drivers; and it probably happens to them as to a jaded or over-ridden horſe. It is well known, that a horſe, in a foundered ſtate, is in great danger of loſing

loſing his life; and that thoſe who bargain for horſes have an action for having their money refunded by him who had jaded the horſe.

It is therefore very poſſible, that the body of an ox killed in that ſtate, being ſtill hot, and perhaps his blood more ſo, may exhale a pernicious vapour, affecting thoſe that touch the body, or receive the blood of the animal on their ſkin: But what can be the degree of malignity of theſe vapours, and why do they principally attack the cellular membrane? This is not eaſily explained. What is ſingular is, that the vapours of animals, labouring under the bovilla peſtis, or murrain, does not in any wiſe affect thoſe that open them, dead or dying. A ſurgeon-major had opened upwards of 200, in the mortality of 1712, without being in the leaſt incommoded. It appears likewiſe, by ſeveral examples, that the fleſh of theſe animals were eaten without any inconveniency; it is true, that one only example that happened in Dauphiny ſeems to inſinuate the contrary; but it follows, however, from all M. Morand's obſervations, that the oxen killed at the invalids had been, probably, overdrove, and killed before they recovered from their laſſitude; that butchers, killing animals in that ſtate, run the riſque of their lives, but that the fleſh may be eaten with impunity; though it ſhould be wholeſomer, if the animal had time to recruit himſelf of his fatigue.

The reading of the circumſtances of this fact before the Academy, cauſed M. du Hamel to recollect a like accident, that happened in his part of the country: among ſome oxen, driven from Limoſin to Paris, one of the fineſt, weighing about 800 lb. was not able to follow the reſt. By the advice of ſome graziers and butchers, who were of opinion he had been ailing, he was ſold to a butcher of Pithiviers, who ſent his journeyman to kill him in the ſtable of the inn where he was kept. During his operations, this perſon, having put his knife into his mouth for a few moments, was ſome hours after attacked with a ſwelling of his tongue, and a ſtreightening of his cheſt, with a difficulty of breathing: There appeared black puſtules over his whole body, and he died the 4th day of a general gangrene.

The inn-keeper having the palm of his hand pricked by a bone of the ſame ox, a livid tumour aroſe in the part, the arm fell into a ſphacelus, and he died at the end of the 7th day: his wife having received ſome drops of blood on the back of her hand, the hand ſwelled, and ſhe had ſome difficulty in getting cured: the ſervant-maid, having paſſed under the ox, ſoon after it was hung up, received ſome drops of blood on the check, which brought on the part a great inflammation, terminating in a black tumour. She was cured, but remained diſfigured by it. In fine, the ſurgeon of the hoſpital at Pithiviers, by having opened one of theſe tumours, and put his lancet between his wig and forehead, his head ſwelled, and an eryſipelas was formed, which he long continued ill of.

It is very certain, that the blood of this ox was very contagious, yet his fleſh was ſold to the beſt houſes of Pithiviers and its environs,

rons, and none were in the leaſt incommoded by the eating of it. It would, perhaps, be curious to know if the animals, which might have eaten of it raw, or drank the blood, had been affected. The reſemblance of the two facts of Pithiviers and the invalids is ſufficiently manifeſt: the cauſe of the firſt is not equivocal; and there is great reaſon to believe that it is the ſame which occaſioned the ſecond.

The Caſe of the Rev. Mr. Winder, *who was cured by Lightning of a Paralytic Diſorder.*

THE Rev. Mr. Winder, whoſe caſe is the ſubject of this memoir, is rector of Halſted, in Kent. His form is robuſt, rather athletic, inclining to corpulency: his countenance florid, his diſpoſition chearful, generally ſerene, ſomewhat jocular: and he was of a conſtitution ſo happy, that, at the age of fifty-four, he was a ſtranger to diſeaſe; and, which is very uncommon at ſuch a period of life, almoſt totally unacquainted with the ſenſation of any conſiderable pain. But a reverſe of this ſerenity of health was at hand.

For, June 3, 1761, whilſt he was performing the duty of his office, it was obſerved by many of his congregation, though unperceived by himſelf, that his voice was altered, and that he did not articulate and pronounce his words with the uſual facility. The following week, tho' ſtill it eſcaped his notice, his friends remarked the extraordinary change and faultering in his ſpeech. Yet, when they mentioned it to him, he did not regard it as a matter of ſufficient importance to deſerve any ſerious attention. But the conſequence proved otherwiſe, for July 1, at evening, whilſt he was ſitting with a few neighbours about him, chearful as uſual, he ſuddenly fell from his chair to the floor, by a ſtroke of the palſy. The paroxyſm over, and when a little recovered, he found himſelf almoſt totally deprived of the faculty of ſpeech, and his ſenſes reduced to a very imperfect condition. He was, therefore, the day after the accident, carried to an eminent phyſician in London, who ordered him to take a tea-ſpoonful of the following mixture: ℞. Tinct. Cort. Peruv. Canel. alb. Sp. Lavend. ana ʒii. to apply bliſters to the occiput, and to continue the temporate diet he had uſually purſued: By carefully obſerving of which, he grew ſo much better, as in a few weeks after to be able, by the help of a cane, juſt to remove himſelf from place to place, for a very ſmall diſtance. His tongue ſtill continued faultering, hardly intelligible; his hands trembling much; his head vertiginous; and his intellectual faculties ſo much impaired, that his mind became ſubject to temporary wanderings, as if ſympathiſing with the infirmities of the body.

In this condition he now ſpent one miſerable year in pain and deſpondency, when he was adviſed, on the 8th day of June, 1762, to have recourſe to the chalybeate waters of Tunbridge. To which he conformed, ſtrictly and regularly perſevering in the courſe for the ſpace of ſix weeks; at the expiration of which term, he returned home,

home so considerably relieved, as to be then able to walk, by the help of a cane, nearly half a mile; his hand was become so steady, that he could again write his name in a legible manner, which he had not done before since his first attack. But he still perceived an universal infirmity in all the muscular parts of his frame, and an inaptitude, or inability in them to correspond with the dictates of his intention. He was still, at times, affected with violent palpitations of the heart, tremblings of his limbs, subsultus tendinum; besides which, he was frequently afflicted with vertigoes. But these temporary effects of his malady were but trivial inconveniencies, in comparison to the great misery he suffered from a constant, very oppressive, heavy perception of pain fixed deep in his breast, which was always accompanied with that dejection of spirit, seldom to be removed from a state of anguish and trouble, when no further hope of recovery remains. In this unhappy situation of very imperfect health, he continued for three weeks, after his leaving Tunbridge, despairing ever to receive a more complete cure, when, on the 24th of August, 1762, about ten o'clock at night, whilst he was asleep in bed, the atmosphere being thick, and the sky very cloudy, though none, or very little, rain fell, and scarce a breeze of air could be perceived, it began to thunder with great violence, accompanied by thick and frequent flashes of lightning at every explosion, which were so loud, that the patient was thereby startled suddenly from his sleep, and at the instant of waking he was surprized by the perception of a quick, strong shock, affecting him universally, as if he were thunderstruck, but so rapid, it was gone almost before he could think of it, leaving upon his mind, according to his own representation, the same idea as we recollect from having undergone a stroke of electricity, which may be better imagined than described. At the very same moment the chamber he lay in appeared filled with lightning, which instantaneously vanished, leaving behind it a remarkable phosphorous smell. And from that point of time he thought he found his natural parts more alert, and his feelings so greatly altered, that he fancied his cure to be accomplished; of which he was induced to persuade himself, from a sudden sensation, described by him to be as if some obstruction in his chest, or a great adhesion therein, had been suddenly removed, and his breast had then recovered its former full liberty or expansion: The oppression and confinement he had there before suffered, seeming to be entirely gone. And he now enjoyed, in imagination at least, the agreeable opinion of repossessing perfect health. But how much greater was his joy, when he arose in the morning, and began to move about, on finding the fancy he had indulged during the night fully verified by the entire ease and complete health he then really enjoyed. His head was quite serene; his breast unladen of its wonted oppression, and eased of its habitual pain: he could move all his limbs with as much steadiness and agility as he used before his complaint: torpors, tremblings, and the long unhappy train of miseries which

afflicted him before, were now gone: the joy of health was, like the dawn of morning, renewed; and every paralytic ſymptom, with his deſpair of recovery, vaniſhed like the preceding night! and he avers, that though the day before he was unable to walk more than half a mile, and that with great difficulty and pain, he could, the morning after the ſhock the lightning gave him, have walked with eaſe ten or twelve miles: ſo propitious was the event. And on the 20th of September, 1762, he was, and, I believe, ſtill continues, in a perfect ſtate of health. To eſtabliſh and ſecure which bleſſing, ſo ſignally recovered, he was then returned to a courſe of the Tunbridge waters; where this account was delivered by himſelf of his diſorder, and the cure.

It may not be improper here to obſerve, that as Mr. Winder is well-known to be a gentleman of ſtrict veracity, and ſound, plain ſenſe; we cannot ſuſpect, therefore, either his head or his heart capable of deceiving us in this relation, which himſelf delivered, and which I was very careful to note down as circumſtantially as poſſible, that it might be as ſatisfactory to all who may think it of ſo much importance as to be favoured with their attention.

Account of the Needles, in the Iſle of Wight. *Extracted from Mr.* Edwards's *Natural Hiſtory.*

IN the beginning of June, 1761, I had the curioſity to viſit the Iſle of Wight, where I ſpent a week in ſeeing what was curious in that part of the iſland, and went off to ſea ſeveral times under the ſtupendous rocks and cliffs called the Needles. Many ſtrangers of our ſouthern counties viſit theſe parts yearly on the ſame account. When we enter ſome of our great cathedrals, their greatneſs and ſolemn gloomineſs ſtrike us with a pleaſing reverential kind of chilling horror; and when we view the magnificent palaces of ſovereign princes, we are ſtruck with beauty, harmony, and regularity, and a ſtriking ſenſe of the richneſs, power, art, and fine taſte, that could form ſuch terreſtrial heavens; but O! when I had launched a little way into the ocean, and taken a full view of this moſt amazing and ſtupendous work of nature, all the ſenſations produced by temples and palaces, the works of art, were like ſhadows compared with real ſubſtances. The ſtupendous greatneſs of the rocks ſtrike the beholder with chill, horror, and amazement, never felt before. While a ſtranger is near them, he fears that ſome protuberant maſſes of the rock will give way, and wreck his veſſel, and drown the preſumptuous ſpectator. It is neceſſary to keep a quarter of a mile's diſtance at leaſt, to make any judgment of the height of the cliffs. In ſome places it is perpendicular; in others overhanging; in others there are rows of ſhelves or lodgments, for the birds called the Puffins and Razor-birds, where they ſit thick, in rows, though hardly diſtinct to be ſeen ſeparately, but their motion diſcovers them. In certain places high in the cliff, as well as under water-mark, you ſee great chaſms and deep caverns, that ſeem to enter far into the rock. Here and there are chryſtal ſtreams and broken

broken rippling waters iſſuing forth pretty high in the rock. The ſtrata of chalk, ſtone, flints, &c. divided in ſome parts on an almoſt plain ſurface, for the depth of ſix hundred feet, the height of the rock, in many places, affords great entertainment to a curious and inquiſitive mind. It is ſtrange to ſee ſheep and lambs feeding near the water's edge in the lower part of this cliff, and not eaſily conceivable how they get thither without being precipitated into the deep, but they have the power of treading ſurely in places inacceſſible to man. Though the birds are not counted eatable, yet many of them are deſtroyed through wantonneſs. When a gun is diſcharged from ſea under the rock, they fly off in ſuch amazing numbers as to darken the ſea under them. Great numbers are always ſeen fiſhing in the ſea, others ſitting in the cliffs, and many always paſſing and repaſſing over your boat. The fiſhermen make baits of their fleſh to catch lobſters, crabs, &c. The ignorant on this part of the iſland ſuppoſe that theſe birds are found in no part of the world, but at the Needles. The face of this ſtupendous rock extends about four miles, and very nearly, if not preciſely, facing the ſouth. The weſt point terminates in what is properly called the Needles, which are ſeveral vaſt rude obeliſks, or pillars, ſeparated by time and force of the ſea from the main rock, and ſtand detached from each other, ariſing immediately out of the ſea. Theſe birds, they ſay, are ſeen here not much above two months in the year, and firſt appear in the beginning of May. The fiſhermen, who are always about theſe rocks, declare that theſe birds are ſeen three or four times in the winter, for a day or two each time, in as great numbers as at their breeding time; and that they know when to expect them, which is after a little mild weather, when the ſun lies warm on the cliff, and the ſea beneath is pretty calm, to give them an opportunity to ſeek their food. The top of the cliff is barren, chalky, and ſtony, down which feed a great number of ſheep: cormorants, ſhags, guls, Corniſh choughs, jackdaws, ſtarlings, wild pigeons, and many ſorts of ſmall birds, breed annually on theſe rocks.

An Account of the Tailor *Bird, with a Deſcription of an* Indian *Foreſt; from Mr.* Pennant's Indian *Zoology.*

HAD Providence left the feathered tribe unendowed with any particular inſtinct, the birds of the torrid zone would have built their neſts in the ſame unguarded manner as thoſe of Europe; but there the leſſer ſpecies, having a certain preſcience of the dangers that ſurround them, and of their own weakneſs, ſuſpend their neſts at the extreme branches of the trees; they are conſcious of inhabiting a climate replete with enemies to them and their young; with ſnakes that twine up the bodies of the trees, and apes that are perpetually in ſearch of prey; but, heaven-inſtructed, they elude the gliding of the one, and the activity of the other.

An Indian foreſt is a ſcene the moſt pictureſque that can be imagined; the trees ſeem perfectly animated; the fantaſtic monkies give

life to the ſtronger branches; and the weaker ſprays wave over your head, charged with vocal and various plumed inhabitants. It is an error to ſay that nature hath denied melody to the birds of hot climates, and formed them only to pleaſe the eye with their gaudy plumage: Ceylon abounds with birds equal in ſong * to thoſe of Europe; which warble among the leaves of trees, groteſque in their appearance, and often loaden with the moſt delicious and ſalubrious fruit. Birds of the richeſt colours croſs the glades, and troops of peacocks complete the charms of the ſcene, ſpreading their plumes to a ſun that has ample powers to do them juſtice. The landſcape in many parts of India correſponds with the beauties of the animate creation: the mountains are lofty, ſteep, and broken, but cloathed with foreſts, enlivened with cataracts † of a grandeur and figure unknown to this part of the globe.

But to give a reverſe of this enchanting proſpect, which it is impoſſible to enjoy with a ſuitable tranquillity; you are harraſſed in one ſeaſon with a burning heat, or in the other with deluges of rain: you are tormented with clouds of noxious inſects: you dread the ſpring of the tiger, or the mortal bite of the naja.

The brute creation are more at enmity with one another than in other climates; and the birds are obliged to exert unuſual artifice in placing their little brood out of the reach of an invader. Each aims at the ſame end, though by different means; ſome form their penſile neſt in ſhape of a purſe, deep and open at top, others with a hole in the ſide, and others ſtill more cautious, with an entrance at the very bottom, forming their lodge near the ſummit ‡.

But the little ſpecies we deſcribe, ſeems to have greater diffidence than any of the others: it will not truſt its neſt even to the extremity of a ſlender twig, but makes one more advance to ſafety by fixing it to the leaf itſelf.

It picks up a dead leaf, and, ſurpriſing to relate, ſews it to the ſide of a living one §, its ſlender bill being its needle, and its thread ſome fine fibres: the lining, feathers, goſſamer and down: its eggs are white, the colour of the bird light yellow, its length three inches, its weight only three-ſixteenths of an ounce, ſo that the materials of the neſt, and its own ſize are not likely to draw down a habitation that depends on ſo ſlight a tenure.

The following account, from the ſame ingenious author, may contribute to give us ſome idea of the heat of that fervid climate. In treating of the black-capped pigeon, he ſays:

* That which the Portugueſe call Dominiquin, is particularly fine.

† Thoſe of the iſland of Celebes are diſtinguiſhed for their magnificent ſcenery, as appears from the drawings in poſſeſſion of Mr. Loten.

‡ This inſtinct prevails alſo among the birds on the banks of the Gambia, in Africa, which abounds with monkies and ſnakes: others (for the ſame end) make their neſt in holes of the banks that over-hang that vaſt river. Purchaſ. II. p. 1576.

§ A neſt of this bird is preſerved in the Britiſh Muſeum.

This moſt elegant ſpecies is painted the ſize of life. It was found on the ground in the iſle of Java, having dropped down dead in one of thoſe hot days that are known only in the torrid zone, when the fowls of the air often periſh, unable to reſpire; when lions, leopards, and wolves, immerge themſelves up to their noſtrils in the water to preſerve themſelves from the ſcorching ſun *; and when even men themſelves have been forced to aſcend the higheſt trees, in order to draw in a more temperate air †.

Such a day occaſioned the diſcovery of this ſpecies.

The fore part of the head, the cheeks, and beginning of the breaſt, were white: the hind part of the head black: the chin yellow.

The reſt of the neck, the breaſt, upper part of the belly, the back, coverts, and ſecondary feathers of the wings, of a fine green: the quill feathers of a dark purple.

The lower belly and vent feathers of a fine yellow; the outſide of the thighs green: the inſide white: the lower ſide of the tail crimſon: the legs red.

* Boone's Account of the Climate and Diſeaſes of Senegal.
† Philoſophical Tranſactions, 1765.

ANTIQUITIES.

The Thirty-second Fable of the Edda, *or the antient* Icelandic *Mythology; tranſlated from the Original, by Mr.* Mallet.

Of the Twilight of the Gods.

GANGLER then inquired; What can you tell me concerning that day? Har replied; There are very many and very notable circumſtances which I can impart to you. In the firſt place, will come the grand, 'the deſo-'lating' Winter; during which the ſnow will fall from the four corners of the world: the froſt will be very ſevere; the tempeſt violent and dangerous; and the ſun will withdraw his beams. Three ſuch winters ſhall paſs away, without being ſoftened by one ſummer. Three others ſhall follow, during which war and diſcord will ſpread through the whole globe. Brothers, out of hatred, ſhall kill each other; no one ſhall ſpare either his parent, or his child, or his relations. See how it is deſcribed in the VOLUSPA; "Brothers becoming murderers, "ſhall ſtain themſelves with bro-"thers blood; kindred ſhall for-"get the ties of conſanguinity; "life ſhall become a burthen; "adultery ſhall reign throughout "the world. A barbarous age! "an age of ſwords! an age of "tempeſts! an age of wolves! "The bucklers ſhall be broken "in pieces; and theſe calamities "ſhall ſucceed each other till the "world ſhall fall to ruin." Then will happen ſuch things as may well be called prodigies. The wolf FENRIS will devour the ſun; a ſevere loſs will it be found by mankind. Another monſter will carry off the Moon, and render her totally uſeleſs: the Stars ſhall fly away and vaniſh from the heavens *: the earth and the mountains ſhall be ſeen violently agitated; the trees torn up from the earth by the roots; the tottering hills to tumble headlong from their foundations; all the chains and irons of the priſoners to be broken and daſhed in pieces. Then is the wolf Fenris let looſe; the ſea ruſhes impetuouſly over the earth, becauſe the great Serpent, changed into a Spectre, gains the ſhore. The ſhip *Naglefara* is ſet afloat; this veſſel is conſtructed of the nails of dead men; for which reaſon great care ſhould be taken not to die with unpared nails; for he who dies ſo, ſupplies materials towards the building of that veſſel, which Gods and men will wiſh

* Goranſon has it, *Stellæ de cælo cadunt.* See other variations in his Latin Verſion; which ſeems, in ſome reſpects, more ſpirited than that of M. Mallet, here followed. T.

were

were finiſhed as late as poſſible. The Giant *Rymer* is the pilot of this veſſel, which the ſea breaking over its banks, wafts along with it. The wolf Fenris advancing, opens his enormous mouth; his lower jaw reaches to the earth, and his upper jaw to the heavens, and would reach ſtill farther, were ſpace itſelf found to admit of it. The burning fire flaſhes out from his eyes and noſtrils. The Great Serpent vomits forth floods of poiſon; which overwhelm the air and the waters. This terrible monſter places himſelf by the ſide of the Wolf. In this confuſion the heaven ſhall cleave aſunder; and by this breach the Genii of Fire enter on horſeback. *Surtur* is at their head: before and behind him ſparkles a bright glowing fire. His ſword outſhines the Sun itſelf. The army of theſe Genii paſſing on horſeback over the bridge of heaven, break it in pieces: Thence they direct their courſe to a plain; where they are joined by the wolf Fenris, and the Great Serpent. Thither alſo repair LOKE, and the Giant RYMER, and with them all the Giants of the Froſt, who follow Loke even to death. The Genii of Fire march firſt in battle array, forming a moſt brilliant ſquadron on this plain; which is an hundred degrees ſquare on every ſide. During theſe prodigies, HEIMDAL, the door-keeper of the Gods, riſes up; he violently ſounds his clanging trumpet to awaken the Gods: who inſtantly aſſemble. Then ODIN repairs to the fountain of *Mimis*, to conſult what he ought to do, he and his army. The great Aſh Tree of *Ydraſil* is ſhaken; nor is any thing in heaven or earth exempt from fear and danger. The Gods are clad in armour; ODIN puts on his golden helmet, and his reſplendent cuiraſs; he graſps his ſword, and marches directly againſt the Wolf Fenris. He hath THOR at his ſide: but this God cannot aſſiſt him; for he himſelf fights with the Great Serpent. FREY encounters SURTUR, and terrible blows are exchanged on both ſides; 'till FREY is beat down; and he owes his defeat to his having formerly given his ſword to his attendant *Skyrner*. That day alſo is let looſe the dog named *Garmer*, who had hitherto been chained at the entrance of a cavern. He is a monſter dreadful even to the Gods; he attacks TYR, and they kill each other. THOR beats down the Great Serpent to the earth, but at the ſame time recoiling back nine ſteps, he falls dead upon the ſpot, ſuffocated with floods of venom, which the Serpent vomits forth upon him. ODIN is devoured by the Wolf Fenris. At the ſame inſtant VIDAR advances, and preſſing down the monſter's lower jaw with his foot, ſeizes the other with his hand, and thus tears and rends him till he dies. LOKE and HEIMDAL fight, and mutually kill each other. After that, SURTUR darts fire and flame over all the earth; the whole world is preſently conſumed. See how this is related in the VOLUSPA. "Heim-
"dal lifts up his crooked trumpet,
"and ſounds it aloud. Odin
"conſults the head of Mimis;
"the great Aſh, that aſh ſublime
"and fruitful, is violently ſhaken,
"and ſends forth a groan. The
"Giant burſts his irons. What is
"doing among the Gods? What
"is doing among the Genii? The

" land of the Giants is filled with " uproar: the Deities collect and " assemble together. The dwarfs " sigh and groan before the doors " of their caverns. Oh! ye in- " habitants of the mountains; " can you say whether any thing " will yet remain in existence? " [The Sun is darkened; the " earth is overwhelmed in the sea; " the shining stars fall from hea- " ven; a vapour, mixed with fire, " arises; a vehement heat prevails, " even in heaven itself *."]

The Thirty-third Fable; or, The Sequel of the Conflagration of the World.

ON hearing the preceding relation, Gangler asks, What will remain after the world shall be consumed; and after Gods, and Heroes, and Men shall perish? For I understood by you, adds he, that mankind were to exist for ever in another world. Thridi replies, After all these prodigies, there will succeed many new abodes, some of which will be agreeable and others wretched: but the best mansion of all, will be *Gimle* (or HEAVEN) where all kinds of liquors shall be quaffed in the Hall called *Brymer*, situated in the country of *Okolm*. That is also a most delightful palace which is upon the mountains of *Inda* †, and which is built of shining gold. In this palace good and just men shall abide. In *Nastrande* (i. e. the shore of the dead) there is a vast and direful structure, the portal of which faces the north. It is compiled of nothing but the carcases of Serpents, all whose heads are turned towards the inside of the building: there they vomit forth so much venom, that it forms a long river of poison: and in this float the perjured and the murderers; as is said in those verses of the VOLUSPA: " I know that " there is in *Nastrande*, an abode " remote from the Sun, the gates " of which look towards the " north; there drops of poison " rain through the windows. It " is all built of the carcases of " serpents. There, in rapid rivers, " swim the perjured, the assassins, " and those who seek to seduce " the wives of others. In another " place, their condition is still " worse; for a wolf, an all-de- " vouring monster, perpetually " torments the bodies who are sent " in thither." Gangler resumes the discourse, and says, Which then are the Gods that shall survive? Shall they all perish, and will there no longer be a heaven nor an earth? Har replies, There will arise out of the sea, another earth most lovely and delightful; covered it will be with verdure and pleasant fields: there the grain shall spring forth and grow of itself, without cultivation. VIDAR and VALE shall also survive, because neither the flood, nor the black conflagration shall do them any harm. They shall dwell in the plains of *Ida*; where was formerly the residence of the Gods. The sons of THOR, MODE, and MAGNE repair thither: thither

* The passage in Brackets is given from the Latin of Goranson, being omitted by M. Mallet. T.

† This and the preceding names are very different in the Edition of Goranson. T.

come

come BALDER and HODER, from the manſions of the dead. They ſit down and converſe together; they recal to mind the adverſities they have formerly undergone. They afterwards find among the graſs, the golden Dice*, which the Gods heretofore made uſe of. And here be it obſerved, that while the fire devoured all things, two perſons of the human race, one male and the other female, named *Lif* and *Lifthraſer*, lay concealed under an hill. They feed on the dew, and propagate ſo abundantly, that the earth is ſoon peopled with a new race of mortals. What you will think ſtill more wonderful is, that *Sunna* (the SUN) before it is devoured by the Wolf FENRIS, ſhall have brought forth a daughter as lovely and as reſplendent as herſelf; and who ſhall go in the ſame track formerly trod by her mother: according as it is deſcribed in theſe verſes: "The "brilliant monarch of Fire † ſhall "beget an only daughter, before "the Wolf commits his devaſta-"tion. This young virgin, after "the death of the Gods, will "purſue the ſame track as her pa-"rent."

Now, continues Har, If you have any new queſtions to aſk me, I know not who can reſolve you; becauſe I have never heard of any one who can relate what will happen in the other ages of the world: I adviſe you therefore to remain ſatisfied with my relation, and to preſerve it in your memory.——

Upon this, Gangler heard a terrible noiſe all around him; he looked every way, but could diſcern nothing, except a vaſt extended plain. He ſet out therefore on his return back to his own kingdom; where he related all that he had ſeen and heard: and ever ſince that time, this relation hath been handed down among the people by Oral Tradition.

We ſhall add a few of our Authors remarks on theſe two curious Fables.

Had the EDDA had no other claim to our regard, than as having preſerved to us the opinions and doctrines of the 'ancient northern 'nations‡' on that important ſubject, an exiſtence after this life, it would have merited, even on that account, to have been preſerved from oblivion. And really on this head it throws great light on Hiſtory: whether we conſider that branch of it which principally regards the aſcertainment of facts; or that which devotes itſelf rather to trace the different revolutions of manners and opinions. Such

* Goranſon renders it *Crepidas*, "Sandals." But M. Mallet's Verſion is countenanced by Bartholin. *Deaurati orbis aleatorij.* p. 597. T.

† There ſeems to be a defect or ambiguity in the Original here, which has occaſioned a ſtrange confuſion of genders, both in the French of M. Mallet, and the Latin Verſion of Goranſon. The former has "LE ROI *brillant du* "*feu engendrera une fille unique avant que d'etre englouti par le loup*; *cette fille* "*ſuivra le traces de* SA MERE, *apres la mort des dieux.*" The latter, *Unicam filiam genuit rubicundiſſimus* ILLE REX *antiquam* EUM *Fenris devoraverit*; *que curſura eſt, mortuit Diis, viam* MATERNAM. I have endeavoured to avoid this, by expreſſing the paſſage in more general terms. T.

‡ Les Celtes. French Orig.

as

as are only fond of the former ſpecies of Hiſtory, will find in theſe concluding Fables, the principles of that wild enthuſiaſtic courage which animated the ravagers of the Roman Empire, and conquerors of the greateſt part of Europe. Such as intereſt themſelves more in the latter, will ſee (not without pleaſure and aſtoniſhment) a people whom they were wont to conſider as barbarous and uncultivated, employed in deep and ſublime ſpeculations; proceeding in them more concluſively; and coming, poſſibly, much nearer to the end, than thoſe celebrated nations who have arrogated to themſelves an excluſive privilege to reaſon and knowledge.

I have before obſerved, that 'the philoſophers of the north *' conſidered nature as in a ſtate of perpetual labour and warfare. Her ſtrength was thus continually waſting away by little and little; and her approaching diſſolution could not but become every day more and more perceptible. At laſt, a confuſion of the ſeaſons, with a long and preternatural winter, were to be the final marks of her decay. The moral world is to be no leſs diſturbed and troubled than the natural. The voice of dying Nature will be no longer heard by man. Her ſenſations being weakened, and as it were, totally extinct, ſhall leave the heart a prey to cruel and inhuman paſſions. Then will all the malevolent and hoſtile powers, whom the Gods have heretofore with much difficulty confined, burſt their chains, and fill the univerſe with diſorder and confuſion. The hoſt of Heroes from VALHALL ſhall in vain attempt to aſſiſt and ſupport the Gods; for though the latter will deſtroy their enemies, they will nevertheleſs fall along with them: that is, in other words, in that great day all the inferior Divinities, whether good or bad, ſhall fall in one great conflict back again into the boſom of the Grand Divinity; from whom all things have proceeded, as it were emanations of his eſſence, and who will ſurvive all things. After this the world becomes a prey to flames; which are, however, deſtined rather to purify than deſtroy it; ſince it afterwards makes its appearance again more lovely, more pleaſant, more fruitful than before. Such, in a few words, is the doctrine of the EDDA, when diveſted of all thoſe poetical and allegorical ornaments, which are only accidental to it. One ſees plainly enough, that the poem called VOLUSPA hath been the text, of which this Fable is the comment: ſince in reality the ſame ideas, but expreſſed with a ſuperior pomp and ſtrength, are found in that old poem. It may perhaps afford ſome pleaſure to peruſe the following extracts, given literally from the tranſlation of Bartholin †.

" The Giant Rymer arrives " from the eaſt, carried in a cha- " riot: the ocean ſwells: the " Great Serpent rolls himſelf fu- " rioufly in the waters, and lifteth " up the ſea. The eagle ſcreams

* Les Celtes. French.

† Vid. CAUSÆ *Contemptæ a Danis Mortis*, 4to. 1689. Lib. ii. cap. 14. p. 590, & ſeq. I have rather followed the Latin of Bartholin, than the French Verſion of our Author. T.

" and tears the dead bodies with " his horrid beak. The veſſel of " the Gods is ſet afloat.

" The veſſel comes from the " eaſt: the hoſt of Evil Genii * " arrives by ſea: Loke is their " pilot and director. Their furious " ſquadron advances, eſcorted by " the Wolf Fenris: Loke appears " with them †.

" The black prince of the Genii " of Fire ‡ iſſues forth from the " ſouth, ſurrounded with flames: " the ſwords of the Gods beam " forth rays like the Sun. The " rocks are ſhaken, and fall " to pieces. The female Giants " wander about 'weeping.' Men " tread in crowds the paths of " death. The heaven is ſplit " aſunder.

" New grief for the Goddeſs " who defends Odin. For Odin " advances to encounter Fenris; " the ſnow-white ſlayer of Bela §, " againſt the 'black' prince of the " Genii of Fire ||. Soon is the " ſpouſe of Frigga beaten down.

" Then runs Vidar, the illuſ- " trious ſon of Odin, to avenge " the death of his father. He " attacks the murderous monſter, " that monſter born of a Giant; " and with his ſword he pierces " him to the heart.

" The ſun is darkened: the ſea " overwhelms the earth: the ſhin- " ing ſtars vaniſh out of heaven: " the fire furiouſly rages: the " ages draw to an end: the flame " aſcending, licks the vault of " heaven."

Many other pieces of poetry might be quoted to ſhew, that the Scandinavians had their minds full of all theſe prophecies, and that they laid great ſtreſs upon them.

[We ſhall paſs by the analogy which our Author takes pains to trace, between the Mythology of the Northern Nations, and the Doctrine taught by Zeno and the Stoics, and only give a few paſſages, in which he ſhews, from ſome of the Grecian and Roman Writers, ſo far as they have entered into the ſubject, that the religious opinions of the Celts ſeemed in a great meaſure to coincide with thoſe of the Scandinavians.] He ſays,

We are, it is true, but very moderately acquainted with what the Gauls, the Britons or the Germans thought on this head; but as the little we know of their opinions, coincides very exactly with the EDDA, we may ſafely ſuppoſe the ſame conformity in the other particulars of which we are ignorant. Let thoſe who doubt this, caſt their eyes over the following paſſages.

* *Muſpelli Incolæ.* Bartholin.

† A ſtanza is here omitted, being part of what is quoted above in the 32d fable, p. 176: as alſo one or two ſtanzas below. T.

‡ *Surtur.* Iſland. orig.

§ Sc. FREY. || Sc. SURTUR.

" Zamolxis"

"Zamolxis" (a celebrated Druid of the Getæ and Scythians) "taught his contemporaries, that "neither he nor they, nor the men "who ſhould be born hereafter, "were to periſh; but were on the "contrary to repair, after quitting "this life, to a place where they "ſhould enjoy full abundance and "plenty of every thing that was "good." Herod. L. 4. § 95.

"If we may believe you," (ſays Lucan to the Druids) "the ſouls "of men do not deſcend into the "abode of darkneſs and ſilence, "nor yet into the gloomy empire "of Pluto: you ſay that the ſame "ſpirit animates the body in an-"other world, and that death is "the paſſage to a long life." Luc. Lib. 1. 454.

"The Gauls" (ſays Cæſar) "are "particularly aſſiduous to prove "that ſouls periſh not." Cæſ. Lib. 6. cap. 14.

Valerius Maximus, in a paſſage quoted above in my REMARKS on the 16th Fable, comes ſtill nearer to the doctrine of the EDDA; for he tell us that the Celtes looked upon a quiet peaceable death as moſt wretched and diſhonourable, and that they leaped for joy at the approach of a battle which would afford them opportunities of dying with their ſwords in their hands.

"Among the ancient Iriſh," ſays Solinus, "when a woman is "brought to bed of a ſon, ſhe "prays to the Gods to give him "the grace to die in battle." This was to wiſh ſalvation to the child. (See Solin. c. 25. p. 252.)

Theſe authorities may ſuffice: they do not indeed ſay all that the EDDA does; but that makes this work ſo much the more valuable.

The Runic *Chapter, or the Magic of* Odin.

THIS great conqueror and legiſlator of the northern nations, to enforce his laws, and inſpire a dread and veneration for his perſon, pretended not only to an extraordinary knowledge ſuperior to the reſt of mankind, but to the moſt ſupernatural and wonderful powers; an impoſition that has been as ſucceſsfully as generally practiſed by the founders of ſtates, in all the dark ages, and all the different parts of the world. As he attributed to himſelf the invention of letters, of which it is probable they had not the ſmalleſt idea in Scandinavia before his time, he profited of that ignorance; and though that noble art was in itſelf ſufficiently wonderful, to attract in the higheſt degree the veneration of the people towards the teacher of it, he made it ſtill more awful by cauſing it to be regarded as the art of magic, and by attributing to letters the power of making all nature ſubſervient, and of working the greateſt miracles. We ſee by the following little poem, the extraordinary virtues which he attributes either to letters or poetry, or probably to a combination of both.

"Do you know, (ſays he) how "to engrave Runic characters? "how to explain them? how to "procure them? how to prove "their virtue?" He then goes on to enumerate the wonders he could perform, either by means of theſe letters, or by the operations of poetry.

"I am poſſeſſed of ſongs: ſuch "as neither the ſpouſe of a king, "nor any ſon of man can repeat; "one

" one of them is called the HELPER: it will HELP thee at thy " need, in ſickneſs, grief, and all " adverſities.

" I know a ſong, which the ſons " of men ought to ſing, if they " would become ſkilful phyſicians.

" I know a ſong, by which I " ſoften and inchant the arms of " my enemies; and render their " weapons of none effect.

" I know a ſong, which I need " only to ſing when men have " loaded me with bonds; for the " moment I ſing it, my chains fall " in pieces, and I walk forth at " liberty.

" I know a ſong, uſeful to all " mankind; for as ſoon as hatred " inflames the ſons of men, the " moment I ſing it they are ap- " peaſed.

" I know a ſong, of ſuch vir- " tue, that were I caught in a " ſtorm, I can huſh the winds, and " render the air perfectly calm."

" When I ſee, ſays he, Magi- " cians travelling through the air, " I diſconcert them by a ſingle " look, and force them to abandon " their enterprize." He had be- fore ſpoken of theſe aerial travel- lers.

" If I ſee a man dead, and hang- " ing aloft on a tree, I engrave " Runic characters ſo wonderful, " that the man immediately de- " ſcends and converſes with me.

" If I will that a man ſhould " neither fall in battle, nor periſh " by the ſword, I ſprinkle him " over with water at the inſtant " of his birth.

" If I will, I can explain the " nature of all the different ſpe- " cies of Men, of Genii, and of " Gods. None but the wiſe can " know all their differences.

" If I aſpire to the love and the " favour of the chaſteſt virgin, I " bend the mind of the ſnowy- " armed maiden, and make her " yield wholly to my deſires.

" I know a ſecret, which I will " never loſe; it is to render my- " ſelf always beloved by my miſ- " treſs.

" But I know one which I will " never impart to any female, ex- " cept my own ſiſter, or to her " whom I hold in my arms. What- " ever is known only to one's ſelf, " is always of very great value."

After this, the Author concludes with exclamations on the beauty of the things he has been deſcribing.

" Now, ſays he, have I ſung in " my auguſt abode, my ſublime " verſes; which are both neceſſary " to the ſons of men, and uſeleſs " to the ſons of men. Bleſſed be " he who hath ſung them! Bleſſed " be he who hath underſtood " them! May they profit him, " who hath retained them? Bleſſed " be they, who have lent an ear " to them!"

Extracts from the Ode of King Regner Lodbrog.

THIS Ode was dictated by the Fanaticiſm of Glory, animated by that of Religion. Regner, who was a celebrated Warrior, Poet and Pirate, reigned in Denmark about the beginning of the ninth century; after a long ſeries of maritime expeditions into the moſt diſtant countries, his fortune at length failed him in England. Taken priſoner in battle by his adverſary Ella, who was king of a part of that iſland, he periſhed by the bite of ſerpents, with

with which they had filled the dungeon he was confined in. He left behind him ſeveral ſons, who revenged this horrible death, as Regner himſelf had foretold in the following verſes. There is ſome reaſon, however, to conjecture that this prince did not compoſe more than one or two ſtanzas of this Poem, and that the reſt were added, after his death, by the Bard, whoſe function it was, according to the cuſtom of thoſe times, to add to the funeral ſplendor, by ſinging verſes to the praiſe of the deceaſed. Be that as it may, this Ode is found in ſeveral Icelandic Chronicles, and its verſification, language and ſtile, leave us no room to doubt of its antiquity. Wormius has given us the text in Runic Characters, accompanied with a Latin Verſion, and large notes in his Lituratura Runica. Vid. p. 195. It is alſo met with in M. Biorners's collection. Out of the twenty-nine ſtrophies, of which it conſiſts, I have only choſen the following, as being what I thought the generality of my readers would peruſe with moſt pleaſure. I have not even always tranſlated entire ſtanzas, but have ſometimes reduced two ſtanzas into one, in order to ſpare the reader ſuch paſſages as appeared to me unintereſting and obſcure.

" We fought with ſwords, " when, in my early youth, I went " towards the eaſt to prepare a " bloody prey for the ravenous " wolves: ' ample food for the " yellow-footed eagle.' The whole " ocean ſeemed as one wound: " the ravens waded in the blood " of the ſlain.

" We fought with ſwords, in " the day of that great fight, " wherein I ſent the inhabitants " of Helſing to the Hall of Odin. " Thence our ſhips carried us to " Iſa*: there our ſteel-pointed " launces, reeking with gore, di- " vided the armour with a terri- " ble clang: there our ſwords cleft " the ſhields aſunder.

" We fought with ſwords, that " day wherein I ſaw ten thouſand " of my foes rolling in the duſt " near a promontory of England. " A dew of blood diſtilled from " our ſwords. The arrows which " flew in ſearch of the helmets, " bellowed through the air. The " pleaſure of that day was equal " to that of claſping a fair virgin " in my arms †.

" We

* Or the Viſtula.

† I cannot help thinking, that the Reader will cenſure our ingenious Author, as not having here exerted his uſual good taſte in ſelecting, when he finds he has omitted ſuch ſtanzas as the following, particularly the two laſt.

" We fought with ſwords, in the Northumbrian land. A furious ſtorm deſcended on the ſhields: many a lifeleſs body fell to the earth. It was about the time of the morning, when the foe was compelled to fly in the battle. There the ſword ſharply bit the poliſhed helmet. The pleaſure of that day was like kiſſing a young widow at the higheſt ſeat of the table."

" We fought with ſwords, in the Flemmings land: the battle widely raged before king Freyr fell therein. The blue ſteel all reeking with blood, fell at length

" We fought with ſwords, that " day when I made to ſtruggle in " the twilight of death that young " chief ſo proud of his flowing " locks*, he who ſpent his morn- " ings among the young maidens; " he who loved to converſe with " the handſome widows. . . . . " What is the happy portion of " the brave, but to fall in the " midſt of a ſtorm of arrows†? " He who flies from wounds, drags " a tedious miſerable life: the " daſtard feels no heart in his " boſom.

" We fought with ſwords: a " young man ſhould march early " to the conflict of arms: man " ſhould attack man or bravely " reſiſt him. In this hath always " conſiſted the nobility of the war- " rior. He who aſpires to the love " of his miſtreſs ought to be daunt- " leſs in the claſh of ſwords.

" We fought with ſwords: but " now I find for certain that men " are drawn along by fate: there " are few can evade the decrees of " the Deſtinies. Could I have " thought the concluſion of my " life reſerved for Ella, when al- " moſt expiring, I ſhed torrents of " blood? When I thruſt forward " my ſhips in the Scottiſh gulphs? " When I gained ſuch abundant " ſpoil for the beaſts of prey?

" We fought with ſwords: I " am ſtill full of joy, when I think " that a banquet is preparing for " me in the palace of the Gods. " Soon, ſoon in the ſplendid abode " of Odin, we ſhall drink BEER " out of the ſkulls of our enemies. " A brave man ſhrinks not at " death. I ſhall utter no words " expreſſive of fear as I enter the " hall of Odin.

" We fought with ſwords. Ah! " if my ſons knew the ſufferings " of their father: if they knew " that poiſonous vipers tore his " entrails to pieces! with what " ardour would they wiſh to wage " cruel war! For I gave a mother " to my children, from whom they " inherit a valiant heart.

" We fought with ſwords: but " now I touch upon my laſt mo- " ments. A ſerpent already gnaws

length upon the golden mail. Many a virgin bewailed the ſlaughter of that morning."

" We fought with ſwords; the ſpear reſounded; the banners reflected the ſunſhine upon the coats of mail. I ſaw many a warrior fall in the morning: many a hero in the contention of arms. Here the ſword reached betimes the heart of my ſon: it was Egill deprived Agnar of life. He was a youth who never knew what it was to fear."

" We fought with ſwords, in the iſles of the ſouth. There Herthiofe proved victorious: there died many of my valliant warriors. In the ſhower of arms, Rogvaldur fell, I loſt my ſon. In the play of arms came the deadly ſpear: his lofty creſt was dyed with gore. THE BIRDS OF PREY BEWAILED HIS FALL: THEY LOST HIM THAT PREPARED THEM BANQUETS."

Vid. Five Pieces of Run. Poet. p. 31, 32, 35, &c. T.

* He means Herald, ſurnamed Harfagre, or Fairlocks, king of Norway.

† Literally, a hail-ſtorm of darts. *Une grêle de traits.*

my

" my heart. Soon ſhall my ſons " black their ſwords in the blood " of Ella: their rage is in flame: " thoſe valiant youths will never " reſt till they have avenged their " father.

" We fought with ſwords, in " fifty and one battles under my " floating banners. From my " early youth I have learnt to dye " the ſteel of my lance with blood; " and thought I never could meet " with a king more valiant than " myſelf. But it is time to ceaſe: " Odin hath ſent his Goddeſſes " to conduct me to his palace. I " am going to be placed on the " higheſt ſeat, there to quaff gob- " lets of BEER with the Gods. " The hours of my life are rolled " away. I will die laughing."

Some Account of the Arabic *Manuſcripts at the Eſcurial, with a Tranſlation of ſome curious Paſſages from* Caſiri's Digreſſion *on* Arabic *Poetry; taken from Mr.* Baretti's *Journey from* London *to* Genoa, &c.

YOU know that at the *Eſcurial* there is a vaſt library, in which, amongſt thouſands of valuable manuſcripts in various languages, there is a large number of Arabic, of which the learned world has long wiſhed for an account.

Several attempts have been made at different times to gratify that wiſh; but always in vain, until King Ferdinand, who was predeceſſor to his preſent Majeſty, commanded Dr. *Michael* Caſiri* to aſſume this undertaking.

This *Caſiri*, a Syro-Maronite by birth, who has long been the King's librarian at the Eſcurial, has at laſt after many years labour publiſhed a volume (to be followed by ſeveral more) intitled BIBLIOTHECA ARABICO-HISPANA ESCURIALENSIS, *ſive librorum omnium MSS. quos Arabicè ab auctoribus magnam partem Arabo-Hiſpanis compoſitos Bibliotheca cœnobii Eſcurialenſis complectitur. Recenſio et explanatio opera et ſtudio* MICHAELIS CASIRI, *Syro-Maronitæ, Preſbyteri. S. Theologiæ Doctoris, &c.* TOMUS PRIOR.

This book, juſt come out of the preſs in this town, is a folio of about 550 pages, printed with the beſt types on the beſt paper; and the manuſcripts noted down in it, amount to the number † of 1628, arranged under twelve heads; that is,

Grammatici.
Rhetorici.
Poetici.
Philologici et Miſcellanei.
Lexicographi.
Philoſophi.
Ethici et Politici.
Medici.
Ad Hiſtoriam Naturalem pertinentes.
Theologici.
Dogmatici, Scholaſtici, Morales, &c.
Chriſtiani.

Many and very curious are the notices that *Caſiri* gives us in his Bibliotheca, which he could ne-

* M. Clark calls him Syri.

† They amount to 1630, though the laſt is marked 1628. Mere chance has made me obſerve, that the claſs of the POETICI begins by miſtake with the number 268, when it ought to be marked 270, as the preceding claſs of the RHETORICI ends with the number 269, by another miſtake marked 259.

ver

ver have compiled, were he not a moſt ſtupendous maſter of the oriental tongues, and full-fraught with the moſt extenſive erudition. But I am writing a letter, and not a volume; therefore I paſs over a multitude of thoſe notices, and will only ſkim over a few.

In the diviſion entitled MEDICI, there are ſeveral Arabic verſions from the Greek of HIPPOCRATES, GALEN, and DIOSCORIDES, with ſeveral commentaries by the Arabic interpreters, beſides a number of original works by ſeveral Arabic phyſicians; amongſt which RASIS, who was a native of Perſia; AVICENNA, the ſon of a Perſian, but born at *Bokhara* in Arabia; BAITAR, a native of *Malaga*, in Spain; and MAIMONIDES, of Jewiſh extraction, born at *Cordova*.

Still under this diviſion, Dr. *Caſiri* gives us (in his own Latin from the Arabic) the lives of the above ſeven perſonages, beſides thoſe of PLATO and ARISTOTLE, part of whoſe works, as it appears by this Bibliotheca, the Arabians had ſeverally tranſlated, as well as thoſe of *Hippocrates*, *Galen*, and *Dioſcorides*.

In the diviſion entitled *Ad* HISTORIAM NATURALEM *pertinentes*, under the account of the codex that has the number CMI, we have a catalogue of thoſe Arabic authors who wrote *on huſbandry*.

The diviſion intitled THEOLOGICI, is chiefly made up with manuſcripts of the Alcoran, and with commentaries upon it.

Only eleven codexes form the diviſion that is entitled CHRISTIANI. The ſecond of them is *a confutation of the Alcoran*, written both in Arabic and Latin, by a Roman Friar; and the laſt is a *Grammatica Trilinguis*; that is, of the *Arabic*, *Perſian*, and *Turkiſh* tongues, with a verſion in Latin in every oppoſite page.

But the diviſion that took moſt of my attention, is that which is entitled POETICI. The manuſcripts numbered under this diviſion amount to the number of *two hundred and twenty-one*, of which *thirty-one* are in folio, *one hundred and five* in quarto, and the remaining *eighty-five* in octavo. Yet you are not to think, that the whole diviſion contains nothing but poets. *Caſiri* has brought under it both the writers of poetry and the writers upon poetry, eſpecially critics and commentators. I am very angry this very moment with my fate, that did not direct me to the ſtudy of the Arabic language, that I might go to the Eſcurial to read thoſe two hundred and twenty-one volumes, or underſtand at leaſt the ſhort ſpecimens out of them, which the doctor has brought into his book. How the Roman Arcadians would ſtare to hear me expatiate, on my return, upon the merits of the ſublime poets *Zohair*, *Abulel*, *Mahlah*, *Abdelmagid*, or the immortal commentators *Alſaied*, *Khalil*, *Abdalla*, *Fadlalla*, and a hundred others!

Several ſpecimens of Arabic poetry Dr. *Caſiri* has turned into Latin proſe; but acknowledging upon a certain occaſion, that in his literal verſion they appear rather childiſh than otherwiſe, he adds theſe words, by way of apology:

Hæc carmina, ſi ſenſum ſpectes, peracuta ſunt; ſi verba, haud parum ingenioſa. Ceterum, ut in aliis contingit linguis, Arabici verſus in alteram linguam converſi, non eam

gratiam ac dulcedinem ſervant, quam apud ſe et domi habent : nec mirum, unus enim quiſque ſermo quandam elocutionis vim ac legem habet planè ab ea diverſum, quæ in ceteris obtinet.

In Engliſh, thus :

" Theſe verſes, with reſpect to " the ſentiment, are very acute, " and the expreſſion is ingenious. " But it happens to Arabian " poetry as to poetry in other lan- " guages, that it loſes by tranſla- " tion its native grace and melo- " dy : nor is this to be wondered " at, ſince every language has its " own peculiar phraſeology and " force of expreſſion different from " thoſe of other tongues."

To this remark, which muſt be obvious to any one who knows but two languages well, *Caſiri* adds a digreſſion of his own, which he intitles *Arabicæ Poeſeos Specimen et Pretium.*

In this digreſſion we are told, that the Arabs cultivated poetry with the greateſt ardor : that the great people amongſt them, were moſt liberal to their great poets ; that early in the morning of ſome ſtated days, the poets of Fez uſed to aſſemble at the houſe of the governor to recite verſes in praiſe of Mahomet to a vaſt concourſe of people ; and that he, whoſe verſes were moſt applauded, received a hundred golden ducats, a rich robe, a fine horſe, and a pretty maiden. The reſt of the poets had but fifty ducats a piece ; that in more remote ages, great ſkill in poetry intitled to nobility ; that when any poet endowed with uncommon powers came to a town, the women belonging to this and that tribe, would go to meet him with timbrels and other muſical inſtruments in their hands, as they did when going to a nuptial feaſt ; would treat him with a ſumptuous dinner, and point him out to children as a pattern for imitation. The poet *Alaeldin* (adds *Caſiri*) received once five thouſand golden ducats *(nummi aurei)* from *Malek Aldhaer Bibar*, king of Egypt, for two diſtichs only, which (this I will add myſelf) would not in our days fetch five-pence from any monarch living. The diſtichs I will tranſcribe, that you may have a gueſs at their worth.

Mocrore ne afficiaris. Quod deus decrevit, illud erit ; quodque inevitabili decreto ſtatutum eſt, fiet.

At inter motum et quietem ex momento res componitur, et negotium hoc facile reddetur.

I ſuppoſe, that in the original Arabic, the two diſtichs are very fine ; yet modern ſovereigns know better the value of five thouſand ducats, than to beſtow them upon diſtichs, be they ever ſo excellent.

Suffer me now to tranſcribe ſome paragraphs out of *Caſiri*'s digreſſion on Arabic poetry, as they contain ſeveral ſingularities which ſeem very curious.

Now the Arabs do not, like the Europeans, act either tragedies or comedies : nor does any author inform us, that they have written ſuch poems : we have, however, in our library one or two comedies written in Arabic. There is not in their poetry any intermixture of Grecian mythology ; for they hold in the utmoſt abhorrence the names as well as the worſhip of heathen deities. They have however fables of their own, adapted to their own genius and religion. They extol the virtues of heroes,

and celebrate their atchievements under feigned perſonages. They inveigh againſt vice, and ſatyrize corruption of manners; and in this ſpecies of poetry they have had ſome writers who have eminently excelled.

Arabic poetry, therefore, like that in other languages, is confined to certain laws of metre; but thoſe of a peculiar kind, as will preſently appear. There are to be found in Arabic almoſt all thoſe kinds of poetry which we have received from the Greeks and the Latins; namely, idylliums, elegies, epigrams, odes, ſatires, &c. all which taken together, paſs under the general title of *Divan*; that is to ſay, *Academica*; with which title the writings of their poets are uſually inſcribed.

The Arabians call their poetry (that is, the metrical part of it) by the word *Scheer*; that is, *hair* (or *hair-ſkin*,) and compare its ſtructure to the ſtructure of a tent made of goats-hair (or goats-ſkin) and compacted with chords and ſtakes: for which reaſon a verſe is called *Bait* (*a houſe*,) as being a ſtructure of finiſhed metre, and as it were, a complete building.

An Arabic verſe conſiſts of long and ſhort ſyllables, out of which they form four feet, the firſt of which is called the *light chord*, being made up of two ſyllables, one long, the other ſhort; or, as the Arabians expreſs it, a conſonant *moved*, and a conſonant *quieſcent*: the ſecond foot is called the *heavy* (or *grave*) *chord*, conſiſting of conſonants which are *moved* (that is, have a vowel annexed to them not *quieſcent*, but pronounced): the third foot is called the *conjoined ſtake* (proceeding ſmoothly and uninterruptedly,) having its two firſt conſonants *moved*, and its laſt *quieſcent*: the fourth foot is called the *disjoined ſtake*, in which a *quieſcent* letter ſtands between two others, each of which is moved (that is, pronounced with a vowel.)

Of theſe feet the parts of their verſe are compoſed, the chords and the ſtakes following each other alternately, from the different combination of which their poems receive their different denominations. Metrical quantity, or meaſure, the Arabians denote by the following technical terms. MOSTAFELON, which denotes a ſeries of three feet; namely, a *light chord*, a *disjointed ſtake*, and again a *light chord*: FAELATON, by which they underſtand likewiſe three feet; firſt a *light chord*, ſecondly a *conjoined ſtake*, and laſtly a *light chord*. FAULON, which denotes a combination of two feet only, the firſt of which is a *conjoined ſtake*, the other a *light chord*: MOTAFAILON, which denotes three feet; a *grave chord*, a *light chord*, and a *conjoined ſtake*; MOTAFAILATON, by which are underſtood three feet in a ſeries; namely, a *conjoined ſtake*, a *grave chord*, and a *light chord*.

The menſuration, therefore, and quantity of the Arabic verſe, conſiſts in nothing but in the determinate and alternate number of moveable and quieſcent conſonants: This is twofold, *Metrical* and *Rhythmical*. The former conſiſts of alternate feet only; the latter, beſides its regular number of feet, requires that each verſe terminate in ſyllables of the ſame ſound (that is, in rhyme). This is ſometimes alternate, as in epigrams, odes, &c. and ſometimes ſucceſſive; but

only in ſuch poems as conſiſt of more than ſeven verſes.

Each verſe conſiſts of two hemiſticks, which taken together make up one intire verſe. Either of the two hemiſticks is called a *door* or *gate*; both put together, a *bivalve* or *double gate*, by a metaphor taken from a gateway, which is ſhut on each ſide by a *valve* or *folding door*.

The former part of the hemiſtick, they call the * *acceſs* (or approach;) the latter the *propoſition*; the laſt ſyllable of the latter hemiſtick, which gives the rhyme, they call the *pulſation* (or *knocking*.)

From the different order and poſition of the chords and ſtakes, ariſe fifteen kinds of verſes, which are compriſed in five *periods* or *circles*.

The firſt *circle*, which is ſtiled VARIOUS (or *variegated*) comprehends three kinds of verſes, the *long*, the *extended*, and the *expanded*; which conſiſt of ten long ſyllables and four ſhort ones, or of fourteen *moved* and ten *quieſcent*: where it muſt be obſerved, that theſe three kinds are diſtinguiſhed from each other, not on account of the greater or leſs quantity of their ſyllables, but merely on account of the letters either *moved* or *quieſcent*, which accordingly are ranked in different degrees.

The ſecond circle is ſtiled the COMPOSITE, under which are contained two kinds of verſes, the *perfect* and the *copious*. Each has fifteen letters that are *moved*, and ſix *quieſcent*, placed in a different order: the meaſure of the firſt kind is MOTAFAALON repeated ſix times; the meaſure of the other is MOFAALATON, which likewiſe is ſix times ſucceſſively repeated.

The third circle is called SIMILAR; to which belong three kinds of poems, the *ode* (or *ſong*,) the *ſatyr*, and the *idyllium* (or ſhorter kind of poem), each of which contains twelve conſonants that are *moved*, and eight *quieſcent*.

The fourth circle is called the CONTRACTED; under which are compriſed ſix pieces of verſe; the *quick*, the † *ejaculatory* (or *impetuous*),

* As the Arabians dwelt in tents, we are not ſurprized at their taking their metaphors from objects about which they were ſo frequently employed, and applying them to what Milton calls the *building of verſe*. The word rendered by Caſiri *Acceſſus*, is tranſlated by Golius in his Arabic Lexicon *anterior pars pectoris, ſive thorax*. It may very well, therefore, ſignify the *anterior part*, or *porch of the tent*. The next word *Propoſitio* is more obſcurely expreſſed. The original is derived from a word ſignifying *to offer* or *preſent* any thing; and it is tranſlated by Golius *palus tentorii*. As this *palus tentorii* was the veſtibule or threſhold of the tent, firſt preſenting itſelf before you entered the interior part, hence I conceive it took its name, and afterwards became a technical term in metre. But the word *propoſitio* conveys no ſuch idea, as far as I can ſee.

† The three firſt, and the laſt of theſe ſix words, convey in the original very nearly the ſame idea. They are words ſignifying the quick, impetuous, and abrupt motion of an animal, ſuch as a horſe leaping, or a ſtag bounding in its courſe. I think *impetuous* would be a better tranſlation of *emiſſum* than *ejaculating*,

ous), the *light*, the *ſimilar*, the *conciſe*, and the *convulſed* (or *abrupt*), each of which conſiſts of twelve letters that are *moved*, and nine *quieſcent*.

The fifth circle is called the CONCORDANT, to which one kind of verſe only belongs, ſtiled the *conjoined*; this is made up of twelve conſonants that are *moved*, and ſeven *quieſcent*.

To theſe fifteen kinds of verſes already enumerated, others add a ſixteenth, which they call the *double rhymed Dhubait*, in which each hemiſtick ends with a rhyme. This is a great object of contention with the Arabian poets, and is what the Perſians are much delighted with.

The Arabic poetry is not ſo ſcrupulouſly obſervant of theſe laws, but that their writers may be ſometimes at liberty either to add or retrench a ſyllable or two: eſpecially, when either a weighty and pithy ſentence, or an epiphonema, or a poignant and acute ſentiment ſeems to require it: and liberties of this kind often occur both in the Greek and Latin poets of the firſt repute.

The addition of one or more ſyllables in a verſe the Arabians call by the word *Tarphik*, the Greek by the word *Proſtheſis*; in this caſe the verſe, when enlarged by one foot, changes the coſma *matafaalon* into that of *matafaalaton*; the abridging or dropping of ſyllables at the end is called by the Arabians *Athram*, by the Greeks *Aphæreſis*; and let this ſuffice concerning the Arabian poetry, as far as relates to my preſent purpoſe: He who is curious enough to deſire farther information upon this article, may conſult (among others who have treated this ſubject in Latin) *Father Philip Guadagnoli*, in a work publiſhed at Rome in Latin and Arabic in the year 1642, intitled *Inſtitutions of the Arabic language*. In this book Guadagnoli has rendered into Latin the whole ſyſtem of Arabic metre, which *Dhialdin*, ſurnamed Alkhazragœus, by birth a Spaniard, the firſt of poets, has given us in moſt elegant verſe: at the end of which treatiſe we are alſo preſented with various ſpecimens of Arabic poetry.

I hope this long quotation from Caſiri's work will prove acceptable, as it gives an idea of Arabic proſody, which is a thing not eaſily got at in books. But is it not ſurprizing, that a nation ſo fond of poetry, as the Arabs ſeem to have been, and poſſeſſed once of large tracts of land in three parts of the world, ſhould never think of having theatrical exhibitions, and neither write tragedies nor comedies? What difference between nations and nations!

Dreſs of the ancient French; *from* Velly's *New Hiſtory of* France.

SIGEBERT was buried in St. Medard's church, at Soiſſons, where his ſtatue is ſtill ſeen in long clothes with *An.* 576

lating, and *abrupt* a better word than *convulſed*. They relate to the metre and not to the ſubject-matter of compoſition.

N. B. The Author of this book owes this and the foregoing note, as well as the greateſt part of the Engliſh tranſlation of this long paſſage, to the learned Mr. Wheeler, profeſſor of poetry at Oxford.

the mantle which the Romans called *chlamys*. This was the dreſs of Clovis's children, whether as more noble and majeſtic, or that they looked on the title of Auguſtus as hereditary in their family. However it be, long clothes were for ſeveral ages the dreſs of perſons of diſtinction, with a border of ſable, ermine, or miniver. Under Charles V. it was emblazoned with all the pieces of the coat of arms. At that time, neither ruffs, collars, nor bands were known, being introduced by Henry II. Till his time the neck of our kings was always quite bare, except Charles the *Wiſe*, who is everywhere repreſented with an ermine collar. The ſhort dreſs anciently worn only in the country and the camp, came to be the general faſhion under Lewis XI. but was laid aſide under Lewis XII. Francis I. revived it, with the improvement of ſlaſhes. The favourite dreſs of Henry II. and his children, was a tight, cloſe doublet, with trunk hoſe, and a cloak ſcarce reaching to the waiſt.

The dreſs of the French ladies, it may be ſuppoſed, had likewiſe its revolutions. They ſeem, for near nine hundred years, not to have been much taken up with ornaments. Nothing could require leſs time or nicety than their head-dreſs, and the diſpoſition of their hair. Every part of their linen was quite plain, but at the ſame time extremely fine. Laces were long unknown. Their gowns, on the right ſide of which was embroidered their huſband's coat of arms, and on the left that of their own family, were ſo cloſe as to ſhew all the delicacy of their ſhape, and came up ſo high as to cover their whole breaſt, up to the neck. The habit of widows had very much of that of our nuns. It was not till under Charles VI. that they began to expoſe their ſhoulders. The gallantry of Charles the VIIth's court brought in the uſe of bracelets, necklaces, and ear-rings. Queen Anne de Bretagne deſpiſed thoſe trinkets; and Catherine de Medicis made it her whole buſineſs to invent new. Caprice, vanity, luxury, and coquetry, have at length brought them to their preſent enormity.

Clauſe in the Salic *Law; from the ſame.*

AUTHARIS, king of Lombardy, induced Garirabaldus, duke of Bavaria, to ſhake off the Auſtraſian * yoke; and to attach him the more firmly to his intereſt, aſked his daughter Theodolinda in marriage. It is ſaid that he himſelf went in diſguiſe with his ambaſſadors. The princeſs, according to the cuſtom of the people over whom ſhe was ſoon to reign, preſented the goblet to the envoys; Autharis, in returning it, ſqueezed her hand, a preſumption which put her to the bluſh; ſhe ſuſpected it could be no other than the king of Lombardy himſelf, and ſhe was confirmed in her ſurmiſe by the warmth with which this prince kiſſed the hand, which had the honour of touching her. This paſſage brings to mind *An.* 590.

* Lorrain, which, with its dependencies, formed a conſiderable kingdom.

a cu-

a curious article of the *Salic* law *. *He who squeezes the hand of a free woman, shall pay a fine of fifteen golden sols.*

Case of the unhappy Chundon; *from the same.*

An. 593. A Wife of Gontran, king of Burgundy, in her last moments, requested of him to put two physicians to death, whose medicines she pretended had been fatal to her; he was so weak as to promise it, and had the cruelty to keep his word. The same king seeing one day a wild bull newly killed, he caused the ranger of the forest to be apprehended, who laid it on a chamberlain of the king's named Chundon, and he denied the fact. The king ordered the dispute to be decided by combat. The party accused, being aged and infirm, he put in his stead one of his nephews, who mortally wounded the accuser, but going about to disarm him, killed himself with his adversary's poinard. The champion's death being considered as a conviction of the chamberlain, the monarch ordered him to be seized, and he was stoned on the spot. This was what those barbarous times called a regard to justice. It will appear matter of surprize, that amidst all the elogiums for piety and devotion, which Gregory de Tours bestows on Gontran, he should add, *that he had a concubine named Veneranda.* But the wonder vanishes on reflecting that concubinage, which however infamous it became afterwards, was then a legal union; and, if less solemn, was not less indissoluble than marriage. The civil law authorized it when, by the Roman laws, the want of portion or birth in the woman, prohibited her being married with persons of a certain rank. Now, though a concubine did not enjoy the same consideration in the family as a wife of equal condition, yet was it a name of honour very different from that of mistress; and her children, according to the ancient custom of the Francs, were, with the Father's approbation, not less qualified to inherit. The Western church, for several centuries, held this kind of alliance entirely lawful. The first council of Toledo expressly decides, *A man is to have but one wife, or one concubine, at his option.* St. Isidore of Seville, the council of Rome under Eugene II. another held in the same city under Leo IV. speak to the same purpose. If these marriages came to be abolished, it was not on account of any intrinsic illegality, especially when the engagement was real and for ever, but on account of the numberless abuses arising from the want of the canonical solemnities. It was likewise for this reason that the Roman laws, though legitimating the issue by such union, excluded them from the right of succession.

* Lex Salic. tit. 22.

Advantages which France *derived from the ancient Monks; from the same.*

An. 750. AMONG other advantages accruing to the government from so many pious foundations, it is to the skill and industry of the recluses that

France owes a great part of its preſent fertility. It had been frequently ravaged by the incurſions of the Barbarians; the eye every where met with waſtes, foreſts, heaths, moors, and marſhes, that bequeathing to the monks eſtates of no produce was thought but a very ſmall matter, accordingly they had as much land given them as they could cultivate. Theſe worthy ſolitaries, far from devoting themſelves to God, with a view of living in idleneſs, grubbed up and cleared the land, drained, ſowed, planted, and built, ſo that theſe dreary waſtes ſoon became pleaſant and fruitful tracts. So opulent were ſome abbies, that they could raiſe a little army; and on this account the abbots were afterwards ſummoned to the aſſemblies in the *March-Field*.

State of Trade in the 8th and 9th Centuries; from the ſame.

THERE was a ſettled trade between England and France, till Charlemain, offended at the preſumption of Offa, king of the Mercians, prohibited all manner of dealing between the two nations; and it was not till two years after, that it returned into its former channel. In theſe times, ſcarce any other trade was known than that carried on in markets or fairs; theſe were almoſt the only places for providing one's ſelf with neceſſaries. Artificers and dealers lived apart diſperſed in the country; the towns were chiefly inhabited by the clergy and ſome handicraftſmen, with few or no monks or nuns, the far greater part of the monaſteries being either in the open countries or the neighbourhood of the cities. The nobility lived on their eſtates, or attended on the court. The *Pote* people were ſo far under their lord's power, as not to quit the place of their birth without his leave; the villain was annexed to the eſtate, and the ſlave to the maſter's houſe or land. Such a diſperſion was little promotive of trade, which loves large and policed communities; and it was to remedy this inconvenience that our kings eſtabliſhed ſo many fairs. One of the moſt famous, was that of St. Dennis, traders reſorting to it not only from all parts of France, but from Frieſland, Saxony, England, Spain, and Italy. We find, however, that in more diſtant ages, trade was not abſolutely confined to thoſe markets alone, or to European foreigners. The city of Arles, under the firſt reign of the Merovingians, was in great repute for its manufactures, its embroideries, and gold and ſilver inlaid works, and like Narbonne and Marſeilles, frequented by ſhips from the Levant and Africa; but this proſperity gradually ſunk under the devaſtations of continual wars, the Aſiatics and Africans no longer coming to our ports. Such, however, is the force of original and innate diſpoſitions, that Narbonne, Arles, and Marſeilles, ſtill retain that commercial and naval genius which had made them the ſtaples of the univerſe under the Carlovingians. They kept a certain number of ſhips trading to Conſtantinople, Genoa and Piſa, and Alexandria. Lewis the *Gracious* granted a charter to a body of merchants, without any other acknowledgment or obligation than to come once a year and account with his exchequer.

The

The French appear to have little buſied themſelves in trade under the two firſt races of our kings, leaving it almoſt entirely to foreigners. Spain furniſhed them with horſes and mules; Frieſland, with party-coloured mantles, upper garments furred with marten, otter, and cat ſkin; England, with grain, iron, tin, lead, leather, and hounds; the Eaſt and Africa, with drugs, exquiſite vines, and Egyptian paper, the only ſort uſed in France till the eleventh century, and olive oil, which at that time was ſo ſcarce in our climates, that at a council held at Aix la Chapelle, monks were permitted to uſe bacon oil. If foreigners imported only common goods to France, its exports were anſwerable, conſiſting uſually of potters ware, braſery, wine, honey, madder, and ſalt.

Specimen of the Wit and Satire of the Middle Ages; from the ſame.

An. 1252. ABOUT this time died one of thoſe brave knights againſt whom the moſt malignant envy could not bring the leaſt reproach: a poet who revered him, compoſed the panegyric on his virtues, which, on the other hand, was a ſevere ſatire on great perſonages, and being a ſketch both of the wit and of the princes of thoſe times, it may not be unacceptable: here it follows in its literal plainneſs: "In this doleful lay I will lament Blacus, and well indeed may I lament his death. The moſt cordial friend! the moſt worthy lord! with him all the virtues have taken their flight. This is ſuch an afflictive ſtroke that I do not know any expedient for the vaſt loſs, but to take that noble heart of his, and ſhare it among theſe barons, who have none, and they will have heart ſufficient. The firſt piece ſhould be eaten by the emperor of Rome, if he is for recovering thoſe lands which the Milaneſe have wreſted from him, in ſpite of all his bulky Germans could do. We would likewiſe counſel the illuſtrious King of France to partake of it, that he may retrieve Caſtile, which he is ſo ſillily loſing; but ſhould his good mother know it, he won't touch it; for all the world ſees what a dutiful child he is, how very obedient to all ſhe ſays, never doing any thing that may diſpleaſe her. King of England, eat thou a luſty gob, for no heart haſt thou, and then thou wilt be a hero, and regain thoſe provinces which, fy upon thy cowardice and negligence! thou haſt ſhamefully ſuffered to fall into the French hands. The King of Caſtile ſhould eat two ſhares, having two kingdoms, and not capable ſo much as to govern one; but when he is for eating, let him too get out of his mother's ſight; ſhould it come to her ears, ſhe would give him a ſound warming. I would have the King of Arragon not to be ſparing of this animating heart; he has two blots in his eſcutcheon, one got at Marſeilles, and the other at Milan, and this is the only way to make all clean and bright again. The King of Navarre ſhall not go without a good bit; for by what I hear, he was better thought of when a Count, than now on the throne, to which he has been ſo fortunately raiſed. A ſad thing indeed! when they whom God has exalted are brought

brought low by their baſe want of courage. The Count de Toulouſe, muſt think that he has no ſmall need of it, if he is pleaſed to call to mind what he has been, and what he is now; and he ſhould eat it with a good will, for his own heart is known to be ſuch a poor thing, that it will never help him to recover his loſſes."

A Diſſertation on Joduta, *the Idol of* Saxony, *and of the* Marche. *By* M. Kuſter.

LOTHARIO, Duke of Saxony, being at war with the emperor, Henry V. gave him battle in the year 1115, near Gerbſtadt, in the county of Mansfeldt, defeated him, and killed him 45,000 men. To perpetuate the memory of his victory, Lothario cauſed a ſtatue to be erected in the figure of a man, in the habiliments of war, holding in his right hand a ceſtus, and having on his left arm a buckler, on which were the arms of Saxony, viz. a white horſe on a red ſhield. This ſtatue being a monument of his victory as owing to the divine aſſiſtance, which was moſt probably expreſſed in Latin or Italian, the ignorant and ſuperſtitious vulgar took the Latin word *adjutorium*, or the Italian *ajuto*, for a proper name, and the ſtatue for that of the ſaint whoſe name it was, and made of it St. *Joduta*, or *Jodutte*, and by corruption *Zedutte*, *Zeduck*, and *Geduete*. Among other virtues aſcribed to it, is that of curing the tooth ach, by taking a little bit of the wood, and holding it in the mouth. This pretended ſaint is alſo held in veneration in many other parts of Germany; hence there is a vulgar proverb in Weſtphalia, *I'll beat you, till you invoke Jodutha.*

There was another ſtatue of *Jodutha* near Writzen on the Oder, in the Middle Marche; travellers uſually ſtopped to worſhip it, and to beg its aſſiſtance on account of the bad roads into which they were entering; in particular, the Saint was deſired to take the horſes under his protection, leſt the drivers, through their brutality, or wanting to drive them too hard, ſhould do them a miſchief. Adam Spengler, inſpector of Writzen, cauſed this ſtatue, in the laſt century, to be thrown into the river, where it was ſwallowed up. Our author finds other traces of *Jodutha* at Marbourg, Bremen, &c. This Italian or Latin name, tranſlated into German, was alſo given, by way of imitation, to other ſtatues, or images of Saints and Sainteſſes. Charlemagne built a church in Weſtphalia, in the year 783, to which he gave the name of *Sant Hulpe*, or *Holy Aſſiſtance*. In another church in Holſtein was a chalice, on which our Saviour fixed to the croſs, had at his feet his mother and St. John, with this inſcription, *St. Hulpe, pray for us.* In the ſame place was a wooden image, which the people of the place called *St. Hulpe*, and there was a hole in the wall, to which they gave the name of *Sant Hulpen Kluns*, or *St. Hulpen's Nich*, in which probably there had been an image of the *Virgin.*

Anecdote

Anecdote of Shakeſpeare, *never printed in his Works.*

EDward Alleyn, the Garrick of Shakeſpeare's time, had been on the moſt friendly footing with our poet, as well as Ben Johnſon. They uſed frequently to ſpend their evenings together at the ſign of the Globe, ſomewhere near Black Friars, where the play-houſe then was. The world need not be told, that the convivial hours of ſuch a triumvirate muſt be pleaſing as well as profitable, and may truly be ſaid to be ſuch pleaſures as might bear the reflections of the morning. In conſequence of one of theſe meetings, the following letter was written by G. Peel, a Fellow of Chriſt Church College, Oxford, and a dramatic poet, who belonged to the club, to one Marle, an intimate of his.

" Friend Marle,

" I muſt deſyre that my Syſter hyr watche, and the Cookerie book you promyſed, may be ſente bye the man.—I never longed for thy company more than laſt night: we were all very merrye at the Globe, when Ned Alleyn did not ſcruple to affyrme pleaſauntely to thy friende Will, that he had ſtolen his ſpeeche about the qualityes of an Actor's excellencye in Hamlet hys Trajedye, from converſations manyfold whych had paſſed betweene them, and opinyons given by Alleyn touchinge the ſubjecte—Shakeſpeare did not take this talke in good ſorte; but Johnſon put an end to the ſtrife with wittylye remarkinge, " This affaire needeth no contentione; you ſtole it from Ned, no doubte; do not marvel: Have you not ſeen him act tymes out of number?"

Believe me moſt ſyncerilie,

Yours,

G. PEEL."

As Mr. Alleyn is a character, at preſent, little known in the theatrical world, though we need not ſubjoin any other teſtimony to his merits than the above compliment from ſuch a judge as Ben Johnſon, we ſhall, however, beg leave to add (by way of ſhewing it was no friendly partiality) the opinions of two Gentlemen, whoſe eſtabliſhed literary characters are too well known to doubt their complimenting at the expence of their genius and ſincerity.

Dr. Fuller in his Worthies ſays, " that Alleyn made any part, eſpecially a majeſtic one, become him." And Sir Richard Baker, who was a cotemporary of his, calls him and Burbage " the beſt actors of our time;" adding, " what plays were ever ſo pleaſing, as when their parts had the greateſt part?"—And in his Chronicle we find him once more joining Alleyn with Burbage in the following encomium: " They were two ſuch actors, as no age muſt ever look to ſee the like."

USEFUL PROJECTS.

A Letter from Mr. J. Moult *to Dr.* Percival, *of* Mancheſter, *F. R. S. containing a new Manner of preparing Salep.*

[Read January 12, 1769.]

SIR,

AS the ſpecimen of Salep, which I left you ſome time ago, meets with your approbation, ſo far as to think it deſerving to be laid before the Royal Society, I now ſend you my method of curing the common Orchis roots of our own country, ſo as perfectly to reſemble what comes to us from Turky. And if the communication be of any public utility, I ſhall think myſelf ſufficiently gratified for the trouble I have had in proſecuting the experiments neceſſary thereto.

The roots I have hitherto made uſe of, are thoſe of the *orchis morio mas foliis maculatis* of Parkinſon, the *cynoſorchis morio mas* of Gerard, and the *cynoſorchis major, vulgo* dog-ſtones: though, from a ſpecimen of the *orchis palmata major mas* of Gerard, which you have among the Salep, that root likewiſe appears capable of being made to anſwer the ſame purpoſes as the others. The beſt time to gather the roots is, when the ſeed is formed, and the ſtalk going to fall; for then the new bulb, of which the Salep is made, is arrived to its full ſize, and may be known from the old one, whoſe ſtrength is then ſpent by the preceding germination, by a white bud riſing from the top of it, which is the germ of the plant of the ſucceeding year. This new root, being ſeparated from the ſtalk, is to be waſhed in water, and a fine thin ſkin, that covers it, to be taken off with a ſmall bruſh; or, by dipping in hot water, it will come off with a coarſe linen cloth.

When a ſufficient quantity of the roots is thus cleaned, they are to be ſpread on a tin plate, and ſet into an oven, heated to the degree of a bread oven, where they are to remain ſix, eight, or ten minutes; in which time they will have loſt their milky whiteneſs, and have acquired a tranſparency like that of horn, but without being diminiſhed in ſize. When they are arrived at this ſtate, they may be removed to another room to dry and harden, which will be done in a few days; or they may be finiſhed in a very ſlow heat, in a few hours. I have tried both ways with ſucceſs.

The orchis's abovementioned grow ſpontaneouſly in this part of the country, and throughout the whole kingdom. They flouriſh beſt in a dry, ſandy, barren ſoil. As the method of curing this root

is so easy, I hope it will encourage the cultivation of so nutritious a vegetable, so as to reduce it from its present high price, which confines it to people of fortune, to one so moderate as would bring it into common use, like other kinds of meal or flour; and so become a valuable addition to our present list of eatables, its quality of thickening water being to that of fine flour nearly as $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 1, with this difference, that the jelly of Salep-powder is clear and transparent, whereas that of flour is turbid and white.

If this should find you in the same sentiments respecting it, I give you liberty to make use of it accordingly,

And am,

With all respect,

Your very humble servant,

Rochdale, Nov. 10, 1768. J. Moult.

[Received October 31, 1769.]

Some Account of an Oil, transmitted by Mr. George Brownrigg, *of* North Carolina. *By* William Watson, *M. D. R. S. S.*

[Read December 14, 1769.]

To the Royal Society.

Gentlemen,

THE application of natural productions to the benefit of mankind, has always been an object of our excellent institution; and endeavours to extend the utility of substances already very obscurely known, have always met from you a favourable reception.

It is with this view, that I lay before you some pods of a vegetable, and the oil pressed from their contents. They were sent from Edenton, in North Carolina, by Mr. George Brownrigg, whose brother, Dr. Brownrigg, is a worthy member of our society; and are the produce of a plant well known, and much cultivated, in the southern colonies, and in our American sugar islands, where they are called ground nuts, or ground pease. They are originally, it is presumed, of the growth of Africa, and brought from thence by the negroes, who use them as food, both raw and roasted, and are very fond of them. They are therefore cultivated by them in the little parcels of land set apart for their use by their masters. By these means, this plant has extended itself, not only to our warmer American settlements, but it is cultivated in Surinam, Brasil, and Peru.

The plant, which produces these, has been mentioned, and described, by the botanical writers of the later times. Ray, in his History of Plants, calls it *Arachis Hypogaios, Americanus*. It is the *Arachidna quadrifolia villosa* of Plumier. Sir Hans Sloane, in his History of Jamaica, calls it *Arachidna Indiæ utriusque tetraphylla*. Piso and Marograac both mention it among the Brasilian plants, under the name of *Mundubi*. Linnæus has constituted a genus of this plant, of which only one species is as yet known, under Mr. Ray's generical name of *Arachis*.

This plant, together with a very few of the trifoliate tribe, has the property of burying its seeds under ground, which it does in the following manner: as soon as the plant

plant is in flower, its flower is bent towards the ground until it touches it. The pointal of the flower is then thruſt into the ground to a ſufficient depth, where it extends itſelf, and forms the ſeed-veſſel and fruit, which is brought to maturity under ground, from whence it is dug up for uſe.

This plant, which is a native of warm climates, will not bear being cultivated to advantage in Great-Britain, or in the northern colonies; but, according to Mr. Brownrigg, in ſouthern climates its produce is prodigious; and what adds to its value is, that rich land is not neceſſary for its cultivation, as light ſandy land, of ſmall value, will produce vaſt crops of it. Beſides what the negroes cultivate for their own uſe, ſome planters raiſe a conſiderable quantity of it, for the feeding of ſwine and poultry, which are very fond of the ground peaſe; and, when they are permitted to eat freely of them, ſoon become fat.

Mr. Brownrigg, from whom, as I before mentioned, I received the oil, conſiders the expreſſing oil from the ground peaſe, as a diſcovery of his own: it may, perhaps, at this time, be very little practiſed either in North Carolina, the place of his reſidence, or elſehere. But certain it is, that this oil was expreſſed above fourſcore years ago; as Sir Hans Sloane mentions it, in the firſt volume of his Hiſtory of Jamaica; and ſays, that this oil is as good as that of almonds. It is probable, however, that ſmall quantities only were expreſſed, and that even at that time the knowledge of it did not extend very far. Mr. Brownrigg therefore is highly praiſe-worthy in reviving the remembrance of procuring oil from theſe ſeeds. It is obtained, by firſt bruiſing the ſeeds very well, and afterwards preſſing them in canvas bags, as is uſual in procuring oil from almonds or linſeed.

To have the oil in the beſt manner, no heat ſhould be uſed. The heating the cheeks of the preſs increaſes the quantity of the oil, but leſſens its goodneſs, where it may be intended to be uſed as food, or as a medicine. For other purpoſes, the larger quantity of oil, obtained by heat, will anſwer equally well.

Neither the ſeeds nor oil are apt to become rancid by keeping; and as a proof of this, the oil before you, which was ſent from Carolina in April laſt; and, without any particular care, has undergone the heats of laſt ſummer, is yet perfectly ſweet and good. Theſe ſeeds furniſh a pure, clear, well-taſted oil; and, as far as appears to me, may be uſed for the ſame purpoſes, both in food and phyſic, as the oils of olives or almonds. It may be applied likewiſe to many, if not all, the œconomical purpoſes with the former of theſe.

But what greatly adds to the merit of what Mr. Brownrigg has informed us of, is the low price, at which this oil may be obtained. He ſays, that ten gallons of the peaſe, with the huſks unſhelled, will, without heat, yield one gallon of oil; if preſſed with heat, they will afford a much larger quantity. The value of a buſhel of theſe, in Carolina, does not exceed, as I have been informed, eight-pence, or thereabouts. Theſe will furniſh a gallon of oil, the labour and apparatus to procure which, cannot coſt much. This price will not amount to ſo much

as

as a fourth of what the beſt Florence oil of olives coſts in England. This therefore ought to be conſidered as valuable information, as, on account of its cheapneſs, a larger portion of mankind than at preſent may be permitted to uſe oil with their food, from whom it is now withheld on account of its price.

Great quantities of olive oil are ſent from Europe to America. New-England alone, Mr. Brownrigg ſays, annually conſumes twenty thouſand gallons. The quantities uſed in his majeſty's other dominions in America muſt be prodigious. The oil from ground peaſe, of which any quantity deſired may be raiſed, may and would ſupply this conſumption of olive oil. It would likewiſe, I am perſuaded, bear exportation to any of thoſe places where the oil of olives is uſually carried; and thereby become a valuable article of commerce.

After the oil has been expreſſed from the ground peaſe, they are yet excellent food for ſwine.

Preſuming that a more intimate knowledge of the vegetable production before you, than what we were lately poſſeſſed of, would not be diſagreeable to the Royal Society, I take the liberty of laying the preſent account before you; and am,

GENTLEMEN,

Your moſt obedient,

humble ſervant,

W. WATSON.

Improvements and Experiments in Agriculture; from Mr. Young's *Six Months Tour.*

Of POTATOES, *and the amazing Crops which they produce by a proper Culture.*

I Shall firſt lay before you a general ſtate of their culture and produce, and if it gives riſe to any average accounts, ſhall extract them accordingly.

At *Sandy* in *Bedfordſhire.*
- Soil. A rich deep black ſand.
- Rent, 3*l.* 10*s.*
- Seed and diſtance. Twenty buſhels at one foot every way.
- Culture. Hoe them thrice.
- Product. 250 buſhels. 20*l.* 16*s.*
- Expences, 12*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*
- Profit, 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

About *Doncaſter.*
- Soil. A fine light rich looſe ſand.
- Product. 250 buſhels.

About *York.*
- Soil. Light, 12*s. per* acre.
- Planted in two-feet rows, and earthed up with hoes.
- Product. 60 buſhels.

At *Cottingham* near *Hull.*
- Soil. Rich loam and mixed clay, at 3*l. per* acre.
- Seed, &c. twenty buſhels. Hoe ſeveral times.
- Product. 180 buſhels.

About *Stillingfleet.*
- Soil. Sandy, at 14*s.*
- Seed, &c. Sixteen buſhels, rows two feet, plants one foot; horſe-hoe them two or three times, and hand-weed them.
- Product. 80 buſhels.

Mr. *Turner*, at *Kirkleatham.*
- Soil. A light poor ſand, at 8*s.*
- In rows three feet, plants one

one foot; horſe-hoed once, and hand-hoed once; twice weeded.

Product. 588 buſhels.

Mr. *Turner*, at *Kirkleatham*.

Soil. A rich black loam, well manured.

In beds four feet wide, three rows on each; alleys two feet; plants eighteen inches aſunder.

Product. 166 buſhels.

Mr. *Crow*; *Kiplin*.

Soil. Clay, at 12*s*. 6*d*.

Culture. Manures with long dung or haulm; plants in rows two feet aſunder, plants nine inches; twelve buſhels to the acre; four horſe-hoeings, and well hand-hoed.

Product. 120 buſhels. Feeds all ſorts of cattle.

Mr. *Smelt*, at *The Leaſes*.

Soil. Gravel.

Culture. Manure, four loads of long dung; ſets in rows, fifteen inches, ten from ſet to ſet; fifteen buſhels ſeed. Kept clean from weeds.

Product. 130 buſhels.

Swinton moor-ſide farms.

Soil. Black moory land, at 4*s*. 6*d*.

Product. 120 buſhels.

The Colliers' moor huſbandry.

Soil. Black peat earth.

Culture. In roots two feet, ſets one foot; thirteen buſhels.

Product. 158 buſhels.

Mr. *Dalton*, at *Sleningford*.

Soil. Light loam on limeſtone, at 8*s*.

Culture. Rows, three feet; ten loads of dung. Horſe and hand-hoed.

Product. 150 buſhels.

Mr. *Scroope*, at *Danby*.

Soil. A ſandy loam, at 12*s*. 6*d*.

Culture. Plants, one foot aſunder, a handful of dung to each, five loads; eight buſhels ſets; horſe and hand-hoed.

Product. 216 buſhels.

Near *Newcaſtle*.

Soil. Sandy, at 20*s*.

Culture. Twelve buſhels of ſets, at one foot ſquare; hand-hoe twice, and hand-weed.

Product. 226 buſhels.

At *Morpeth*.

Soil. A loamy clay, in general 12*s*. but planters give 5*l*.

Culture. Twenty-five loads, dung; dibbled one foot ſquare, dig for them; twenty-three buſhels; hand-hoe thrice.

Product. 350 buſhels. Expences, 12*l*. 5*s*. 6*d*. Profit, 5*l*. 4*s*. 6*d*.

At *Alnwick*.

Soil. Gravelly loam, at 15*s*.

Culture. Dig and plough for them, and dung; nine buſhels ſeed; twelve inches ſquare.

Product. 150 buſhels.

At *Belford*.

Soil. Strong loam, at 15*s*. 6*d*.

Culture. Fourteen inches ſquare; ſix buſhels; hand-hoe twice.

Product. 42 buſhels.

About *Rothbury*.

Soil. Gravel, ſand, and moory, at 10*s*. 6*d*.

Culture. Manure; and hand-hoe once or twice.

Product. 80 buſhels.

At *Glenwelt*.

Soil. Sandy, &c. 12*s*. 6*d*.

Culture. Twelve loads long dung; twenty buſhels in one foot ſquare; hoe twice.

Product. 220 buſhels.

South

South of *Carliſle*.
Soil. Light loam, at 15*s*.
Culture. Manure well, in rows eighteen inches, one foot plant to plant: horſe hoe.
Product. 300 buſhels.
About *Penrith*.
Soil. Various, at 8*s*. 9*d*.
Culture. Manure with long dung; rows eighteen inches, one foot the plants; hand hoe.
Product. 120 buſhels.
Keſwick.
Soil. Hazle-mould, ſand, &c. at 25*s*.
Culture. Two ſorts; in furrows eighteen inches by twelve. Manure well; horſe hoe, and weed. The other the lazy-bed, dung on graſs, and earth out of trenches.
Product. In the firſt 300 buſhels, which is more than the other.
From *Kendal* to *Burton*, about *Holme*.
Soil. Light loam on limeſtone, at 21*s*.
Culture. Lazy-bed, dung the graſs well; eighteen buſhels ſets, ſeven inches ſquare.
Product. 180 buſhels.
At *Kabers*.
Soil. Light loam and ſand, at 17*s*.
Culture. Plough for, dibble eight or ten inches ſquare; weed them.
Product. 150 buſhels.
About *Garſlang*.
Soil. Light loam, at 17*s*.
Culture. Dig all the land nine inches deep; dibble in nine inches aſunder; hand weed.
Product. 380 buſhels.
Around *Ormſkirk*.
Soil. Light loam, at 15*s*.
Culture. Manure well, on both graſs and arable, plough for them; ſets nine inches ſquare; hand weed.
Product. 150 buſhels.
About *Altringham*.
Soil. Sandy loam, at 20*s*.
Culture. Dig for them; manure well, dibble twenty-two buſhels; hand weed and hand hoe.
Product. 700 buſhels.
At *Knotsford*.
Soil. Sandy, at 16*s*.
Culture. Dig graſs; twenty buſhels, at one foot ſquare, dibbled; hand hoe and weed.
Product. 500 buſhels.
Around *Stone*.
Soil. Sandy, at 16*s*.
Culture. Manure graſs well, and dig it in; hand hoe.
Product. 450 buſhels.
About *Shenſtone*.
Soil. Sandy, at 15*s*.
Culture. Dung graſs well, and dig in; dibble ten inches ſquare; hand hoe well.
Product. 400 buſhels.
Near *Birmingham*.
Soil. Sandy, at 17*s*. 6*d*.
Culture. Dig up graſs land, and dibble in ſets.
Product. 550 buſhels.
At *Bendſworth*.
Soil. Clay, and ſome light, at 21*s*.
Culture. Manure well with long dung; dibble in rows, one foot ſquare.
Product. 350 buſhels.
Kenſington.
Soil. Sand and gravel, at 40*s*.
Culture. Dung well, and plough in rows, one foot, plants ſix inches; hoe twice and weed.
Product. 15*l*. as they grow.

As there is a great variety in these products, I shall throw them into divisions according to the quantity, without any other rule; as it will then in general appear what soil and management are most adapted to them. First, all that produce five hundred bushels and upwards; second, such as yield from two to five hundred; and third, those that yield under two hundred.

As these tables are of a greater length than our limits will admit, we shall only give the first of them.

Crops of 500 bushels, &c.

Places.	*Soil.*	*Sets.*	*Rows.*	*Culture.*	*Product.*
Mr. *Turner,*	Sand, 8*s.*	—	3 feet by 1,	Horse and hand hoed,	588
Ditto,	Black loam, worth 40*s.*	—	18 inches,	Dug for,	1166
Altringham,	Sandy loam, 20*s.*	22	— —	Dig for them, manure, hand hoe, and weed,	700
Knotsford,	Sand, 16*s.*	20	1 foot sq.	Dig grass, dibble, hand hoe, and weed,	500
Birmingham,	Sand 17*s.* 6*d.*	—	— —	Dig grass and dibble in sets,	550
Averages,	— 20*s.*	21	— —	— —	700

It is very evident from this table that rent is no more a guide to product than the wind; nor is any particular soil (except the sandy and light being generally the best) a mark whereby to point out the scale of produce. The distance of the rows, and the quantity of sets, as well as the material articles of manuring and cleaning, are none of them, separately taken, at all decisive in fixing the superiority. Thus much, however, may be observed, that the more considerable products are those that are in general very spiritedly cultivated; all in the first division, except one, are dug for, and likewise the best of those in the second; this seems as if digging for them was much superior to ploughing: The strong variations we otherwise observe must certainly be attributed to fertility of soil, richness of manuring, or a general excellent management: A circumstance greatly encouraging to all who are willing to cultivate this most useful vegetable; for there is great reason to suppose, that a vigorous conduct in raising potatoes will more than ballance every other advantage.

It should be observed, that these

roots are every where conſidered as an excellent fallow crop, greatly ameliorating the ſoil, and preparing in every reſpect for wheat in particular, or for any other grain in a very ſuperior manner. It is extremely evident from the preceding table that their culture is uncommonly profitable. In numerous places I was aſſured that they made infinitely more by potatoes than by any other crop. The prices of them are various, but at 1*s.* 6*d.* a buſhel, the average product amounts to above 28*l.* but 1*s.* 6*d.* is a low price: it is a great error in many parts of this kingdom the not cultivating potatoes in large quantities.

No fallow crop is more advantageous to the ſoil, nor could there be a greater improvement in three fourths of the counties of *England*, than introducing potatoes into the courſes of their fields, as regularly, upon ſoils proper for them, as turneps or any other vegetable.

The common objection to cultivating them in large quantities is the want of a market; but ſuch a plea is an abſolute piece of gothiciſm: the moſt advantageous uſe they can be applied to, where they bear an high price, moſt certainly is to ſell them; but where the prices are low, or the market overſtocked, this root ſhould be applied to feeding and fattening cattle, in which the profit will be very great, both in the price paid for the crop, and in the great improvement of the farm, by raiſing large quantities of manure; an object which ought always to be foremoſt with every farmer: the intelligence received of Mr. *Crowe*, of this application of his crops at *Kiplin*, to feeding all ſorts of cattle and poultry, is particularly valuable; it is well known in ſeveral places, that no food is better for rearing and fattening hogs, but I never before heard of feeding promiſcuouſly all the ſtock in a farm-yard on them; but that gentleman's long experience proves it not only to be eligible, but extremely profitable.

If potatoes came in once every courſe of crops on light or rich ſoils, not very heavy, and were all applied to fatten numerous herds of ſwine, or to maintain oxen, cows, young cattle, *&c.* the improvement of the whole farm would be the certain conſequence; for the fields in which they are cultivated are finely enriched by themſelves, and their conſequences in manuring would perform the ſame office to others.

From what I have remarked in the tour, I have reaſon to think digging a much ſuperior method to ploughing, with the ſets laid in the furrows. The latter way may be very proper in a very light rich ſand; but in ſandy or gravelly loams the digging is ſuperior: if I was to recommend a practice, it ſhould be the following; which I think, from the preceding minutes, as well as my own experience, is excellent. Unite the ploughing and lazy-bed methods; firſt plough the land fine, in beds about five feet broad, then ſpread your dung; if the ſoil is very light, it ſhould be well rotted and mixed together; but if the land is inclinable to ſtiffneſs, then long dung, old thatch, ſtubble, or any thing of that kind; upon the manure lay the potatoe ſlices promiſcuouſly, about a foot aſunder, cover them three inches deep, with

earth dug out of the furrows, a trench in each like a water furrow, about eighteen inches wide. When the potatoes are about four or five inches high, weed them, dig another ſpit in the trenches, and cover the beds and plants two inches deeper: this will ſtop the growth of moſt weeds, but if any ariſe, draw them out, but never hand-hoe unleſs the ſurface binds, which on proper ſoils it will not do: Vaſt crops may be had in this method, and the beds left in excellent order for a crop of any thing elſe.

Of CABBAGES.

SINCE the publication of Mr. *Baker*'s report, we have had no freſh intelligence concerning cabbages: there is not extant in print a ſingle experiment upon the Great *Scotch* ſort: it is with the utmoſt pleaſure that I minuted in my journey all the intelligence I could gain concerning this vegetable. I was fortunate enough to meet with many gentlemen that had cultivated it for ſeveral years; ſome of them, from the curioſity of the object, had made accidental minutes of ſeveral circumſtances of the culture, expences, produce, *&c.* theſe they favoured me with, and in other particulars gave me accounts from their own memory, and that of their ſervants; but as I had not any regular regiſters of experiments in a ſeries, I threw the intelligence I received into as clear and methodical an order as I was able. So far did very well for each minute; but as the circumſtances of culture, product, and value, have great variations, it is here abſolutely neceſſary to draw all theſe fugitive articles into one point of view; to compare the intelligence, and to draw the averages of every circumſtance, that the culture and value of cabbages may be completely known. I ſhall make the extract in as few words as poſſible; the article begins with

Mr. *Middlemore* at *Grantham*.

Sort. *Batterſea*, turnep and *Scotch*.

Soil. A red ſand.

Time of ſowing. Beginning of *March*. Once pricked out, and planted at Midſummer.

Rows. Four feet aſunder, from one foot to eighteen inches from plant to plant. 6000 *per* acre.

Culture. Watered in dry weather.

Duration. To *April*.

Product. Turnep cabbage 5*lb*. or nineteen tons *per* acre; *Batterſea* 11*lb*. or forty-two tons *per* acre; *Scotch* 14*lb*. or fifty-four tons. Uſed for fatting oxen and feeding ſheep.

Expences. Pricking out and tranſplanting, 1*s*. *per* thouſand.

Mr. *Lyſter* at *Bawtry*. The *Scotch* ſort.

Soil. A very light ſand.

Rent, 11*s*.

Time of ſowing, *&c.* End of *Jan*. or beginning of *Feb*. Tranſplant the middle of *June*.

Rows. Four feet aſunder, plants two feet. 6240 plants.

Culture. Horſe hoed thrice, and hand hoed.

Duration. Begin to burſt in *October*; all muſt be done by *Chriſtmas*.

Product. Twenty-ſeven tons.

Feeding cows both dry and milch, rearing young cattle, and feeding ſheep. Will not go near ſo far as turneps.

Expences. Six men plant an acre a day.

Mr. *Wharton* at *Doncaſter*. The Great *Scotch*.

Soil. A light ſand.

Rows. Three feet, plants two.

Culture. Hand hoeing.

Duration. Late in ſpring, to turning into graſs.

Product. Two acres completely fat three large beaſts.

Mr. *Tucker* at *Rotherham*. The Great *Scotch*.

Soil. A light ſandy loam, extremely rich.

Rent, 2*l.* 5*s.*

Preparation. Winter fallow; and ten loads rich rotten dung.

Time. Middle of *Auguſt*, and the ſpring. The firſt pricked out the middle of *October*; tranſplant the laſt week in *May*; the others not pricked out at all. The winter plants the largeſt.

Rows. Four feet; plants, two and two and a half. 5000 *per* acre.

Culture. Watered if dry; two horſe hoeings, and hand hoeing.

Duration. End of *March*; ſome to beginning of *April*. Some want cutting before *Chriſtmas*, the winter plants.

Product. One crop 30*lb.* another 10*lb.* average 20*lb.* or forty-four tons *per* acre.—— Two acres and a half, under 10*lb.* kept (with ſome ſtraw) twelve cows the principal part of the winter. If milch cows are kept conſtantly on them, without other food, the butter is rank. Fat oxen; feed pigs.

Expences. A man plants two thouſand in a day.

Profit. Very great. More than ten quarters of oats after them, and eight the ſecond crop.

Mr. *Ellerker*'s at *Riſby*. Large *Scotch*.

Soil. Loam on a chalkſtone.

Rent, 9*s.* 3*d.*

Preparation. A winter fallow; manures, ten loads of farm-yard dung.

Time. Sows the end of *February*—pricks out once; plants the beginning of *June*.

Rows. Three feet; plants two.

Culture. Water in dry ſeaſons. Horſe hoe once to thrice.

Duration. To the end of *April*.

Product. Fats two beaſt completely of thirty-ſix ſtone each (14*lb.*) Completely fats ſuch, and finiſhes others of eighty ſtone: has ſold oxen of 23*l.* from cabbages.

Expences. A man plants an acre in three days.

Profit. Exceedingly great.

Marquis of *Rockingham's Kentiſh* farm. Great *Scotch*.

Soil. A rich, deep, black loam.

Time. Sows the end of *February*; plants the middle of *June*.

Rows. Three feet, and plants three feet.

Culture. Water in dry weather.——From three to five horſe hoeings, beſides hand hoeing.

Product. Worth, for feeding any cattle, a half-penny each, the number of plants being 4840; that is, 10*l.* 1*s.* *per* acre. Fat oxen chiefly.

His Lordſhip's *Hertfordſhire* farm,

the ſame as the preceding, except only hand hoeing.

Mr. *Wilſon*, *Ayton*. *Scotch* Sort.

Time. Sows in *September*, plants in *May*.

Mr. *Turner* at *Kirkleatham*. The average of twelve experiments.

Soil. Clay, loam, and rich ſandy loam.

Rent, 15*s*.

Preparation. Winter fallowed; and ſome a whole year. Some crops limed.

Time. Sows the latter end of *February*, and in *March* for ſpring plants; and in *Auguſt* for winter ones. Tranſplants through the months of *May* and *June*.

Rows. Three to four feet, and plants two. Generally 5445 plants.

Culture. Horſe hoed twice, and hand hoed as often. Never waters.

Duration. To *Candlemas*.

Product. In general from twenty tons to fifty-eight; average thirty-nine. Fats and feeds oxen, cows, young cattle and ſheep infinitely better than any other food. The increaſe of one cow's milk from cabbages two quarts a day, but it taſted. The improvement of an ox of 80 ſtone, (14*lb*.) fatting four months on cabbages, is on an average 5*l*. 10*s*. and in proportion *per* ton (the hay he eats deducted) is 8*s*. 6*d*. the value of the cabbages. Upon the whole, go much farther than turneps, and prepare much better for ſpring corn.

Quantity eat. An ox of eighty ſtone, 210*lb*. in twenty-four hours, beſides 7*lb*. of hay.

Expences. After a ſummer fallow, 3*l*. 15*s*. 6*d*. a winter ditto 2*l*. 7*s* —Expence of watering is 2*s*. 11*d*. planting 4*s*. 6*d*. hand weeding 4*s*. 6*d*.

Anjou cabbages tried, but proved good for little.

Mr. *Crowe* at *Kiplin*. The average of eight years. Great *Scotch*.

Soil. Clay.

Rent, 12*s*. 6*d*.

Preparation. Winter fallows and limes, a chaldron *per* acre.

Time. Sows in *Auguſt* for winter plants, pricks out at *Michaelmas*, and tranſplants in *March*: for ſpring plants (of which he has but few) ſows in *February*, tranſplants the end of *May*, or beginning of *June*.

Rows. Four feet, and plants two.

Culture. Horſe and hand hoe, as requiſite; never waters.

Duration. Until *May-day*.

Product. In 1762, they weighed *per* cabbage 12*lb*. or, *per* acre —— —— 29 *tons*.

1763, — 14*lb*. — 34
1764, — 12*lb*. — 29
1765, — 20*lb*. — 48
1766, — 18*lb*. — 43
1767, — 15*lb*. — 36
1768, — 11*lb*. — 27

Average 35 tons.

Uſed for all ſorts of cattle, and with univerſal ſucceſs.

Expences. At 10*s*. rent, the total 2*l*. 4*s*. 6*d*. Seed, 6*d*. Pricking out and tranſplanting, 5*s*. each. Hand hoeing, 4*s*.

Mr.

Mr. *Smelt* at *The Leaſes*.

The average of five years.

Soil. Sandy, gravel.

Preparation. Winter fallow, and manure with ſeven loads of rotten dung.

Time. Sows the beginning of *March*, and tranſplants in *May*.

Rows. Four feet aſunder, and two the plants.

Culture. Horſe hoes four times, and hand hoes and weeds.

Duration. Until the end of *March*.

Product.

In 1763, the cabbages weighed upon an average 7 *lb.* or, *per* acre —— — 17 *tons.*

In 1764, — 8*lb.* — 19

In 1766, — 8*lb.* — 19

In 1767, — 8*lb.* — 19

In 1768, — 6*lb.* — 15

Average 18 tons.

Uſes them for ſteers and ſheep, but principally for cows, on account of the butter being incomparable, and given in great quantities, not more in height of ſummer; butter keeps a fortnight, but the cows muſt have no decayed leaves.

A gentleman near *Craik-hill*.

The great *Scotch* ſort.

Soil. Gravel.

Rent, 13*s.*

Average of four years 17*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*

Uſes them for oxen, cows, and ſheep, with the utmoſt ſucceſs. Two cows in *January*, one that had newly calved, and the other to calve at *Lady-day*, produced in a week 17*lb.* 10*oz.* of butter.

Mr. *Dalton* at *Sleningford*.

Soil. Light loam on a limeſtone, very ſhallow.

Rent, 8*s.*

Preparation. Winter fallow, and a dunging.

Time. *Scotch*, tranſplanted the beginning of *June*. Turnep cabbage ſown in ſpring, tranſplanted in *May*.

Rows. Four feet by twenty-two inches.

Culture. Horſe and hand hoeing.

Product. *Scotch*, 4*lb.* and 1*lb.* average $2\frac{1}{2}$, or 6 tons. Turnep, 5*lb.* 12 tons. The firſt given to cows, and made the butter abſolutely ſtink, but attributed it to the decayed leaves not being taken off. The latter were given to ſheep the middle of *April*, who were very fond of them.

Mr. *Scroop* at *Danby*. The *Scotch*.

Soil. Clay, loam, and rich black land.

Rent, 4*s.* 6*d.* to 25*s.* average 14*s.* 9*d.*

Preparation. Winter fallow, and upon all but the richeſt ſoils, manures with compoſts or lime.

Time. Sows early in the ſpring, and tranſplants the end of *May* or beginning of *June*.

Rows. Four feet, and two feet from plant to plant.

Culture. Never waters. Two horſe and two hand hoeings.

Duration. Till the end of *April* or beginning of *May*.

Product. Average value of ſeven years, at 5*s.* 9*d.* *per* ton, 9*l.* 16*s.*

	Tons.
1763, — — —	34
1766, — — —	52

	Tons.
1766, — — —	40
Ditto, - — —	23
Ditto, - — —	25
1767, — — —	40
Ditto, - — —	25
Ditto, - — —	53
1768, — — —	35
Ditto, - — —	50
Ditto, - — —	30

Average 37 tons.

Oxen of 100 ſtone, that have had the ſummer's graſs, are finiſhed and without delay, never going back in fleſh, (the caſe oftentimes with turneps) and improving faſter than on any other food. All kinds of young cattle maintained through winter in full health and growth to great profit. Cows fed with them to more advantage ſix to one than upon any other food; the milk being in great quantity, perfectly ſweet, and the butter excellent, but the precaution muſt be obſerved of picking off the decayed leaves. Fat ſheep are carried forward in great perfection, better infinitely than on turneps. Lambs of ewes fed on them have always proved uncommonly fine and ſtrong. Swine feed very freely on them, and are kept in very good condition without other food.

Quantity eat. An ox of an 100 ſtone (14*lb.*) in twenty-four hours eat 168*lb.* and 7*lb.* of hay.

Expences. Average of ſeven years, 2*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*

Profit. Ditto, 6*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* part at 5*s.* 9*d.* *per* ton.

The turnep cabbage tried one year, the ſame culture as *Scotch*, weight 8*lb.* Sheep eat them freely, but preferred the *Scotch*.

Mr. *Scroop* at *Dalton*.

Soil. Some light loam on limeſtone, and black moory land.

Culture. The management, in every reſpect, the ſame as at *Danby*.

Product. The weight of each crop not minuted, but in general it was from 15 to 34 tons *per* acre: average 24.

Earl of *Darlington*, at *Raby*. *Scotch*.

Soil. Strong gravel and loam.

Rent, 16*s.*

Preparation. Some on paring and burning; others only a winter fallow.

Time. Plants from the end of *May* to the end of *June*.

Rows. Three feet, plants two.

Culture. Horſe hoed twice, hand ditto once.

	Tons.
Product. 1766 — 14*lb.* *per* cabbage,	45
1767 — ditto	45
1768 — 10*lb.*	32

Average 40 tons.

Uſed conſtantly for milch cows (the decayed leaves all taken off;) the butter particularly excellent, and none keeps better.

Mr. *Dixon* at *Belford*. *Scotch*.

Soil. Clayey loam.

Rent, 15*s.* 6*d.*

Preparation. Winter fallow, and dunging.

Time. Sows in *Auguſt*; tranſplants from middle of *March* to beginning of *April*.

Rows. Three feet, plants two.

Culture. Horſe and hand hoed.

Product. The weight of all the crops not minuted, but that that is, is 15*lb.* *per* cabbage, or

or *per* acre 48 tons. Uſes them for milch cows; the butter very plentiful, and excellent; a loſs of cabbages, the loſs of the winter's butter.

Having thus brought all the intelligence concerning cabbages into one view, I muſt, in the next place, draw it into ſuch averages as the nature of the ſubject requires.

In the firſt place the general produce muſt be diſcovered, and reduced to value in money. The only method of doing this will be to diſcover an average value *per* ton.

Average value *per* ton at *Kirkleatham*, by fatting oxen, 8*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto Mr. *Scroope*, — 5*s.* 9*d.*
Average, 7*s.* 1½*d.*

This muſt be our guide for valuing thoſe crops of *Scotch* cabbage whoſe weight only is ſpecified. They are as follow:

	Tons.
Mr. *Middlemore* -	4
Mr. *Lyſter* - -	27
Mr. *Tucker* - -	44
Mr. *Turner* - -	39
Mr. *Crowe* - -	35
Mr. *Smelt* - -	18†
Mr. *Scroope* - -	37
Ditto at *Dalton* - -	24
Earl of *Darlington* -	40
Mr. *Dixon* - -	48

Average 36 tons, which at 7*s.* 1½*d.* is 12*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* *per* acre.

In addition to this average we muſt inſert others that were not diſcovered by weight.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
The Marquis of *Rockingham's Kentiſh* farm	10	1	0
Medium of the crops at *Craikhill*	17	15	2

The general average of which three valuations is 13*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* *per* acre.

It is here proper to remark, that this price muſt undoubtedly be under the real mark; it is partly formed by a valuation of cabbages in fattening beaſts at 7*s.* 1½*d.* *per* ton; but thoſe who have been converſant in feeding cattle muſt be ſenſible, that a value taken from one application only *may* be under the mark: that *it is* ſo muſt ſtrike every one who conſiders, that turneps, and other articles of food, will fat an ox, though not ſo well as cabbages; but turneps will not feed ſheep through the months of *March* and *April*; and neither turneps nor hay will keep cows in plentiful as well as ſweet milk all the winter; theſe two uſes are peculiar to cabbages, and ſuch an application of them muſt conſequently make a greater return than a uſe in which other ſpecies of food rival them.

Thoſe who have been uſed to the enormous expence of wintering cattle on hay, will eaſily believe that 7*s.* a ton for cabbages can by no means be an adequate price: the very propoſition on compariſon with hay is ſtriking. And as to the turneps, the compariſon is yet clearer. It before appeared, that the average value of turneps in the north of *England*, that is, the ſame country the cabbages are all cultivated in, is 3*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* *per* acre; now from the attentive manner in which I viewed as well as weighed

† It would be great injuſtice to include Mr. *Dalton*'s; one pound average proves ſufficiently, that the ſoil, a ſhallow ſurface on a limeſtone, is *abſolutely* improper.

thoſe

thoſe at *Kiplin*, that fine and rich turnep ſoil, I was well convinced the average weight was not above five tons, which is better than 12*s.* *per* ton; now the ſuperiority of cabbages to turneps is abſolutely fixed by the preceding intelligence; thoſe cultivators who think the contrary, bearing no proportion to their antagoniſts; conſequently cabbages are of much more value than 12*s.* *per* ton, or probably double the amount I have calculated them at: which circumſtance muſt certainly convince every one, that cabbages are, in theſe calculations, much undervalued: and for the uſe of ſuch as may be of this opinion, I ſhall add the value of the average crop at more eſtimation.

	£.	s.	d.
Thirty-ſix tons at 10*s.*	18	0	0
at 11*s.*	19	16	0
at 12*s.*	21	12	0
at 13*s.*	23	8	0
at 14*s.*	25	4	0

Had I been fortunate enough to have gained other clues to diſcover the value of cabbages, particularly in making butter for ſale in winter, and ſpring feeding ſheep and lambs, I have no doubt but the average ſum would have been very high in this ſcale, if not exceeded the utmoſt of it. But for want of other facts to calculate upon, I muſt make uſe of ſuch as I poſſeſs.

In the next place I muſt compare the product with the rent of the land.

		tons
Mr. *Lyſter*	11*s.*	27
Mr. *Tucker*	45*s.*	44
Mr. *Turner*	15*s.*	39
Mr. *Crowe*	12*s.* 6*d.*	35
Mr. *Scroope* -	14*s.* 9*d.*	37
Ditto - -	4*s.* †	24
Earl of *Darlington*	16*s.*	40
Mr. *Dixon* -	15*s.* 6*d.*	48
Average rent	16*s.* 8*d.*	
At and under 15*s.* rent average	11*s.* 5*d.*	32
Ditto about 15*s.*	25*s.* 6*d.*	44

It appears from hence, that cabbages depend very much on being planted in a rich ſoil; and this is preciſely the opinion of moſt of the preceding cultivators; as well as perfectly conſiſtent with reaſon; for the plant is a moſt vigorous one, roots very ſtrong and deep, and conſequently is very well calculated for improving proportionably to the fertility of the ſoil.

	£.	s.	d.
Forty-four tons at 7*s.* 1½*d.* is	15	13	4
Thirty-two at ditto	11	8	0
Superiority of the former	4	5	4

This compariſon ſhews the great profit of applying the beſt land of a farm to the culture of cabbages; and it proves at the ſame time the advantage of manuring and fallowing well. I apprehend there are few more beneficial ways of applying manure than to this culture. But to carry this compariſon the farther, I ſhall next ſtate the ſoils and product.

On clays and ſtrong loams.

Mr. *Turner* - -	39 tons
Mr. *Crowe* - -	35
Mr. *Scroope* - -	37
Earl of *Darlington*	40
Mr. *Dixon* - -	48

Average 39 tons.

On rich deep light loam.

Mr. *Tucker* - -	44

† Never yielded any thing, but I call it 4*s.*

On other inferior ſoils.

Mr. *Middlemore* -	54 tons
Mr. *Lyſter* - -	27
Mr. *Smelt* - -	18
Mr. *Scroop* at *Dalton*	24

Average 30 tons.

The inferiority of the laſt to the two others ſhews how much the cabbages affect a rich ſoil; but at the ſame time the product on inferior ſoils proves clearly, that this admirable vegetable thrives to vaſt profit on all ſorts.

Of CARROTS.

THIS excellent root is not ſo univerſally known as a food for cattle, as it well deſerves: the experiments I met with upon it are not numerous, but ſome of them are very valuable.

The Duke of *Bedford* finds them of great uſe for winter feeding large ſtocks of cattle and deer.

Soil. A ſand.

Gardeners at *Sandy*.

Soil. A rich deep fine ſand, at 3*l.* 10*s.*

Culture. Sow at *Lady-day* on one ſpit digging; hoe very carefully three times; leave them from eight to ten inches aſunder.

Product. Two hundred buſhels *per* acre, at 2*s.*

Expences. Digging, 1*l.* Seed, 8*s.* Sowing, 6*d.* Raking, 4*s.* Hoeing, 1*l.* 5*s.* Digging up, 10*s.*

Parſnips theſe gardeners alſo cultivate in the ſame manner, but the crop never equal to that of carrots by fifty or ſixty buſhels.

Mr. *Lyſter* at *Bawtry*.

Soil. A very light ſand.

Culture. No hoeing, but hand-weeded.

Produce. They are found to be of incomparable uſe in feeding hogs.

Duke of *Norfolk*, at *Worksop*.

Soil. A light ſand.

Culture. Hoes and weeds thoroughly.

Product. They anſwer incomparably.

Mr. *Hewett*, at *Bilham*.

Soil. A fine light hazel mold, a foot deep.

Culture. Sowed during four years in drills one foot aſunder, the middle of *April*; four pound and a half of ſeed *per* acre; horſe-hoed thrice, and hand-weeded once. Left at the diſtance of ſix inches in the rows.

Product. Six hundred and forty buſhels *per* acre, 32*l.* at 1*s.* *per* buſhel. Beaſts fatted on them and turneps, which evidently preferred the carrots ſo much, that it was ſoon difficult to make them eat the former at all. Six horſes kept on them through the winter without oats; they performed their work as uſual, and looked equally well. A lean hog was fatted on carrots in ten days time, eat nothing elſe, and the fat very fine, white, and firm, nor did it boil away in the dreſſing; he eat fourteen ſtone. Hogs in general feed on them with great eagerneſs.

Mr. *Turner*, at *Kirkleatham*.

Soil. A black rich ſand, and a white poor one.

Culture. Six acres were ſown in 1767, ſummer fallowed and ſown broadcaſt the beginning of *April*, hand-weeded four times, and alſo hand-hoed; but

but the crop left within three or four inches of each other.

Product. The size in the black sand from six to eight inches long, but less than a man's wrist. In the white five inches long, and less than the other. Fed milch cows and hogs, the first very fond of them, and their milk received no ill taste from them. Several hogs of six stone (14*lb.*) were fatted on them. No pork could be finer. They fatted quick and exceedingly well. The carrots given raw.

Expence. Weeding, hoeing, and taking up, 2*l.* 10*s. per* acre.

Mr. *Scroop*, at *Danby*.

Soil. The rich fine black loam.

Culture. Drilled in single rows four feet asunder; horse-hoed thrice, but left thick in the rows.

Produce. Very fine; eighteen inches long, and eleven in circumference. Given to hogs, who fatted so well upon them, that a few pease finished them, and the fat was very fine and very firm.

Mr. *Wilkie*, of *Hetton*.

Soil. A light loam.

Culture. Sows the end of *March*; hoes them twice, to the distance of five inches.

Product. Grow to the size of a man's wrist, and twelve inches long. All cattle are very fond of them, particularly hogs.

These minutes clearly prove the great importance of the culture.

The products, drawn into one view, are as follow:

	£.	s.	d.
Sandy gardeners, at 2*s. per* bushel, 200	20	0	0
Mr. *Hewett*, 640 bushels, at 1*s.*	32	0	0
Ditto, at 2*s.* - - -	64	0	0

I think it fair to add the last valuation, as it is the actual one of the first inserted; nor do I think 2*s.* an extravagant price: the average is 38*l.* 13*s.* Rejecting the last price it is 26*l.*

In the use of them several very important facts appear in the preceding intelligence. Mr. *Lyster*'s, Mr. *Turner*'s, Mr. *Hewett*'s, Mr. *Scroop*'s, and Mr. *Wilkie*'s experiments all prove, that carrots raw are of incomparable use in both feeding and fattening hogs; the particular instances of fattening them quick and well, are extremely valuable. It also appears from Mr. *Turner*'s trials, that they are very fine food for milch cows, giving the butter no bad taste. Mr. *Hewett*'s intelligence shews, that oxen fat to much advantage on them, and that they completely supply the place of oats to horses.

Of LUCERNE.

I Shall review the experiments I minuted on several other vegetables besides cabbages, that are not commonly cultivated. Of these lucerne claims the first attention.

Mr. *Bramstone*, at *Wooburn*.

Soil. Very loose, black, rich sand.

Culture. Broad cast; drilled at eighteen inches, and transplanted at two feet.

Product. The broad cast yields most at first; but it is apprehended, that the drilled will exceed it, and that the transplanted will last longer than either.

Mr. *Middlemore*, at *Grantham*.

Soil. A red sand.

Cul-

Culture. A rood tranſplanted in rows, two feet ſix inches, in *March* 1767, I found it over-run with weeds. Two acres, three roods, broad caſt, ſeven years old. Cleaned by harrowing.

Product. The tranſplanted cut once in 1767, and twice or thrice in 1768. The broad caſt always cut three times a year. Often made into hay, a load an acre at each cutting. An acre laſts three horſes at ſoiling the ſummer through; this, at ſix months the ſummer, at 2*s.* 6*d.* a week *per* horſe, amounts to 9*l.* 15*s.* *per* acre. All ſorts of cattle fed with it, but none affect it ſo much as horſes.

Mr. *Lyſter* at *Bawtry*.

Soil. A light ſand.

Culture. Drilled five years ago in rows two feet aſunder.

Product. Uſed for ſoiling horſes, but inferior to clover or natural paſtures.

Mr. *Turner* at *Kirkleatham*.

Soil. A rich loam.

Culture. Half an acre drilled in 1765, in equally diſtant rows ten inches aſunder. Kept clean from weeds by hand-hoeing.

Product. In 1766 cut five times, in 1767 five, in 1768 four. Maintains at the rate of four cows *per* acre through the ſummer, which, at ſix months, and 2*s.* *per* week *per* cow, is 10*l.* 8*s.* *per* acre.

Mr. *Dalton* at *Sleningford*.

Soil. Shallow loam on limeſtone rock. Rent at 8*s.*

Culture. Drilled in 1765, equally diſtant rows, ſix inches aſunder.

Product. Cut three times in 1765, the ſame in 1766 and 1767. Not comparable to ſainfoine, nor equal to clover.

Mr. *Scroop* at *Danby*.

Soil. A cold wet gravel, and a rich black loam, at 25*s.*

Culture. Drilled half an acre in 1761, the firſt ſoil; but the plants all died the ſecond year. In 1766 drilled ſeven rows, containing one rood eleven poles, equally diſtant four feet on the ſecond ſoil. Twice horſe and twice hand hoed each year.

Product. Cut twice the firſt year. The firſt maintained four coach horſes and five calves ſix weeks; the ſecond kept ſeven horſes a month. In 1767 it was cut three times, and maintained ſeven horſes from the middle of *May* to the end of *September*. In 1768, ſix horſes the ſame time. It ſaved 12*s.* 10*d.* a week in hay for theſe ſix horſes; the proportion for the ſeven, laſt year, is, therefore, 14*s.* 11*d.* and the average 13*s.* 10½*d.*

The product, therefore, of theſe two years is this:

Twenty weeks at 13*s.* 10½*d.* } 13*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

This *per* acre is 43*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*

This is a prodigious product, and I think much higher than the culture was ever before carried to.

Mr. *Penny* at *Bendſworth*.

Soil. Sandy loam, at 21*s.*

Culture. Two acres drilled in 1761, in equal diſtant rows, twelve inches aſunder. Hand hoed

hoed well for three or four years, and afterwards breaſt ploughed twice a year.

Product. In ſoiling horſes, 16*l.* 12*s. per* acre.

Expences. Hand hoeing, 40*s. per* acre. Breaſt ploughing, 5*s.*

From theſe ſeveral minutes we muſt, in the next place, draw an average of the whole. The product is the principal point.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Mr. *Middlemore, per* acre,	9	15	0
Mr. *Turner*, - - -	10	8	0
Mr. *Scroop*, - - -	43	8	11
Mr. *Penny*, - - -	16	12	0

Average 20*l.*

This is a vaſt product, and certainly proves, in a very clear manner, the ſurprizing excellencies of this vegetable.

The ſoil it requires to be in perfection appears clearly in the above table, for that of the latter three is very rich and deep; and Mr. *Scroop*'s, which yields ſo much the ſuperior product, one of the blackeſt, richeſt, moiſt, crumbling loams I ever met with——the true *putre ſolum*. The great importance of an extreme rich ſoil to the culture of lucerne is, therefore, extremely evident; and it is equally plain that no uſe can pay better, if ſo well, as applying it to lucerne. Conſidering the ſmallneſs of the expences, Mr. *Scroop*'s crop far exceeds the profit of moſt hop-gardens.

In reſpect to manner of ſowing, the broad caſt is the leaſt crop: Mr. *Scroop*'s four feet rows the greateſt, Mr. *Penny*'s and Mr. *Turner*'s much the ſame, *viz.* one foot and ten inches. But the ſuperiority of Mr. *Scroop*'s ſoil prevents our concluding abſolutely that his diſtance is the moſt beneficial.

[Our ingenious and very induſtrious author has, in another work, given a regular detail of his own experiments upon this plant, in almoſt every degree and manner of cultivation; together with accurate eſtimates of the expence, the produce, and the profit; we ſhall conclude this article with an extract from it, which will ſhew the great benefits that may ariſe from a proper culture of lucerne.]

The effect of the rich manurings of former years, here appears clearly enough. The product is amazingly great; and the profit no leſs conſiderable. I know of no crop from which ſuch great advantage is reaped, that requires ſo little trouble; for the lucerne cannot be ranked with meadows and paſtures, fed with cattle, in the ſmall degree of attention requiſite to them, yet being a perennial crop, it ſpares the cultivator the round of various trouble demanded by annual ones. And as the culture beſtowed on this noble graſs is extremely ſimilar every cutting and every year, it does not require that anxious attention which muſt be given to all ſowings, &c. of annual crops. Any gentleman could better conduct the culture of 100 acres of lucerne, and with infinitely leſs probability of being cheated, than of 10 acres of corn.

This produce maintained at the rate of four horſes 200 days; and a fifth 172 days. This is a greater produce than I ſhould have conceived poſſible from one acre of land. Gentlemen who feed large coach horſes will not find ſuch a produce in *time* of *keeping*; becauſe

cauſe my horſes are the ſmall Suffolk ones, about 14½ hands high: but their profit will be the ſame, as they muſt reckon a higher price *per* week.

In this experiment, I have reckoned the cutting made into hay, in the proportion of price as the others, having no rule to value the hay by; but I ſhould obſerve, that lucerne ſeems much better adapted to feeding cattle with, mown green, than to making into hay; for it has not the quality of natural graſs, of yielding good hay, notwithſtanding ſome ſhowers of rain; common hay is often very good that has received no ſlight quantity of rain, providing it was made in a judicious manner: in this reſpect lucerne reſembles clover, which is much more damaged by rain in making; or tares, which in very fine weather makes the fineſt of hay for hard working horſes, but with a ſmall quantity of rain becomes worſe than ſtraw. Now I would not be underſtood to think, that lucerne is ſo totally ſpoiled with a little rain: I know the contrary by experience; but at the ſame time, it certainly will not bear the wet weather near ſo well as natural graſs. This is no great objection to it; for the profit of it, in feeding horſes, is ſo extremely great, that it would be extravagance to expect any thing further.

In the product of this ſeaſon, the increaſe from 1766 is very great, which ſhews what vigour the plants enjoyed from the preceding manuring. I complained laſt year of the ſmallneſs of the profit owing to the expence of manuring, but the crops of this have amply repaid it. Reaſon muſt tell one, that a graſs which is five times mown in full growth, in one ſeaſon, muſt pay excellently for manure; and that it is very difficult to lay on too much.

The average profit upon the four firſt years, when the preparation is a fallow, and when two rich manurings are given, we find is but trifling: this evidently ſhews that lucerne ſhould never be cultivated under the expectation of immediate payment; and that being a perennial crop, an account of the three or four firſt years, is the moſt diſadvantageous light in which it can be viewed. Would to heaven I had it in my power to lay before the reader a regiſter of twenty years! I feel the amazing profit which would then appear from lucerne.

Thoſe who would form a true idea of the nature of this plant, ſhould conſider the firſt years as *preparation*. In fallowing land for any crop, the farmer does not expect that each ploughing ſhould repay the expence, but looks forward two years for a reimburſement: in the caſe of this graſs, the firſt years of it, when much is ſpent on it and little received, it ſhould be the ſame; and the expectation of profit removed, till it is of a certain age, and well fixed in fertility and cleanneſs. In this way of conſidering the crop, the following diviſion is the propereſt idea of the caſe.

PREPARATION.

	Expences.		Profit.		Loſs.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.
1764, — —	7 0 4	—	0 0 0	—	5 7 4
1765, — —	2 19 11	—	3 5 1	—	0 0 0
1766, — —	8 11 5	—	2 4 11	—	0 0 0
	18 11 8	—	5 10 0		5 7 4
			5 7 4		
			0 2 8		
Average,	6 3 10		0 0 10		

CROP.

1767, — —	2 18 10		10 18 1		

The year 1766, it is true, produces a vaſt quantity; but as it is manured very richly, the expences eat out the profit, and ſhould conſequently be conſidered as preparatory to the following years. The product of the three firſt years we find juſt pays the expence. After that year the annual profit would, beyond all doubt, continue very conſiderable. That of 1767 is a noble beginning, and an earneſt of great future profit.

But here it ſhould farther be remembered, that lucerne is not in perfection the fourth year.—I have already ſhewn that there is at leaſt a great probability of the fifth year being ſuperior to the fourth: this is a circumſtance that gives us reaſon to ſuppoſe the regular permanent profit would not be inferior to this fourth year.

A profit of 10*l. per* acre gained from a perennial vegetable I will venture to aſſert exceeds any thing in huſbandry, *for gentlemen*. Hops, madder, liquorice, potatoes, and ſome other crops, certainly exceed it, on ſome ſoils, in the amount of profit; but ſome of them are annuals, and others laſt not above three years. Hops are, in particular, the moſt troubleſome culture that is known in the world, ſugar alone excepted. Now crops that laſt but a year generally require to be ſhifted from one field to another: if a man would have annually fifty acres of potatoes, he muſt farm, according to common management, 200 acres of land; and thoſe which are renewed at the end of two or three years, are under the ſame predicament, *according to ſome writers*; beſides the cultivator having a perpetual round of all that minute trouble which attends the renovation of ſuch crops.

But with lucerne the caſe is very different; after it is once ſowed it laſts many years; much longer, from the beſt accounts, than any modern experiments reſolve. The attention it requires is very regular, and the operations to be performed on it remarkably ſimilar; cutting

cutting as often as requiſite, one horſe hoeing after each cutting, and a hand hoeing when any weeds appear. No buying of ſeed, ſowing, ploughing, harveſting, ſelling of corn, &c. &c. which render agriculture ſo troubleſome to gentlemen. The product is open to no caſualties; none of the misfortunes to which corn is liable; nor any of thoſe evils that ſo regularly attend hay-making; but is all converted to the feeding of cattle, a buſineſs of the eaſieſt kind.

If it be objected that the preceding experiments prove no more than the uſe of lucerne to horſes, and that conſequently a gentleman who undertook to cultivate it could extend his plantation no further than the quantity requiſite for his horſes; in anſwer to this I ſhould obſerve, that any food which is a good one for horſes, is alſo good for moſt other ſorts of cattle. It is idle to ſuppoſe that a food which will fat a horſe will not agree with a working ox—or a fat heifer—or feed cows or ſheep, &c. &c. Reaſon (were experiment wanting) would be ſufficient to make known theſe truths. Let any gentleman, therefore, cultivate lucerne to an extent, it is evident enough that he can never want a market for its produce, as long as he has money to buy cattle with.

Now can any gentleman wiſh for a better employment of his time and money than to expend in three years (according to this experiment) 18*l.* *per* acre in preparing for lucerne, the whole of which expence to be repaid him within that time, with an after annual profit of 10*l.* *per* acre. Such accurate elegant huſbandry is an amuſement; and in reſpect of profit, what more deſirable than to enjoy 1000*l.* a year from 100 acres of land! To ſpeak of 10,000*l.* a year from 1000 acres would ſound like a great exaggeration; but yet it is a mere matter of multiplication, indubitably poſſible, and even eaſy.

Of SAINFOINE.

THIS graſs is a common crop in many counties of this kingdom; but as ſeveral of the articles of intelligence concerning it are experimental, I ſhall treat of it here as I have done with the preceding graſſes.

Mr. *Hewett*, at *Bilham*.

Soil. Fine hazel mould on limeſtone.

Culture. Sow it with half a crop of barley after a fallow, or turneps, four buſhels of ſeed *per* acre. Laſts twelve or fourteen years.

Product. After the firſt year always mow the firſt growth for hay, 50 *cwt.* *per* acre, at 30*s.* a ton.

Sir *George Strickland*, at *Boynton*.

Soil. Light wold land, at 2*s.* 6*d.*

Product. Improves the land to 22*s.* 6*d.* *per* acre.

Sir *Digby Legard*, at *Ganton*.

Soil. Light thin wold land, at 1*s.*

Culture. Drilled one foot aſunder.

Product. A ton an acre of hay: improved to be well worth 10*s.* *per* acre.

Mr. *Dalton*, at *Sleningford*.

Soil. Thin loam on a limeſtone, at 8*s.*

Culture. In 1764 ſowed twelve acres after turnep, alone—and carefully weeded.

Product. Mows it once every year; it produces as much hay *per* acre as any three of natural graſs in the neighbourhood.

About *Benſington*.

Soil. Light chalk.

Culture. Sow a ſack full of ſeed *per* acre, laſts fifteen years.

Product. Mown once every year: 55 *cwt.* of hay *per* acre, the ſecond crop fed off with lambs.

Theſe trials all prove the great excellency of this graſs. The great improvement made by it on the poor wold lands by Sir *George Strickland*, and Sir *Digby Legard*, is a ſtriking inſtance; Mr. *Dalton*'s is alſo worthy of much notice. The products in weight are

	Tons	*Cwt.*
Mr. *Hewett*, -	2	10
Sir *Digby Legard*, -	1	0
About *Benſington*, -	2	15

Average, 2 *tons*, 1 *cwt.*

From this ſtate of the Sainfoine culture, I cannot help remarking, how much the vaſt tracts of poor light dry ſoils in this kingdom, call for ſo cheap and great an improvement: there are many very extenſive waſtes in the north of *England* admirably adapted to this culture, and yet how few have the ſpirit to ſet about even this cheap and eaſy improvement! The poor ſoils on which this graſs is the greateſt improvement, are not worth cultivating in any other manner: the common wold huſbandry is a proof of this. The yielding food for ſheep is not a comparable produce to rich crops of excellent hay, and after-feed; but nothing ſpeaks this clearer than their letting only from 1*s.* to 4*s.* an acre, and being raiſed by ſainfoine to 10*s.* and 25*s.*

On the Number of Draught Cattle uſed in Tillage; from the Same.

THIS view of the ſtate of tillage throughout the counties I travelled, throws the whole matter into a very clear light; the reſult is certainly ſurprizing. I never had any conception that a juſt proportion would be found between the nature of the ſoil, and the ſtrength employed to till it; but that all common ſenſe would be put ſo totally to the bluſh, was what I had little notion of. The equality of the draughts, on ſuch different ſoils, is ſtrange: the clay land takes no greater force than the loam; and the ſand, within a ſeventh part, as much as either of them. This ſhews clearly, that cuſtom alone has been the guide of the farmers in the number of draught cattle they uſe; a piece of abſurdity, which muſt be attended with wretched effects on their profit; and fatal ones to the good of the kingdom at large.

Had the average draught of all ſoils been no greater than requiſite, the evil would not have been ſo great; but three and a half is more cattle than neceſſary for any ſoil in *England*, provided the huſbandry is good. If fallows are broke up at the ſeaſon they univerſally ought, two horſes, or two ſtout oxen, are ſufficient for the ſtrongeſt of all ſoils, alone excepting ſuch as are on very ſteep hills; and even in that caſe the courſe of ploughing

ought

ought ever to be acroſs the ſlope, which reduces the labour nearly to that of a level. Thus the grand average is near double the requiſite ſtrength. That of clay is the ſame as the general average; what, therefore, muſt be the exceſs of ſand?

No farmer can urge the effect of long experience to this remark; his inſtancing the cuſtom of his neighbours, and the preſcription of ages, is of no avail; ſince nothing can be clearer than *that* cuſtom and *that* experience are the effect of chance; not the reſult of reaſon, of knowledge or experiment. No demonſtration in mathematics can be clearer than the plain aſſertion, that clay requires a greater ſtrength to work it than ſand; which ſtrength may as well lie in the quantity performed in a day, as in the number of cattle. This maxim every farmer will agree to; but they have no notion of the reſult of a general average.

But we find a yet greater equality in the quantity ploughed, than in the number of cattle; nothing, therefore, is more certain, than the whole œconomy of tillage being quite a matter of chance. One cannot view a light ſandy country ploughing with more than as many cattle as would till the ſtrongeſt clays, without their performing more in quantity; one cannot think of ſuch a courſe of buſineſs without indignation: thouſands of families are deprived of half their ſubſiſtence; and the kingdom feeds millions of horſes inſtead of induſtrious ſubjects. It is an object of infinite importance, and calls for attention from thoſe who have it in their power to remedy ſo great an evil. The legiſlature certainly *might* interfere in ſome way which ſeemed moſt conſiſtent with the delicacy of ſo free a people: but if nothing of that ſort ſhould be thought adviſeable; or rather, if among numerous other matters, of equal import, overlooked or deſpiſed, to ſave time for ——— I cannot but recommend it to all landlords, to endeavour to remedy, on their own eſtates, ſuch miſchievous cuſtoms; there can be no doubt of its being in their power: all that is wanting is reſolution: the moment a buſineſs is firmly reſolved by a man who has money in his pocket, it is half executed: Prizes, rewards, bounties, &c. muſt be given, not only to farmers, but to ploughmen; both farmers and ſervants ſhould be procured, that have been uſed to good cuſtoms, at any expence. It is well worth a landlord's thought; for he cannot introduce a cheap, and at the ſame time good method of culture, into a country, ſo as to make it common without virtually raiſing his rents; beſides the ſatisfaction which, I am confident, numbers muſt feel at being ſerviceable to their country.

In ſeveral of the richeſt and beſt cultivated parts of *Eſſex*, particularly between *Braintree* and *Hockerill*, by *Samford* and *Thaxted*, the farmers do not keep above four or five horſes *per* hundred acres of arable, which conſequently perform all the work of the graſs beſides. Ten to a farm of two hundred arable, and one hundred graſs, are reckoned a very complete allowance; and yet it is obſervable that the ſoil is a ſtrong clay; ſtrong enough to yield great crops of beans; and that many of the farms

have much arable on the ſides of hills, which makes the work pretty ſtout; yet they plough their land very well, and never uſe more than two in a plough, although they do not break up their ſtubbles till after barley ſowing. Through the beſt cultivated parts of *Suffolk* it is the ſame: but as to nine horſes to every hundred acres, it is a monſtrous allowance: conſidering that it includes light loams and ſands, it is at leaſt five too many; ſo that more than double all the horſes employed through this tract of country are kept to no purpoſe. When good huſbandry, and extraordinary tillage are the conſequence of numerous teams, the objection is anſwered; but we very well know that is not the caſe, by clay farmers keeping no more than ſand ones; and by the depth of ſtirring being the ſame in all. It is cuſtom, not good huſbandry, that occaſions any variations at all. To reflect, for one moment, that half the horſes employed in huſbandry, through ſo conſiderable a part of the kingdom, are uſeleſs, is a very melancholy conſideration; that uſeleſs horſes are pernicious to the public good, is a fact indiſputable; in no light whatever are they beneficial; they have nothing to do with the exportation of horſes, ſuppoſing it a trade ever ſo beneficial; for it is conſuming the commodity one's-ſelf, which, in a commercial view, ought to be converted into money. It prevents the culture of a vaſt quantity of exportable corn. It takes great tracts of graſs from fattening beaſts, which yield plenty of butchers meat, and conſequently enables us to export the more corn, but gives no profit in return. No article of uſeful conſumption is promoted by ſuch extra horſes; no induſtrious hands employed by them; in ſhort, in every light the object can be viewed, the keeping ſuch numbers of uſeleſs horſes is a moſt pernicious conduct to agriculture, to the landlord, and to the public.

MISCELLANEOUS ESSAYS.

Anecdotes of the Court of Peterſburgh, *in the Reign of the Empreſs* Anne; *from General* Manſtein's Memoirs *of* Ruſſia.

THE Empreſs, though taken up with ſo expenſive and bloody a war, had, however, a mind to conclude the marriage which had been projected for many years, between her niece, Princeſs Anne of Mecklenburgh, and Prince Anthony Ulrick of Brunſwick, who had reſided at the court ever ſince the year 1733.

The marqueſs of Botta, who had ſucceeded to count Oſtein, in quality of miniſter of the court of Vienna, took the character of ambaſſador; and, in a public audience, demanded, in the name of the Emperor, the Princeſs Anne in marriage for Prince Anthony Ulrick, nephew of the Empreſs of the Romans.

The eſpouſals were ſolemnized a few days after this audience, and on the 14th of July (1739) they were celebrated with all poſſible magnificence.

The equipages and dreſſes that were to appear at this ceremony, had been preparing for a twelvemonth before.

The archbiſhop of Novogorod pronounced the nuptial bleſſing, in the church of the Holy Virgin of Caſan, and made on this occaſion, a ſermon much admired, that was printed.

When the Empreſs Elizabeth aſcended the throne, it was ſuppreſſed, there being ſeveral ſtrokes in it that were not reliſhed.

On the day of that ceremony, no one imagined that the union of this Prince and Princeſs would one day produce their greateſt misfortune, as well as that of many perſons of diſtinction. The Princeſs Anne was then looked on as the preſumptive heireſs of the crown; I am perſuaded too, that ſhe could not have failed of it, if the Duke of Courland had not oppoſed it.

Theſe nuptials, however, furniſh me the hint of giving an idea of the magnificence of the court, and of the Empreſs's uſual manner of living.

The Duke of Courland was a great lover of pomp and ſplendid ſhow: this was enough to inſpire the Empreſs with a deſire to have her court the moſt brilliant of all Europe. Conſiderable ſums were ſacrificed to this intention of the Empreſs, which was not for all that ſo ſoon fulfilled. The richeſt coat would be ſometimes worn together with the vileſt uncombed wig; or you might ſee a beautiful piece of ſtuff ſpoiled by

ſome botcher of a taylor; or if there was nothing amiſs in the dreſs, the equipage would be deficient. A man richly dreſſed would come to court in a miſerable coach, drawn by the wretchedeſt hacks. The ſame want of taſte reigned in the furniture and neatneſs of their houſes. On one ſide you might ſee gold and ſilver plate in heaps, on the other, a ſhocking dirtineſs.

The dreſs of the ladies correſponded with that of the men; for one well-dreſſed woman, you might ſee ten frightfully disfigured: yet is the fair ſex in Ruſſia generally handſome; that is to ſay, they have good faces enough, but very few have fine ſhapes.

This incongruity of Ruſſian finery and ſhow was almoſt univerſal; there were few houſes, indeed, eſpecially in the firſt years of the reform, where every thing was of a piece. Little by little others imitated the example of thoſe who had taſte. But, not even the court, nor Biron, ſucceeded at the firſt in getting every thing into that order and arrangement which are ſeen elſewhere. This was the work of years. Yet muſt it be owned, that at length every thing grew to be well regulated, except that the magnificence ran into exceſs, and coſt the court immenſe ſums. It is incredible how much money went out of the empire upon this account. A courtier that did not lay out above two or three thouſand rubles, or from four to ſix hundred pounds a year in his dreſs, made no great figure. One might very well apply here the ſaying of a Saxon officer to the late King of Poland, adviſing him to widen the gates of the town to let in the whole villages that the gentlemen carried on their backs. In Ruſſia, all thoſe who had the honour to ſerve the court, hurt their fortunes by over-dreſſing, the ſalaries not being ſufficient to afford the making ſuch a figure. It was enough for a dealer in the commodities of luxury and faſhion to remain two or three years at Peterſburgh, to gain a competency for the reſt of his life, even though he ſhould have begun the world there with goods upon credit.

The Empreſs's uſual manner of life was very regular. She was always up before eight in the morning. At nine, ſhe began to diſpatch affairs with her ſecretary and miniſters. At noon, ſhe dined in her chamber with the Biron family. It was only in the great ſolemnities that ſhe eat in public. When that happened, ſhe was placed in a throne, under a canopy, with the two Princeſſes, Elizabeth, ſince Empreſs, and Anne of Mecklenburgh. On this occaſion, the high-chancellor waited at table. Here was commonly alſo a great table in the ſame hall, for the firſt noblemen and ladies of the empire, for the clergy and foreign miniſters. But in the laſt years of the Empreſs's life ſhe did not any longer eat in public, nor were the foreign miniſters treated at the court. In the greateſt feſtivals, Count Oſterman invited them to dinner with him.

In ſummer the Empreſs took a good deal of exerciſe in walking; and in winter, with playing at billiards. She made light ſuppers, and went early to bed, between eleven and twelve.

The court uſed to paſs the beſt part of the fine ſeaſon at a ſummer-houſe,

mer-houſe, which Peter I. had built about ſeven leagues diſtance from Peterſburgh, called Peterhoff. It is one of the moſt pleaſant ſituations that can be imagined. It ſtands on the ſea-ſide; whence you may, on the left ſide, ſee Cronſtadt, and the whole fleet; on the right there is a proſpect of Peterſburgh, and over againſt it are the coaſts of Finland. There is a ſpacious garden to it, and magnificent *jet d'eaux*, but the houſe is no great matter; the apartments are extremely ſmall and low.

The reſt of the ſummer, the Empreſs reſided at her ſummer-palace at Peterſburgh, which is far from being a good building, on the banks of the Neva: the garden to it is very large, and well enough kept in order.

The Princeſs Anne cauſed a new houſe to be ſet about, the old one falling almoſt to ruins, but had not time to finiſh it. It was reſerved for the Empreſs Elizabeth to ſee the laſt hand put to it.

There was deep play at court: many made their fortune by it in Ruſſia, and many others were ruined. I have myſelf often ſeen as far as twenty thouſand rubles loſt in one ſitting at *quinze* or at *pharoah*.

The Empreſs did not much love play; if ſhe did play, it was only to loſe. She then held the bank; and none were allowed to punt but thoſe to whom ſhe called. The perſon that won was immediately paid; but as they played with counters, ſhe never received the money of thoſe who loſt.

She was fond of public entertainments and muſic; and ſent for from Italy, all that was neceſſary for that purpoſe. Comedies, acted both in Italian and in German, pleaſed her extremely. In 1736, the firſt opera was played at Peterſburgh, and very well executed, though leſs liked than comedy, and the Italian interludes.

In the time of Peter I. and in the following reigns, drinking had been much practiſed at court; it was not ſo in the time of Anne, ſhe could not bear to ſee any one drunk. There was nobody but Prince Kourakin that had free permiſſion to drink as much as he pleaſed. But that the habit of it might not be entirely loſt, the 29th of January, (Old Style) being the day of the Empreſs's acceſſion to the throne, was conſecrated to Bacchus. Then every one was obliged to toſs off a great bumper of Hungary-wine, with one knee on the ground, in the preſence of her Majeſty. This reminds me of another ſingular enough ceremony. On the eve of the great feſtivals, the courtiers, and officers of the guards, had the honour of paying their compliments to her Majeſty, and of kiſſing her hand; her Majeſty at the ſame time preſented each a glaſs of wine on a ſalver.

Towards the end of the year 1739, the Empreſs gave a comic entertainment. Prince Gallitzin was the occaſion of it. Though above forty years of age, and even having a ſon ſerving in the army, in the rank of lieutenant, he was made at once page and buffoon of the court, by way of puniſhment for his having changed his religion. His firſt wife being dead, the Empreſs told him he ought to marry again, and that ſhe would be at the expence of the wedding. He accepted the propoſal; and pitching

upon a girl in low life, acquainted the Empreſs of his choice, and claimed her promiſe. The Empreſs, in giving this entertainment, had a mind, at the ſame time, to ſee how many different kinds of inhabitants there were in her vaſt dominions. Accordingly, ſhe cauſed orders to be diſpatched to the governors of the provinces to ſend up to Peterſburgh ſeveral perſons of both ſexes. Theſe being arrived, they, at the expence of the court, were new dreſt, each in the habit of his reſpective country.

Monſieur de Walinſky was appointed manager of the arrangements for this wedding, and winter was the ſeaſon choſen for the celebration of it. The Empreſs, to make it the more completely extraordinary, had a houſe built wholly of ice: it conſiſted of two chambers, in which every thing of furniture, even the bed-place on which the new-married couple were to lie, was to be of ice. There were four ſmall cannon and two mortars, made of the ſame matter. The cannon were fired ſeveral times, with half an ounce of powder in each, without burſting; and little wooden grenades were thrown out of the mortars, without their being damaged.

On the wedding-day that the feaſt was to be celebrated, all the gueſts were aſſembled in the court-yard of Walinſky: thence the proceſſion ſat out, and paſſed before the imperial palace, and through the principal ſtreets of the town. There was a great train, conſiſting of more than three hundred perſons. The new-married couple were placed upon an elephant, in a great cage. The gueſts, two and two, were in a ſledge, drawn by all kinds of beaſts, as rein-deer, dogs, oxen, goats, hogs, &c. Some were mounted on camels. After the proceſſion had gone the round preſcribed to it, it was brought into the duke of Courland's riding-houſe, where a flooring of planks had been laid for the purpoſe, and where there was a dinner prepared for them on ſeveral tables. Each was treated according to the manner of cookery in his own country. After the repaſt, there was a ball: each nation had its own muſic, and its own way of dancing. When the ball was over, the bridegroom and bride were conducted into the houſe of ice, where they were put into a diſmally cold bed, with guards poſted at the door, that they might not get out before morning.

In the month of Auguſt, the court ordered the ſeizure of Monſ. de Walinſky, miniſter of the cabinet; of the count Mouſckin-Pouſchkin, preſident of the college of trade; of the privy-counſellor Chroutſchew; of the ſuperintendant of the board of works, Jerepkin; of the private ſecretary of the cabinet, Eichler; and of another ſecretary, called Sowda. There were ſeveral crimes laid to Walinſky's charge, but his greateſt crime was, the misfortune of having incurred the duke of Courland's diſpleaſure.

During ſome days of coolneſs between the Empreſs and her favourite the duke, Walinſky had given this princeſs a memorial, in which he accuſed the duke of Courland, and ſeveral others, who were about her Majeſty. But he particularly aimed at infuſing into her ſuſpicions of the duke, and adviſed the Empreſs to diſmiſs him.

This

This princeſs having made it up with her favourite, had the weakneſs to put this memorial into his hands, in which there were but too many truths. The duke had no ſooner read it than he reſolved the ruin of his ſecretary; and as Walinſky was a man extremely haughty, impetuous, and often imprudent in his talk, and even in his actions, the other ſoon found the occaſion he was ſeeking.

He was tried, and convicted of having often been guilty of ſpeeches too free, and too diſreſpectful againſt the Empreſs and her favourite; ſo that he was condemned, firſt to have his hand cut off, and then his head. The ſentence was executed. The privy-counſellor Croutſchew, and Jerepkin, were alſo beheaded, becauſe they were his friends and confidents. The count Mouſckin Pouſchkin had his tongue cut out; Eichler and Sowda underwent the knout, and were ſent to Siberia. All the eſtates of theſe unfortunate perſons were confiſcated, and given to others, who did not poſſeſs them long after them. In this manner it is, that in Ruſſia, not only money, but even lands, houſes, and moveables, circulate quicker than in any other country in Europe. I have ſeen lands change maſters at leaſt thrice in the ſpace of two years.

Walinſky was one that had wit, but a boundleſs ambition, a great deal of pride, vanity, and indiſcretion. He was fond of forming cabals, and was all his life-time reckoned a turbulent ſpirit. Notwithſtanding theſe faults, which he did not even know how to conceal, he had raiſed himſelf to the firſt poſts of the empire. He had begun by ſerving in the military, where he had arrived at the rank of major-general. Having quitted the army, he was employed in the affairs of the ſtate. Already, under the reign of Peter I. he had been ſent as miniſter into Perſia; he had been ſecond of the embaſſy at the congreſs of Nemirow; and count Jagouſinſky dying towards the end of the year 1736, he had, two years after, the poſt of miniſter in the cabinet, where he could not keep himſelf long, before he had diſputes with count Oſterman, who naturally did not love parts or wit in his colleagues; having, beſides, drawn upon himſelf the reſentment of the duke of Courland, he could not well avoid coming to an unfortunate end.

[To theſe anecdotes we ſhall add the aſſaſſination of major Sinclair, an inſtance of the deteſtable politics which at that time prevailed in the court of Peterſburgh.]

I have precedently obſerved, that there was a talk of a treaty between Sweden and the Porte. Monſ. de Beſtuchoff, who reſided at Stockholm, in quality of miniſter of Ruſſia, gave advice to his court, that major Sinclair had been ſent to Conſtantinople, whence he was to bring back the ratification of this treaty. Upon this news, marſhal Munich, by order of the cabinet, ſent certain officers, accompanied by ſome ſubalterns, into Poland, who were to diſperſe themſelves into different places, and try to carry off Sinclair on his return from Conſtantinople; to take away all his letters and diſpatches, and even to kill him, in caſe of reſiſtance. The officers, as they could not be every where, employed ſome Jews, and ſome of the poorer Poliſh gentlemen, to get information of the

the arrival of Sinclair, ſo that the danger was divulged before he ſet his foot on the territories of Poland; and he had warning from the governor of Chockzim to take care of himſelf, for that there were lying in wait for him ſeveral Ruſſian officers, particularly at Lemberg or Leopol, by the way of which he had propoſed to paſs. Upon this, Sinclair changed his rout, and the Baſhaw of Chockzim gave him an eſcort that ſaw him ſafe to Broda, where the crown-general of Poland was, who gave him another eſcort, with which he got ſafe into Sileſia. There he thought himſelf ſafe; but having been obliged to ſtop a few days at Breſlaw, the Ruſſian officers, who learnt by their ſpies the road he had taken, purſued, and overtook him within a mile of Newſtadel. There they ſtopped him, took away his arms; and, after having carried him ſome miles farther, maſſacred him in a wood. After this noble ſtroke, they took his cloaths and his papers, in which, however, nothing of conſequence was found. The court of Ruſſia having had them examined, ſent them ſome months afterwards by the poſt to Hamburgh, whence they were forwarded to Sweden.

The Empreſs diſavowed this execrable action, proteſting ſolemnly her having no knowledge of it. Her miniſters preſented memorials to all the courts, to remove all ſuſpicion that might have been entertained of that of Ruſſia; and that the aſſaſſins themſelves might not be able to betray the ſecret, they were all ſeized and ſent to Siberia, where they ſpent ſome years in dungeons, till the Empreſs Elizabeth, aſcending the throne, releaſed them, and had them placed in garriſon-regiments in the innermoſt parts of the country.

Thoſe employed in this affair were, the ſecretary Kuttle, native of Sileſia, the lieutenants Leſowitzky and Weſelowſky, both ſubjects of Ruſſia, each of whom had two ſubalterns to aſſiſt them. The two firſt committed the aſſaſſination; the third remained in Poland, but underwent, nevertheleſs, the ſame treatment as the others.

Certain it is, that the Empreſs did not know the orders that were given to the officers about Sinclair, and that a great part of theſe proceedings were concealed from her even after the aſſaſſination. All this affair was juggled up among the duke of Courland, count Oſterman, and marſhal Munich.

[We ſhall conclude this article with an account of the manner in which the election of count Biron, to the dutchy of Courland, was conducted, and ſome anecdotes of the conſequent government of that country.]

It was in the year 1737, that count Biron was elected duke of Courland. The duke Ferdinand, of the houſe of Kettler, died at Dantzick, by which demiſe all the male line was extinct. The court of Peterſburgh, on receiving advice of this, inſtantly ordered general Biſmark, governor of Riga, to enter that dutchy with the troops under his command, to ſupport the election of a new duke. The nobility of Courland having, in the mean while, aſſembled at Mittaw, repaired to the cathedral, where, after having ſung the *Veni Creator*, Erneſt John de Biron was elected duke of Courland by a majority of votes. Here it is to be obſerved, that the general Biſmark had poſted

ſome

ſome companies of horſe in the church-yard of the cathedral, and in the town, ſo that the election could not fail. The nobility of Courland, which had been very ſplendid, and had enjoyed great liberty under the government of the preceding dukes, ſaw itſelf all on a ſudden in quite another ſituation. No one durſt open his mouth without incurring the riſque of being ſeized, and ſent to Siberia. For executing this, a moſt particular method of procedure was uſed. The party who had given offence by ſpeaking, was, in the moment he the leaſt thought of it, laid hold of by perſons in maſks, who threw him into a covered carriage, and conveyed him to the remoteſt provinces of Ruſſia. There were ſeveral of theſe ſeizures attended with ſpiriting away in that manner during the three years that the duke Erneſt John reigned, but one, among others, ſo ſingular and ſo comic, that I cannot well reſiſt the temptation of inſerting it here.

A gentleman, whoſe name was Sacken, ſtanding one evening before the door of his country-houſe, was carried off and thrown into one of theſe covered carriages. He was for near two years carried about ſeveral provinces, without ſuffering him to ſee any human creature, not even his conductors themſelves ever appearing before him barefaced. At the end of that time, one night the horſes were taken out of the carriage, and he was left to lie in it. There he remained quietly till the morning, in the expectation of being made to continue his journey as uſual. Broad day-light came on, without any one's coming to him, and all on a ſudden he heard perſons talking in the Courland language, near his carriage; upon which he opened it, and finds himſelf at the door of his own houſe. He made his complaints to the duke, who did not fail of acting the farce of repreſenting his grievance to the court of Ruſſia, whence an anſwer came, that if he could point out the perſons who had done this action, he would take care to have them rigorouſly puniſhed.

Three Letters ſuppoſed to have been written by the celebrated M. Monteſquieu.

LETTER I.

To M. Le Chevalier de BRUANT.

I WAS not at *** when your letter came; you embarraſs me greatly; I ſhall only anſwer you for the pleaſure of entertaining myſelf with a man who is much better able to reſolve the doubts which he propoſed, than the perſon to whom he ſent them.

I am not of your opinion with regard to deſpotiſm and deſpotic princes. It appears to me horrible and abſurd to the laſt degree, that a whole people ſhould blindly ſubject themſelves to the caprice of one, even if he were an angel. For my own part, I would not live under him a ſingle day. This angel may become in a moment a monſter, thirſting after blood. Deſpotiſm is to me the moſt abominable and diſguſtful of all bad governments; a man is perpetually cruſhed, debaſed, and degraded by it. Look into hiſtory, ancient and modern, if ever there

there was one upon earth that was not an inſult on mankind, and the diſgrace of human nature. Monarchy would doubtleſs be the beſt of governments, if it was poſſible to find ſuch kings as Henry IV. the only one who ever deſerved the homage and veneration of his ſubjects. Kings ſhould always be brought up in a ſchool of affliction, as this great man was; ſuch alone are truly great, and the lovers of mankind. Before we can feel for the misfortunes of others, we muſt ourſelves have been unfortunate. But on the other hand, the hearts of princes, corrupted by proſperity, and the ſlaves of pride and folly, are inacceſſible to pity, and inſenſible of true glory.

I am not at all ſurpriſed, that in monarchies, and eſpecially in our own, there ſhould be ſo few princes worthy of eſteem. Incircled by corruptors, knaves, and hypocrites, they accuſtom themſelves to look upon their fellow-creatures with diſdain, and ſet no value on any but the ſycophants, who careſs their vices, and live in perpetual idleneſs and inactivity. Such is generally the condition of a monarch; great men are always ſcarce, and great kings ſtill more ſo. Add to this, that the ſplendor of a monarchy is ſhort and tranſitory. France is already ſunk into miſery and diſgrace; an age more will annihilate her, or ſhe will fall a prey to the firſt intrepid conqueror.

The Engliſh government has nothing to ſupport it but a deluſive outſide, extremely flattering to the people, who fancy themſelves the ſole governors. I do not know any country where it is more eaſy to create ſuch open diſſenſions as may overthrow the ſtate. A man of ſenſe and generoſity may, in ten years time, erect himſelf into a deſpotic prince with more ſafety at London than at Moſcow: remember Cromwell. Money alone is ſufficent to corrupt the whole parliament.

The great, ever fond of riches and power, and proſtrate at the feet of fortune, who always attends the throne, will promote the views of their maſter; and the great once gained over, this phantom of liberty, which appeared at intervals in the convulſive motions of the commons, which awakens, ſhakes itſelf, and ſoon vaniſhes, will be totally annihilated at the firſt ſignal given by the ſupreme ruler.

I know indeed of no monarchy that is fixed, conſtant, and perfect; the wiſeſt kings oppreſs their ſubjects to arrive at deſpotiſm. Adieu, my friend; live in freedom and obſcurity. Solitude will procure you the beſt and trueſt pleaſure, ſelf-content. The fooliſh and the wicked, ſeen afar off, will only excite your compaſſion; to look nearly upon them, would raiſe your contempt and indignation.

I write this in haſte; we will treat this matter more fully in the free intercourſe of guiltleſs friendſhip.

LETTER II.

YOU aſk me in what country a man may enjoy the moſt perfect liberty? In every place, my dear Philinthus, where there are men and laws. The wiſe man is free even in the court of a tyrant, becauſe his happineſs depends on himſelf. Reaſon and conſcience

conſcience are the throne of his liberty. It is not in the power of fortune, injuſtice, or any thing elſe, to unhinge his ſoul, or diſturb his repoſe. He rejoices in himſelf, and his joy is always calm, permanent, and delightful.

Would you, my friend, becauſe you ſee violence and iniquity every day committed by wicked miniſters, by the rich and great, by almoſt every man in place and power; would you therefore entirely baniſh yourſelf from that ſociety to which you are indebted for every thing, and for which every honeſt and good member of it ſhould yield up all, without repining at the injuries which he ſuffers from it? becauſe a prince buries himſelf in ſloth and debauchery; becauſe he perſecutes, oppreſſes, and deſtroys, ſhall you become an exile from your country, leave your friends, and deſert the poor and afflicted, who apply to you for relief, and rend your heart with their complaints? No, my friend, you have too much ſenſibility. Deſpiſe the unjuſt and cruel prince; but love mankind, and above all, the unfortunate and diſtreſſed. Avoid the impetuous whirlwinds of a court; forget, if poſſible, that your king is ſurrounded with perverſe, wicked, and oppreſſive men, who laugh at his ignorance, and avail themſelves of his weakneſs. Fly to retirement, in ſearch of that repoſe, friendſhip and felicity, which are never to be found in the ſeats of power and grandeur, or in the dangerous and deluſive tumults of a noiſy metropolis. Bring with you a few friends, as worthy and ſenſible as yourſelf. Read Plato, Montagne, Charron, and Rabelais; exerciſe yourſelf in acts of kindneſs to the poor labourers, the only creatures upon earth who are always miſerable, perpetually toiling to ſupply the neceſſities of nature, and victims to the cruel rapacity of the farmers-general, who grind and oppreſs them.

Thus will you enjoy the moſt delicate and lively of all pleaſures, the pleaſure of doing good, the only conſolation that can reconcile us to the miſeries of human life. When once you are habituated to a country life, joy and peace will revive in your diſquieted and uneaſy mind, which will grow ſtrong and great, raiſing itſelf by degrees to the celeſtial regions of genius and philoſophy. There, free as the air you breathe, throw out your thoughts as they ariſe; your ſoul will then ſhoot forth ſuch divine flames as ſhall warm and enlighten even the cold and ignorant. When you have filled your paper, arrange and correct the whole, and I will tell you with the utmoſt freedom my opinion of it. Adieu, my dear friend: with a heart of ſuch delicate ſenſibility as yours is, youth, health, and a tolerable fortune, you muſt be happy, if happineſs is the portion of virtue.

LETTER III.

YOU are right, my dear Philinthus, in believing and aſſerting to all your friends that education makes the man. That alone is the parent of every virtue; it is the moſt ſacred, the moſt uſeful, and at the ſame time the moſt neglected thing in almoſt every country, and in every ſtation of life. But too many vague and impracticable rules have been laid down

down on this important ſubject. Even the wiſe Locke, the great inſtructor of mankind, is ſometimes miſtaken, like other writers. All education ſhould have an eye to government, or we loſe our aim. The man of patience and underſtanding will conſider well the mind he has to form and inſtruct; he will infuſe by little and little maxims adapted to his age, and ſuited to his genius, rank and capacity. I know that there are ſome ſoils barren and ungrateful, and which will never anſwer the labour of the cultivator. But beſides that ſuch are very uncommon, I am inclined to ſuſpect, that frequently the tiller has neither ſtrength nor ſkill enough to dig into and improve it as he ought.

There is one radical vice in France, which may perhaps never be extirpated, becauſe it comes from the women, who, amongſt us, interfere in every thing, and in the end ruin and deſtroy every thing. A child is ſoon ſpoiled in their hands, from two years old to ſix, when he is delivered up, without conſideration, to a man whom he has neither ſeen nor known. The tutor, perhaps a fellow of no character, takes charge of him, not from inclination, but merely for his own intereſt. For ten ſucceeding years he vegetates in the narrow circle of a college, or in the unimproving converſe and ſociety of prating females of quality. Theſe tutors are generally appointed by the women, who ſeldom look any further than the outſide; never conſidering perſonal merit, which they have not ſenſe enough to diſtinguiſh, having never habituated themſelves to reflect one moment on any thing ſerious or uſeful.

Another circumſtance highly prejudicial to education, and which diſguſts and deters men of merit from engaging in it, is the little regard paid to the tutor or preceptor, who ought to be reſpected as a father, whoſe place he is in a great meaſure intended to ſupply: he to whom is intruſted the heir of an illuſtrious name and family; he who is to form the worthy citizen, and the good ſubject; who is to do honour to his rank and character, and become the glory of his country. Such are the men, charged as they are with ſo important an office, who, in the faſhionable world, are ſo often deſpiſed and ill-treated, and even ſometimes ſuffered to periſh for want. Such abuſes, if they become general, muſt point out a ſhameful and univerſal depravity of manners. Our nobility indeed are free from this reproach; if they pay but indifferently, they make amends by the weight of their intereſt, and a thouſand engaging civilities, for the ſmall appointment which their fortune will permit them to allow. Your rich financiers, on the other hand, who are naturally moroſe, proud, and oſtentatious, ſeldom pay a man without affronting him; having nothing but money to give, they gorge you with it.

In France the women ruin every thing, becauſe they think themſelves fit for every thing, and the men are weak and childiſh enough to humour their caprice. Nature, notwithſtanding, made them but to obey, and the weakneſs of their conſtitution every day points out to us the weakneſs of their ſex. With regard to education, it is worſe at court than in any other place; the governor having a deſpotic power over his pupil, ſuffers him

him to grow up in ignorance and idleneſs, fills his head with the nonſenſe of faſhion, and puffs him up with the notion of his own rank, and a contempt of the inſignificant creatures that crawl beneath him. Every thing around him is to be made ſubſervient to his pleaſure or advancement. Every thing is to fall down before him on the firſt notice. He never talks to him concerning the royal virtues that adorn a throne, juſtice, courage, beneficence, intrepidity, and the love of glory; therefore it is, that, amongſt our kings, we never ſee a great man; for I call not the conqueror by that name, but rather conſider him as the terror, ſcourge, and diſgrace of humankind; one whom the people are bound by their own intereſt to deſtroy, as ſoon as the flame of his ambition breaks forth in projects of ſlaughter and oppreſſion.

Lewis XII. was honeſt and juſt, but weak and ignorant. Francis I. a vain boaſter, cruel, and a pretender to wit. Henry IV. brave and magnanimous; but too much given to women ever to become a philoſopher. Lewis XIV. at once the greateſt and meaneſt of mankind, would have excelled all the monarchs in the univerſe, if he had not been corrupted in his youth by baſe and ambitious flatterers. A ſlave during his whole life to pride and vain glory, he never really loved his ſubjects, even for a moment; yet expected at the ſame time, like a true arbitrary prince, that they ſhould ſacrifice themſelves to his will and pleaſure. Intoxicated with power and grandeur, he imagined the whole world was made but to promote his happineſs. He was feared, obeyed, idolized, hated, mortified, and abandoned. He lived like a ſultan, and died like a woman. His reign was immortalized by the loweſt of his ſubjects.

It is therefore, my dear Philinthus, impoſſible there ſhould ever be a great man amongſt our kings, who are made brutes and fools of all their lives, by a ſet of infamous wretches, who ſurround and beſet them from the cradle to the grave.

Letter from Voltaire *to the Duke of* Valiere; *from* Voltaire's *Letters lately tranſlated by Dr.* Franklin.

YOU reſemble, my lord, the heroes of ancient chivalry, by thus expoſing your own perſon in defence of your faithful followers, when in danger; but the little error which you led me into has been the means of diſplaying your profound erudition. Few grand falconers would have delivered the *Sermones Feſtivi*, printed in 1502. Raillery apart, to put yourſelf in the breach for me, was an action worthy of your noble heart.

You told me, in your firſt letter, that Urceus Codrus was a great preacher; your ſecond informs me he was a great libertine, but no cordelier. You aſk pardon of St. Francis and all the ſeraphic order, for the contempt into which I am fallen. I join with you, and put on my penitentials; but it ſtill remains true, that the myſteries repreſented at the Hotel de Bourgogne were more decent than moſt of our modern ſermons. Place who we pleaſe in the room of Urceus Codrus,

Codrus, and we ſhall yet be in the right. There is not a word in the myſteries offenſive to piety and good manners. Forty people would never agree to write and act ſacred poems in French, that ſhould diſguſt the public by their indecency, and of courſe oblige them to ſhut up their doors. But an ignorant preacher, who works by himſelf, and is accountable to none for what he does, who has no idea of decorum, may very probably advance ſome ridiculous things in his ſermon, eſpecially when he delivers it in Latin. Such, for inſtance, are the diſcourſes of the cordelier Maillard, which you undoubtedly have in your large and valuable collection; in his ſermon on the Thurſday in the ſecond week of Lent, he addreſſes himſelf thus to the lawyers wives that wore gowns embroidered with gold.

"You ſay you are cloathed according to rank; go to the devil, ladies, you and your rank together. You will tell me, perhaps, our huſbands don't give us theſe fine gowns; we earn them by the induſtry of our own ſweet bodies: thirty thouſand devils take your induſtry, and your bodies too."

I will not put you to the bluſh, by quoting any more paſſages from brother Maillard; but if you will take the trouble to look into him, you will find ſome ſtrokes worthy of Urceus Codrus. Brother Andrew and Minot were likewiſe famous for their filthineſs. The pulpit was not indeed always polluted by obſcenity: but for a long time ſermons were little better than the myſteries of the Hotel de Bourgogne.

It muſt be acknowledged, that the members of what they call the reformed church in France, were the firſt that brought reaſoning and argument into their diſcourſes. When we want to change the ideas, and alter the principles of men, we muſt make uſe of reaſon; but this was ſtill very far from eloquence. The pulpit, the bar, the ſtage, philoſophy, literature, theology, every thing we could boaſt of in thoſe times, ſome few particulars excepted, were beneath the common pieces exhibited at a country fair.

True taſte was not eſtabliſhed amongſt us till the reign of Lewis XIV. It was this which long ſince determined me to attempt a ſlight ſketch of that glorious æra; and you muſt have obſerved, in that hiſtory, the age is my hero more than Lewis himſelf, what reſpect and gratitude ſoever may be due to his memory.

It is true indeed, that, in general, our neighbours made no greater figures than ourſelves. How happened it that men could preach for ever, and yet preach ſo badly! and that the Italians, who had ſo long before ſhook off their barbarity in other reſpects, with regard to the pulpit were but ſo many harlequins with ſurplices on! Whilſt at the ſame time the Jeruſalem of Taſſo rival'd the Iliad, and Orlando Furioſo ſurpaſſed the Odyſſey; Paſtor Fido had no model in all antiquity, and Raphael and Paul Veroneſe actually performed what was only imagined of Zeuxis and Apelles.

You muſt certainly, my lord, have read the council of Trent. There is not a peer in the kingdom, I ſuppoſe, who does not

peruſe

peruſe ſome part of it every morning. You remember the ſermon at the opening of the council by the biſhop of Bitonto.

He proves, firſt, that the council is neceſſary, becauſe ſeveral councils have depoſed kings and emperors. Secondly, becauſe, in the Ænied, Jupiter aſſembles a council of the gods. Thirdly, becauſe, at the creation of man, and the building of Babel, God attended to it in the manner of a council. He inſiſts on it, a little after, that the council ſhould reduce themſelves to thirty, like the heroes in the Trojan horſe. And, finally, aſſerts, that the gate of Paradiſe and the gate of the council was the ſame thing That living water flowed from it, with which the holy fathers ſhould ſprinkle their hearts, which were as dry lands; or, in lieu of this, that the Holy Ghoſt would open their mouths like the mouths of Balaam and Caiphas.

This, my lord, was preached before all the general ſtates of Chriſtendom. The ſermon of St. Antony of Padua to the fiſh is ſtill more famous in Italy than that of the biſhop of Bitonto; we may excuſe, therefore, our brother Andrew, brother Garaſſe, and all the Giles's of our pulpits in the ſixteenth and ſeventeenth centuries, as they were but on a level with our maſters the Italians. What could be the cauſe of this groſs ignorance, ſo univerſally ſpread over Italy in the time of Taſſo; over France in the days of Montagne, Charron, and the chancellor de l'Hoſpital; and over England in the age of Bacon? How happened it that theſe men of genius did not reform the times they lived in? We muſt attribute it to the colleges where youth were educated; to that monkiſh theologic ſpirit which finiſhed the barbariſm that the colleges had introduced. A genius, as Taſſo was, read Virgil, and produced the Jeruſalem. A merchant read Terence, and wrote Mandragora; but what monk or curate, at that time of day, read Tully or Demoſthenes? A poor and wretched ſcholar, grown half an ideot by being obliged, for four years together, to get John Deſpautere by heart; and half a madman by ſupporting a theſis *de rebus & partibus*, on thoughts and categories, received his cap, and his letters of recommendation, and away he went to preach to an audience, three parts of whom were greater fools, and worſe educated, than himſelf.

The people liſtened to theſe theological farces with outſtretched necks, fixed eyes, and open mouths, as children do to ſtories of witches and apparitions, and returned home perfect penitents. The ſame ſpirit that made them give ear to the nonſenſe of a fooliſh mother, led them to theſe ſermons; which they attended the more diligently, as it coſt them nothing. It was not till the time of Coeffeteau and Balzac that ſome preachers began to talk rationally; though at the ſame time they were very tireſome. Bourdaloue, in ſhort, was the firſt man of any eloquence in the pulpit. Of this, Burnet, biſhop of Saliſbury, bears teſtimony, in his Memoirs; where he tells us, that, in travelling through France, he was aſtoniſhed at his ſermons; and that Bourdaloue reformed the preachers of England, as well as thoſe of France.

Bourdaloue might be ſtiled almoſt the Corneille of the pulpit,

as Maſſillon became afterwards the Racine of it. Not that I mean to compare an art, half profane, to a miniſtry well-nigh holy; nor, on the other hand, the little difficulty of making a good ſermon to the great and inexpreſſible one of compoſing a good tragedy. I only ſay, that Bourdaloue carried the art of reaſoning as far in preaching as Corneille did in the drama: and that Maſſillon ſtudied to be as elegant in proſe, as Racine was in verſe. True indeed it is, that Bourdaloue was reproached as well as Corneille, for being too much of a lawyer, for preferring argument to paſſion, and ſometimes producing but indifferent proofs. Maſſillon, on the other hand, choſe rather to paint, than to affect; he imitated Racine as much as it was poſſible to do it in proſe: not forgetting, at the ſame time, boldly to aſſert, that all dramatic authors would be damned. Every quack, you know, muſt cry up his own noſtrum, and condemn thoſe of others. His ſtile is pure; his deſcriptions moving and pathetic. Read over this paſſage on the humanity of the great.

" Alas! if any of us have an " excuſe for being moroſe, whim- " ſical, and melancholy, a bur- " then to ourſelves and all about " us, it muſt be thoſe miſerable " wretches whom misfortunes, " calamities, home-felt neceſſity, " and gloomy cares, perpetually " ſurround. They might be for- " given, if with mourning, bit- " terneſs, and deſpair already in " their hearts, the marks of it " ſhould ſometimes appear in their " external behaviour. But ſhall " the great and happy of this " world, whom joy and pleaſure " accompany, whilſt every thing " ſmiles around them; ſhall theſe " pretend to derive, even from " their felicity, an excuſe for their " churliſhneſs and caprice? Shall " they be melancholy, diſquieted, " and unſociable, becauſe they " are more happy? Shall they " look upon it as the privilege of " proſperity to oppreſs with the " weight of their ill humour the " poor and unfortunate, who al- " ready groan beneath the yoke of " their power and authority?"

Recollect, at the ſame time, theſe lines in Britannicus:

Tout ce que vous voyez conſpire
à vos deſirs,
Vos jours toujours ſerins coulent
dans les plaiſirs
L'empire en eſt pour vous l'in-
épuiſable ſource,
Ou ſi quelque chagrin en inter-
rompt la courſe,
Tout l'univers, ſoignant de les
entretenir
S'empreſſe a l'effacer de votre
ſouvenir.
Britannicus eſt ſeul, quelqu' en-
nai qui le preſſe,
Il ne voit dans ſon ſort que moi
qui l'intereſſe,
Et n'a pour tous plaiſirs, ſeig-
neur, que quelque pleurs
Qui lui font quelquefois oublier
ſes malheurs.

Whate'er thou ſeeſt conſpires to
make thee happy,
Serene thy days in endleſs plea-
ſures flow,
From the wide empire's unex-
hauſted ſpring;
Or if intruding ſorrow, for a
while,
Breaks in upon thy joys, the
world itſelf,
Still anxious for thy good, with
ardour ſtrives
To blot out every painful ſad
idea,

And

And give thee peace again.—
Britannicus,
Mean time, is left alone; when
cares oppreſs,
I, only I, participate his griefs,
And all his comfort is the tears
I ſhed,
Which ſometimes makes the
wretch forget his ſorrows.

In comparing theſe two paſſages together, I perceive the ſcholar, as it were, contending with his maſter. I could ſhew you twenty more examples of the ſame nature, but that I am afraid of being tedious.

Maſſillon and Cheminais knew Racine by heart, and diſguiſed the verſes of that divine poet in their pious proſe. In the ſame manner ſeveral preachers learned the art of declamation from Baron, and corrected the geſture of the commedian by that of the ſacred orator. Nothing can be a ſtronger proof than this, that the arts at leaſt are brothers, though the artiſts themſelves are far from being ſo.

The worſt of ſermons is, that they are only ſo many declamations pro and con. The ſame man who affirmed laſt Sunday that there was no felicity in grandeur, that crowns are thorns, that courts are full of nothing but illuſtrious wretches, and that joy is ſpread over the faces of the poor, will tell you, the Sunday after, that the lower part of mankind is condemned to miſery and ſorrow; and that the rich and great muſt one day pay for their dangerous proſperity.

They will inform you, in Advent, that God is perpetually employed in removing all the wants and neceſſities of mankind; and, when Lent comes, aſſure you, that the earth is barren and accurſed. Theſe common places, with a few flouriſhing phraſes, carry them on from one end of the year to the other.

The preachers in England follow another method, which would not ſuit us at all. The deepeſt book of metaphyſics which they have is Clarke's ſermons*: one would imagine he had preached only to philoſophers, who perhaps too, at the end of every period, might have required of him a long explanation; and the *Frenchman at London, to whom nothing could be proved*, would ſoon have left the preacher there. His diſcourſes, however, make an excellent book, which very few underſtand. What a difference there is between ages and nations! and how far off are brother Garaſſe and brother Andrew from Maſſillon and Clarke!

From my ſtudy of hiſtory I have at leaſt learned, that the times we live in are certainly of all times the moſt enlightened, in ſpite of our bad books, as they are alſo the moſt happy, in ſpite of ſome caſual misfortunes: for what man of letters can be ignorant that good taſte was brought into France about the time of Cinna, and the *Provincial Letters*? or where is he, who has any knowledge of hiſtory, that can point out a period of time, from the days of Clovis, more happy than what has paſſed ſince the æra when Louis XIV. began to reign by himſelf, down to the preſent moment? I defy the moſt

* Clarke's ſermons are by no means, as Mr. Voltaire here aſſerts, all metaphyſical: thoſe indeed on the being of a God, &c. are certainly ſo; but there are withal as many excellent, plain, practical diſcourſes in this collection, as in any of our beſt writers.

malevolent to tell me what age he would prefer to our own.

We muſt do juſtice; we muſt acknowledge that, at preſent, a geometrician of four-and-twenty knows more than ever Deſcartes did; and that a country vicar preaches more ſenſibly than the grand almoner of Louis XII. The nation is better inſtructed, our ſtile in general is much improved, and conſequently the minds of men greatly ſuperior now to what they were formerly.

You will ſay, perhaps, that our age is at preſent on the decline, and that we have not ſo much genius and abilities amongſt us as we had in the glorious days of Louis XIV. Genius, I grant you, decays; but knowledge is increaſed. A thouſand painters, in the time of Salvator Roſa, were not worth a Raphael, or a Michael Angelo; but the thouſand painters formed by Raphael and Michael Angelo compoſed a ſchool infinitely ſuperior to that which thoſe two great men found eſtabliſhed. We have not, indeed, at the cloſe of our fine age, a Maſſillon, or a Bourdaloue, a Boſſuet, or a Fenelon; but the pooreſt of our preſent preachers is a Demoſthenes, in compariſon with all thoſe who preached from the times of St. Remi to thoſe of brother Garaſſe.

There is more difference between the worſt of our modern tragedies and the pieces of Jodelle, than between the Athaliah of Racine and the Maccabees of La Motte, or the Moſes of the abbé Nadal. Upon the whole, in the productions of the mind our artiſts fall ſhort of thoſe who flouriſhed in the dawn and meridian of our golden age; but the nation itſelf is improved. We are over-run indeed with trifles, and mine are always adding to the number: theſe are but ſo many inſects, which denote the abundance of fruits and flowers; you ſee none of them in a barren ſoil. You will obſerve, that in theſe little pieces that are perpetually coming out, deſtroyed one by another, and all of them, in a few days, condemned to eternal oblivion, there is often more taſte and delicacy than you will find in all the books written before the *Provincial Letters*. Such is our affluence in wit, when compared to the poverty of twelve hundred years paſt.

If you examine into the preſent ſtate of our manners, laws, government, and ſociety, you will find my accompt ſtrictly juſt. I date from the moment Louis XIV. took the reins into his own hand, and would aſk the moſt exaſperated critic, the graveſt panegyriſt of times paſt, whether he durſt compare the preſent period with that when the archbiſhop of Paris went to parliament with a poignard in his pocket? Or would he prefer the preceding age, when the firſt miniſter was ſhot, and his wife condemned to be burned for a witch? Ten or twelve years of the great Henry IV. appear happy, after forty of abominations and horrors, that make one's hair ſtand an end; but whilſt the beſt of princes was employed in healing our wounds, they bled on every ſide. The poiſon of the league infected every mind; families were divided; the manners of men harſh and diſagreeable. Fanaticiſm reigned univerſally, except at the court. Commerce, indeed, began to increaſe; but was not, as yet, attended with any great advantages. Society had no charms, our cities no police; all the comforts, in ſhort,

ſhort, and conveniences of life were ſtill wanting. Figure to yourſelf, at the ſame time, a hundred thouſand aſſaſſinations committed in the name of God, amidſt the ruins of cities laid in aſhes. Even to the time of Francis I. you will ſee Italy ſtained with our blood, a king priſoner at Madrid, and the enemy in the midſt of our provinces.

The name of *Pater Patriæ* was given to Lewis XII. but this father had ſome very unfortunate children, and was ſo himſelf: driven out of Italy, duped by the pope, conquered by Henry VIII. and obliged to bribe him to marry his ſiſter. He was a good king, over a poor uncultivated people, without arts or manufacture; the houſes of his capital built with lath and plaiſter, and moſt of them covered with thatch. Who would not rather wiſh to live under a good king, over a people opulent and wiſe, though dogmatical and miſchievous?

The further you go back into former ages, the more ſavage you will find them; which renders our hiſtory ſo diſguſtful, that we have been forced to make chronologial abridgments in columns, where every thing neceſſary is inſerted, and only that which is uſeleſs omitted, for the ſake of thoſe curious readers who are deſirous of knowing in what year the Sorbonne was founded, and are in doubt whether the equeſtrian ſtatue in the Gothic cathedral at Paris is of Philip of Valois or Philip the Fair.

To ſay the truth, we have not really and properly exiſted above ſix ſcore years. Laws, police, military diſcipline, trade, navigation, the fine arts, magnificence, taſte, and genius, all began in the time of Lewis XIV. Some of them are ripening to perfection in our own age, which I meant to inſinuate, when I advanced, that every thing heretofore was rude and barbarous, and the pulpit amongſt them. Urceus Codrus moſt certainly was not worth talking ſo long about; but he has furniſhed me with reflections which may not perhaps be intirely uſeleſs; we ſhould endeavour to draw ſome advantage from every thing.

We inſert the following Letter, merely to ſhew the Degree of Credit due to Voltaire's *Hiſtory of* Peter *the Great.*

To Mr. ROUSSEAU* of Toulouſe, Director of the Encyclopœdian Journal, printed at Bouillon, concerning a Letter inſerted in the St. James's Chronicle, July, 1762.

SIR, Ferney, Oct. 10, 1762.

IN anſwer to yours of Auguſt 14, for which I am greatly obliged to you, I muſt inform you, that the Duke of Grafton, who has been in my neighbourhood for ſome time paſt, ſhewed me, in the *St. James's Chronicle*, a letter attributed to me; but apparently the produce of Grub-ſtreet, or the charnel-houſe of St. Innocent. I muſt be obliged, out of regard to my character, to contradict this impertinent rhapſody in all the Engliſh papers. Men of ſenſe and candour know what credit is to be given to

* There were at this time at Paris three Rouſſeaus; Mr. Rouſſeau of Toulouſe; the celebrated John Baptiſt Rouſſeau, an eminent poet; and the famous John James Rouſſeau of Geneva, equally diſtinguiſhed for his extraordinary abilities, his ingenious paradoxes, and the perſecutions which he has ſuffered from bigotry and enthuſiaſm.

idle reports of this kind, which the public is over-run with, and heartily tired of.

With regard to the German critique on my *Hiſtory of Peter the Great*, I ſhall be glad to ſee it in your Journal. Thoſe remarks, which are ſenſible and judicious, will be of ſervice to me in the ſecond volume. I may very probably be miſtaken in ſome points, though I have followed as nearly as I could the memoirs ſent me from* Peterſburgh.

There was a groſs error in the manuſcript concerning religion; the patriarch Nicholas was miſtaken for the patriarch Photius, who lived an hundred years before him. This has been corrected in ſeveral copies. In another place, Apraxin is put for Nariſkin. As to matters of fact, if they are conteſted, the archives of Peterſburgh muſt anſwer for me. My *Hiſtory of Charles* XII. was ſeverely criticiſed; the criticiſms are forgotten, the hiſtory remains.

An Account of the noble Aqueduct of Alcántara, *by which Liſbon is ſupplied. From* Barretti's *Journey.*

OUR author, after deſcribing the Arſenal, proceeds as follows:

But I went to ſee another of another kind in the afternoon, which ſurpaſſes it by far in point of bulk as well as magnificence. I mean the *Aqueduct* in the valley of *Alcántara*, by which *Liſbon* is ſupplied with almoſt all the water that is uſed by the inhabitants.

That valley is ſunk between two rocky and barren declivites. The Aqueduct, for about a quarter of a mile, which is the breadth of the valley, runs tranſverſely over it, from the ſummit of the weſtern declivity to the oppoſite ſummit of the eaſtern. A long range of ſquare pillars ſupports it: and to give you an idea of theſe pillars, it is enough to ſay, that one of their ſides meaſures near twelve, and the other near thirteen times the length of my ſword, which was the only inſtrument I had to take ſuch meaſures; and the ſpace between the two middle-moſt pillars is ſuch, both in breadth and height, that a fifty-gun ſhip with her ſails ſpread might paſs through without obſtruction. However, all the pillars are not of equal dimenſions with the two central. They grow lower and lower, and the ſpaces betwixt them diminiſh gradually on either ſide the valley, as the ground gradually riſes on either ſide.

The pillars ſupport an architrave whoſe middle is formed into a canal, through which the water runs: and there is room enough left for three or four men to walk a-breaſt along the architrave on each ſide the canal, which is vaulted the whole length, and adorned from ſpace to ſpace with *Lucarnes* made in the form of little temples, each of which has a door or aperture large enough for a man to get at the water and clean the bottom of the canal in caſe of neceſſity.

The whole of this immenſe fabric is of fine white marble dug out of a quarry not a muſket-ſhot

* The French editor tells us, in a note on this paſſage, that Mr. Voltaire's *Hiſtory of Peter the Great* is nothing but a Gazette, and that it was written by him merely to conciliate the favour of the court of Ruſſia.

diſtant:

distant: and I am told that about a league farther off there are some other parts of it which have their share of grandeur, though by no means comparable to what is seen in this valley. The earthquake had spoilt it in two or three places: but the damage proved inconsiderable, and was easily remedied. And indeed I wonder not if it withstood the shocks. A concussion violent enough to effect its destruction, would shatter the whole kingdom of Portugal.

When a man has once seen such a structure as the Aqueduct of *Alcántara*, there is no danger of his ever forgetting it, as it is the nature of grand objects to force remembrance. As long as I live I shall preserve the image of it, along with that of the valley which is rendered so conspicuous by it.

An Account of the Manner in which the Punishment of the Knout was inflicted on the celebrated Madam Lapouchin, *at* Petersburgh; *with some Observations on the* Russian *Punishments, and the Effects they produce; and several curious Particulars relative to the Banishment of Count* Lestoc *and his Lady into* Siberia. *From Mr.* L'Abbé Chappe D'Auteroche's *Journey into* Siberia.

SINCE the accession of the Empress Elizabeth to the throne of Russia, the punishments are reduced to two kinds, the *padogi*, and the *knout*.

The padogi are considered in Russia merely as a correction of the police, exercised on the soldier by military discipline, by the nobility on their servants, and by persons in authority over all such as are under their command.

I saw this punishment inflicted at my return from Tobolsky to St. Petersburgh. I looked out of a window, on hearing somebody cry out in the yard, where I saw two Russian slaves pulling a girl of fourteen or fifteen years of age by the arms; she was tall and well made. By her dress, she appeared to belong to some good family. Her head, dressed without a cap, was reclined backwards; her eyes, fixed on one person, pleaded for mercy; which her beauty should seem to have insured her, independent of her tears. Nevertheless, the Russians led her into the middle of the yard, and in an instant stripped her to the waist; they then laid her prostrate on the ground, and placed themselves on their knees; one of them holding her head tight between his knees, and the other the lower part of her body: rods were then brought, which they continued constantly applying on the back of this girl, till some one cried out, *Enough*. This unfortunate victim was then raised, so disfigured that she was scarcely to be known; her face and her whole body being covered with blood and dirt. This severe punishment led me to imagine, that the young girl had been guilty of some very flagrant offence: some days after I learned, that she was a lady's waiting-maid; and that her mistress's husband had ordered her to be punished in that manner, on account of some neglect. In any other part of the world, she might perhaps have been turned away, if her mistress had happened to be in an ill humour. The Russians think themselves obliged to treat

their ſervants thus, in order to make them faithful. Theſe unhappy ſlaves, finding ſo many petty tyrants in their maſters, are obliged on this account to live in perpetual miſtruſt; ſo that even in the midſt of their families, they are under a neceſſity of being conſtantly on their guard with every perſon who comes near them.

I never ſaw the puniſhment of the knout inflicted; but as I was going over St. Peterſburgh with a foreigner, who conducted me to ſee all the curioſities in the city, we ſtopped upon the ſpot where Mad. Lapouchin had ſuffered this puniſhment. The foreigner had been preſent on this occaſion; and was ſtill ſo much affected with the affair, that he gave me a particular account of it on the very ſpot. I ſhall relate the incident as he told it me, and as I found it in my journal.

Every body who has been at St. Peterſburgh, knows that Mad. Lapouchin was one of the fineſt women belonging to the court of the Empreſs Elizabeth: ſhe was intimately connected with a foreign ambaſſador, then engaged in a conſpiracy. Mad. Lapouchin, who was ſuppoſed to be an accomplice in this conſpiracy, was condemned by the Empreſs Elizabeth, to undergo the puniſhment of the knout. She appeared at the place of execution in a genteel undreſs, which contributed ſtill to heighten her beauty. The ſweetneſs of her countenance, and her vivacity, were ſuch as might indicate indiſcretion, but not even the ſhadow of guilt; although I have been aſſured by every perſon of whom I have made inquiry, that ſhe was really guilty. Young, lovely, admired and ſought for at the court, of which ſhe was the life and ſpirit; inſtead of the number of admirers her beauty uſual drew after her, ſhe then ſaw herſelf ſurrounded only by executioners. She looked on them with aſtoniſhment, ſeeming to doubt whether ſuch preparations were intended for her: one of the executioners then pulled off a kind of cloak which covered her boſom; her modeſty taking the alarm made her ſtart back a few ſteps; ſhe turned pale, and burſt into tears; her clothes were ſoon after ſtripped off, and in a few moments ſhe was quite naked to the waiſt, expoſed to the eager looks of a vaſt concourſe of people profoundly ſilent. One of the executioners then ſeized her by both hands, and turning half round, threw her on his back, bending forwards, ſo as to raiſe her a few inches from the ground: the other executioner then laid hold of her delicate limbs, with his rough hands hardened at the plough, and, without any remorſe, adjuſted her on the back of his companion, in the propereſt poſture for receiving the puniſhment. Sometimes he laid his large hand brutally upon her head, in order to make her keep it down; ſometimes like a butcher going to flay a lamb, he ſeemed to ſooth her, as ſoon as he had fixed her in the moſt favourable attitude.

This executioner then took a kind of whip called knout, made of a long ſtrap of leather prepared for this purpoſe: he then retreated a few ſteps, meaſuring the requiſite diſtance with a ſteady eye; and leaping backwards, gave a ſtroke with the end of the whip, ſo as to carry away a ſlip of ſkin from the neck to the bottom of the back: then ſtriking his feet againſt the ground he took his aim for applying

plying a ſecond blow parallel to the former; ſo that in a few moments all the ſkin of her back was cut away in ſmall ſlips, moſt of which remained hanging to the ſhift. Her tongue was cut out immediately after, and ſhe was directly baniſhed into Siberia. This incident is known to all perſons who have been in Ruſſia. In 1762, ſhe was recalled from baniſhment by Peter III.

The ordinary puniſhment of the knout is not diſgraceful, becauſe every individual under this deſpotic government is expoſed to incidents of the ſame nature, which have often been the conſequence merely of court intrigues.

Ruſſians who have committed crimes with regard to ſociety, are condemned to the great knout. This puniſhment is generally uſed on the ſame occaſions as racking on the wheel in France. The great knout differs only in ſome particulars from the common knout: the criminal is raiſed into the air by means of a pully fixed to a gallows, and a cord faſtened to the two wriſts tied together; a piece of wood is placed between his two legs, alſo tied together; and another of a crucial form under his breaſt. Sometimes his hands are tied behind his back; and when he is pulled up in this poſition, his ſhoulders are diſlocated.

The executioners can make this puniſhment more or leſs cruel: they are ſo dextrous, that when a criminal is condemned to die, they can make him expire at pleaſure, either by one or ſeveral laſhes.

Beſides the puniſhment of the knout, that of breaking on the wheel was in uſe before the reign of the Empreſs Elizabeth. Sometimes criminals were impaled through the ſide: ſometimes they were hanged by the ribs upon hooks; in which ſituation they lived for ſeveral days; as did women who were buried alive up to the ſhoulders, for the murder of their huſbands. Beheading was a puniſhment equally inflicted on the common people as on the nobility.

It appears evidently from the example of the kingdom of Ruſſia, that neither the death of criminals, nor the ſeverity of their corporal puniſhments, do contribute to reform mankind.

The Empreſs Elizabeth has kept up the puniſhment of the knout only, as I have before obſerved; criminals are even ſeldom condemned to this; baniſhing of the nobility, confiſcating their property, and putting the common people to public labour, have been ſubſtituted inſtead of it. I have known ſeveral perſons, who blamed the conduct of the Empreſs Elizabeth in this reſpect, conſidering theſe puniſhments as too mild.

There may be ſome reaſon for this opinion with regard to crimes of a peculiar nature; but it is evident that ſuch perſons were little acquainted with the nature of baniſhment as practiſed in Ruſſia.

All criminals condemned to public labour are treated in the ſame manner; they are ſhut up in priſons ſurrounded by a large piece of ground, incloſed with ſtakes, fifty or ſixty feet high; in bad weather they retire within ſide the priſon, and when the ſeaſon permits they walk about in the incloſure. They have all chains to their feet; and are kept for a very trifling

trifling expence, being generally allowed nothing but bread and water, or, according to the place they are in, ſome other food inſtead of bread. They are guarded by a certain number of ſoldiers, who lead them to the mines, or other public labours; where they are treated with the utmoſt ſeverity. This puniſhment in many inſtances is not adequate to the crimes: it has not that effect on the minds of the Ruſſians as one might expect, becauſe they are ſlaves. It would certainly have a very different effect on a free and civilized nation; where a perpetual puniſhment of this kind would prove a more powerful reſtraint on the people than the fear of death. Some villains even look upon that moment as the end of all their ſufferings, to which circumſtance we may impute the reſolution with which ſome of them have behaved on the ſcaffold; but I believe it might be very dangerous to expoſe ſuch criminals, as they do in Ruſſia, to the public view. The habit of ſeeing theſe unhappy people at length deſtroys ſenſibility; and this ſentiment is of ſuch importance to ſociety, that every method ought to be taken to preſerve it among poople who are already poſſeſſed of it, or to excite it in the breaſts of thoſe who are yet ſtrangers to it. I am perſuaded that the diſagreeable ſight of ſuch a number of wretches in chains as are met with in moſt of the towns in Ruſſia, has contributed much to produce that ferocity and ſavageneſs of character ſo remarkable among the inhabitants of this realm.

Perſons condemned to baniſhment are not all treated in the ſame manner; ſome are ſhut up, and others allowed a little liberty. Count Leſtoc, after having placed the crown on the head of the Empreſs Elizabeth, was baniſhed with his lady. Leſtoc was arreſted firſt, and ſhut up in the fort of St. Peterſburgh. His wife was a native of Livonia, of one of the moſt noble families: ſhe was maid of honour to the Empreſs before ſhe married Count Leſtoc; and though living at court, had ſtill preſerved the noble pride, inſpired by that liberty which the province of Livonia, conquered by Peter I. ſtill enjoys. The Counteſs of Leſtoc being arreſted, took off all the diamonds belonging to her dreſs, as well as her watch, and other trinkets, and throwing them at the feet of thoſe who took her up, told them to lead her to the place they were ordered to conduct her to: ſhe was ſhut up in the ſame caſtle with her huſband, but in a ſeparate apartment: all their effects were put under ſeal, in expectation of the ſentence of the private court of chancery. Theſe illuſtrious priſoners, given up to this odious tribunal, the judges of which were avowed enemies to Count Leſtoc, eſpecially M. de Beſtucheff, the firſt miniſter*, looked

* I have read in ſome manuſcript notes on Ruſſia, that in 1741 the Empreſs Elizabeth had aboliſhed the ſecret chancery on her acceſſion to the throne, and had referred to the ſenate all the matters which uſed to be tried there; but it does not appear that this order was ever carried into execution. Count Leſtoc and his peers have never been judged by the ſenate, nor by any real court of juſtice.

upon

upon their ruin as inevitable, and therefore did not endeavour to offer much in their defence. Leſtoc had received a ſum of money from a foreign power in alliance with Ruſſia, and it was to this power that the Empreſs Elizabeth was indebted for the crown. The receiving of this preſent was the great charge brought againſt Count Leſtoc; on being queſtioned, he owned he had received it; but his judges having aſked him the value of the ſum, his anſwer was, *I do not recollect, but if you are deſirous of knowing, the Empreſs Elizabeth can tell you*; and, indeed, he had informed this princeſs that this ſum had been offered to him, on account of the favours ſhe ſhewed him; and the Empreſs had allowed him to accept of it.

The Counteſs of Leſtoc, as fully convinced of the ſentence that would be given, as ſhe was of her own and her huſband's innocence, only begged one favour of the judges, that ſhe might be beheaded; but that they would ſpare her ſkin, that is, that ſhe might not receive the puniſhment of the knout.

Notwithſtanding all the contrivances of Beſtucheff, the Empreſs Elizabeth would never conſent that theſe priſoners ſhould be condemned to the knout: all their eſtate was confiſcated; they were baniſhed into Siberia, ſhut up in different places, and not allowed to correſpond with each other.

The Counteſs of Leſtoc had but one room to live in; her furniture conſiſted of a few chairs, a table, a ſtove, and a bed without curtains, made of ſtraw, with one coverlet; ſhe got clean ſheets but twice in the firſt year. Four ſoldiers conſtantly watched her, and lay in her chamber; from whence ſhe was not allowed to ſtir, even for the common neceſſities of life: ſhe had only a few ſhifts to change now and then. Leſtoc gave out at his return, that his wife had been ſurprized that the vermin, the neceſſary conſequence of the filth ſhe was obliged to live in, had not alone been ſufficient to deſtroy her. She uſed to play at cards with the ſoldiers, in hopes of getting four or five-pence to diſpoſe of as ſhe pleaſed, which however was not always allowed. Being one day out of humour with the officer who commanded, he ſpat in her face, and afterwards made her captivity ſtill harder.

Count Leſtoc was ſtill more unhappy, becauſe the vivacity of his diſpoſition made him very impatient of the leaſt contradiction; and he was only indulged in the liberty of walking about his room, on condition that he avoided coming near the window.

The Empreſs Elizabeth, however, had allowed Leſtoc, as well as his wife, twelve French livres *per* day, which was very favourable treatment in Ruſſia; but theſe exiles were not permitted to touch the money allotted to them, leſt they ſhould have employed it in bribing their guards: the officer of the guard therefore was treaſurer; he was ordered to procure them all neceſſaries, and he let them want for every thing.

A few years after, Count Leſtoc and his lady were ſuffered to live together: they had then ſeveral apartments, and a ſmall garden at their diſpoſal; the Counteſs of Leſtoc worked in the garden, fetched water, brewed, baked, waſhed,

waſhed, &c. —— Sometimes even the officer of the guard introduced company to them: one of his friends, who had conducted a party into Siberia, deſired to ſee the Count. This officer having contracted a kind of intimacy with him, propoſed a party of play. Leſtoc won four hundred French livres: this ſum was a fortune for the two exiles; they were ſoon after informed, that it belonged to the party this officer conducted. The Counteſs fell at her huſband's feet, intreating him to return the money to this imprudent ſoldier; Leſtoc raiſed her up, and ſent the money to the neareſt village to be diſtributed among the poor.

After the baniſhment of M. de Beſtucheff, Count Woronzoff, the High Chancellor, attempted ſeveral times to have Leſtoc recalled, as he was thoroughly perſuaded of his innocence, but the Empreſs Elizabeth would never liſten to his intreaties on this point: ſhe was however particularly attentive in giving orders to have wine ſent to him from time to time, knowing he was very fond of it.

Leſtoc and his lady were at length recalled by Peter III. after fourteen years exile: Leſtoc came to St. Peterſburgh in the dreſs of the lower ſort of people, which is commonly made of ſheep-ſkin *. All the noblemen of the court, and all foreigners, flocked eagerly to ſee him, endeavouring to make him forget the time he had paſt in exile. The friendly proffers he received were ſincere, becauſe every body knew he was innocent; the Empreſs Elizabeth never had a ſubject more firmly attached to her; and he had conſtantly maintained his allegiance during his exile: he declared that M. de Beſtucheff had been the cauſe of it, and that the Empreſs had only given way to the importunities of this miniſter.

Count Leſtoc, though ſeventy-four years old, ſtill preſerved all that firmneſs, which had been ſo neceſſary to him when he placed the princeſs Elizabeth on the throne. He uſed to give a circumſtantial account of this event, and of his baniſhment, in public company; although he knew very well that the ſtory was highly diſagreeable to the Ruſſians, and that he thereby expoſed himſelf daily to be baniſhed again; nor were the admonitions of his friends of any weight with him in this matter. Peter III. having done him the honour of admitting him to his table, Leſtoc ſpoke to him in the following terms: "Sir, my ene-
"mies will not fail to do me all
"the miſchief they can, but I hope
"your majeſty will permit an old
"man, who has but few days to
"live, to prate on, and die in
"peace." He claimed all the effects that had been taken away from him when he was arreſted; they had been already diſtributed among ſeveral private perſons, according to cuſtom. He declared he would take poſſeſſion of them wherever he found them. He alſo demanded, that an account ſhould be given him of his jewels, and of the money the officers of the guard had received during his exile. Count Leſtoc himſelf acquainted me with every thing I have mentioned concerning his baniſhment, and furniſhed me alſo with the par-

* In the original, *habit de mouſic.*

ticulars

ticulars of the revolution by which the Empreſs Elizabeth was fixed on the throne.

Count Munic, equally great as a courtier and as a general, acted in a different manner. He never complained. Both Ruſſians and foreigners had the greateſt reſpect for him.

General Munic was of the talleſt ſize; though advanced in years, and extremely thin, he had preſerved in the midſt of his misfortunes, a moſt agreeable countenance. He engaged all hearts by his politeneſs, and the gentleneſs of his diſpoſition.

Account of a Debauch at the preſent King (then Prince) of Pruſſia's *Court, at* Rheinſberg. *From Baron* Bielfeld's *Letters.*

THUS, Madam, our days here paſs tranquilly away, and enlivened by every enjoyment that can pleaſe a rational mind. Royal cheer, wine for the gods, the muſic of angels, delicious paſtimes, in the gardens, in the woods, upon the waters; the cultivation of letters and the polite arts, and a refined converſation, all concur to ſpread their powers over this enchanting palace. But as there is no felicity that is abſolutely perfect, ſo the pleaſures that I have enjoyed at Rheinſberg, have been daſhed with bitterneſs by a ſingular accident, of which, Madam, I ſhall here give an account; as you will ſoon ſee me return to Hamburgh, with two wounds on my forehead, a ſable eye, and a cheek covered with all the colours of the rainbow; it it is proper that I appriſe you of this cataſtrophe. We ſeldom fail to ſee the effects of a debauch, and it was at a bacchanalian rout, that I acquired all thoſe ornaments. About a fortnight ſince, the prince was in a humour of extraordinary gaiety at table. His gaiety animated all the reſt; and ſome glaſſes of champagne ſtill more enlivened our mirth. The prince, perceiving our diſpoſition, was willing to promote it; and on riſing from table, told us he was determined we ſhould recommence our jollity at ſupper, and in the ſame place where we had left off. Towards evening I was called to the concert; at the end of which the prince ſaid to me, *Go now to the princeſs's apartment, and when ſhe has finiſhed her play, we will ſit down to table, and won't quit it till the lights are out, and we are ſomewhat enlightened with champagne.* I regarded this threat as a pleaſantry, for I knew that parties which are expreſsly intended for this purpoſe, ſeldom ſucceed, but commonly become more dull than joyous. On entering the princeſs's apartment, however, her highneſs convinced us that the affair was very ſerious, and prognoſticated with a ſmile, that I ſhould not be able to defend myſelf againſt the prince's attack. In fact, we were ſcarce ſeated before he began, by drinking a number of intereſting healths, which there was a neceſſity of pledging. This firſt ſkirmiſh being over, it was followed by an inceſſant flow of ſallies and repartees, by the prince and the company; the moſt contracted countenances became expanded, the gaiety was general, even the ladies aſſiſted in promoting our jollity. After about two hours, we found that the largeſt reſervoirs, by perpetually filling, might

might be overflown: neceſſity has no law; and the greateſt reſpect could not prevent ſome of us, from going to take the freſh air in the veſtibule. I was one of the number: when I went out I found myſelf ſober enough, but the air ſeized me, and on entering the hall, I perceived a ſort of vapour that ſeemed to cloud my reaſon. I had placed before me a large glaſs of water, which the princeſs, oppoſite to whom I had the honour to ſit, in a vein of miſchievous pleaſantry, had ordered to be emptied, and had filled it with ſellery wine, which was as clear as rock water; ſo that, having already loſt my taſte, I mixed my wine with wine; and thinking to refreſh myſelf, I became joyous, but it was a kind of joy that leaned towards intoxication. To finiſh my picture, the prince ordered me to come and ſit by him; he ſaid many very gracious things to me, and let me ſee into futurity, as far as my feeble ſight was then capable of diſcovering; and at the ſame time made me drink bumper after bumper, of his lunel wine. The reſt of the company, however, were not leſs ſenſible than I, of the effects of the nectar, which there flowed in ſuch mighty ſtreams. One of the ladies, who was a ſtranger, and in a multiplying ſtate, found herſelf as much incommoded as we were, and retired ſuddenly for a ſhort time to her chamber. We thought this action admirably heroic. Wine produces complacency. The lady, on her return, was loaded with compliments and careſſes: never was woman ſo applauded for ſuch an expedition. At laſt, whether by accident or deſign, the princeſs broke a glaſs. This was a ſignal for our impetuous jollity, and an example that appeared highly worthy of imitation. In an inſtant all the glaſſes flew to the ſeveral corners of the room; and all the criſtals, porcelain, piers, branches, bowls, vaſes, &c. were broke into a thouſand pieces. In the midſt of this univerſal deſtruction, the prince ſtood, like the man in Horace, who contemplates the cruſh of worlds, with a look of perfect tranquillity. To this tumult ſucceeded a freſh burſt of mirth; during which the prince ſlipt away, and aided by his pages, retired to his apartment; and the princeſs immediately followed.

For me, who unfortunately found not one valet who was humane enough to guide my wandering ſteps, and ſupport my tottering fabric, I careleſly approached the grand ſtair-caſe, and without the leaſt heſitation, rolled from the top to the bottom; where I lay ſenſeleſs on the floor, and where, perhaps, I ſhould have periſhed, if an old female domeſtic had not chanced to paſs that way, who in the dark, taking me for a great dog belonging to the caſtle, gave me an appellation ſomewhat diſhonourable, and at the ſame time a kick in the guts; but perceiving that I was a man, and what was more, a courtier, ſhe took pity on me, and called for help; my ſervants then came running to my aſſiſtance; they put me in bed, ſent for a ſurgeon, bled me, dreſſed my wounds, and I in ſome degree recovered my ſenſes. The next day they talked of a trepan, but I ſoon got rid of that dread; and after lying about a fortnight in bed, where the prince had the goodneſs to come every day to ſee me, and

con-

contribute every thing poſſible to my cure, I got abroad again. The day after this adventure the court was at its laſt gaſp. Neither the prince nor any of the courtiers could ſtir from their beds; ſo that the princeſs dined alone. I have ſuffered ſeverely by my bruiſes, and have had ſufficient to make many moral reflexions.

Extract from the Abbé Millot's *Elements of the Hiſtory of* England.

IT is well known that the earl of Oxford, (Mr. Harley,) had greatly contributed to the diſgrace of the duke of Marlborough. In 1712, after the change of the miniſtry, prince Eugene came to London, and it was thought that the deſign of his viſit was to animate the whigs by his preſence and his intrigues. This great man treated Marlborough as if he had ſtill been in favour. Oxford having invited him one day to dinner, congratulated him on having at his table, the firſt general in Europe: *If I am*, replied the prince, *I may thank you for it*. An elogium the more ſeaſonable, as Marlborough's diſgrace was principally owing to Oxford.

[Similar to this was the duke of Marlborough's own reply to marſhal Tallard, after the battle of Blenheim: on the marſhal's ſaying, that "he (the duke) had defeated the beſt troops in Europe;" *I hope you except the troops that defeated them:* And ſuch alſo was the compliment paid by the duke of Montague to the duke of Marlborough at Broughton in Northamptonſhire, on the latter admiring the waterworks there, and ſaying, "he thought them equal to thoſe of Lewis XIV. at Verſailles." *No, my lord duke, my waterworks are not equal, but your grace's fireworks are much ſuperior to his.*]

After the expulſion of the Stuarts, the royal prerogative was contracted within narrower bounds, the acts of arbitrary power were leſs common, civil liberty was better ſecured; but the ſovereign was ſcarce leſs powerful. He had always at hand thoſe reſources which work upon the paſſions. Having places and honours at his diſpoſal, he could bias that multitude of ambitious or venal ſouls who worſhip Fortune. A contagious corruption, produced by wealth and intrigue, infected from the time of William III. thoſe haughty people, ſo jealous of their liberty. Two irreconcileable parties employed againſt each other the fatal art of ſeducing citizens, and purchaſing votes. In order to have a majority in parliament, they were not aſhamed of changing the principles of patriotiſm; and the court took care to profit by an evil that favoured its deſigns. It carried the point in filling the lower houſe with its partizans, of influencing their debates, and of drawing from thence enormous ſubſidies, more for its own intereſt, than for the neceſſities of the ſtate. The act of triennial parliaments furniſhed the patriots with a reſource. They had hopes of ſoon gaining a ſuperiority. But ſince the duration of parliament was fixed at ſeven years, under George I. the nation ſeems expoſed to the attacks of deſpotiſm. In 1734, ſome vain attempts were made to reſtore matters to their ancient footing.—There have always been in England

land thoſe vigilant, zealous, incorruptible men, who have their country inceſſantly before their eyes, who ſtruggle againſt the torrent of foreign intereſts, and who ſpeak like citizens in the midſt of the moſt corrupt aſſembly. A government where ſuch men may freely ſpeak their thoughts, where they ſpeak them without fear, and without evaſion, has in itſelf a grand principle of life and vigour. But ſince the crown has had a ſtanding army, ſince it has had ſome intereſts which do not concern the nation, ſince it can depend on the votes of a long parliament, the balance of thoſe powers which form the Engliſh conſtitution, is become more difficult to ſupport; ſome violent attacks on liberty, would raiſe a rebellion among a pepole that are jealous and terrible in their fury. Corruption, by deſtroying principles, may one day, perhaps, occaſion more miſchief than the violence of deſpotiſm.

"Politeneſs has not yet ſoftened that fierceneſs of manners which the Engliſh derive from their climate, from the form of their government, and from their ſituation in an iſland. Men accuſtomed to the ſea, inflamed by the ſpirit of faction, proud of liberty and riches, addicted to party diſputes, wholly engroſſed by their intereſts, their ſyſtems; hot, fiery, leſs by fits than by principle, are ſo apt to diſdain the art of pleaſing, that they often tranſgreſs the bounds of good breeding. It frequently happens that the nobles themſelves, intermixed with the people, partake of their heats, their riots and exceſſes. Wealth levels rank; the great power of the commons elates the heart of the vulgar. Every one thinking himſelf of conſequence, and fearing no man, the pride of all makes a kind of equality between all. Humour, whim, caprice, muſt neceſſarily prevail in a nation where moſt citizens are regardleſs of pleaſing any one. *Moſt men of genius will be tormented by their genius itſelf*, according to the remark of M. de Monteſquieu; *with a diſdain, or a diſtaſte for all things; they will be miſerable, though they have ſuch abundant reaſon to be happy.* To this, doubtleſs, is owing the frenzy of ſuicide, of which there are frequent examples in England.

"Courage and politics, agriculture and induſtry, commerce and navigation, have exalted the power of the Engliſh to the higheſt point which it can probably attain. The ſciences and polite literature have rendered their glory ſtill more durable. No people ſurpaſs them in learned diſquiſitions. Their mathematicians, their philoſopers, have opened an immenſe field to the human mind. It is ſufficient to name Newton and Locke, geniuſes the more wonderful, as they ſhut themſelves up in the ſphere of nature, in order to dive into her myſteries, inſtead of loſing themſelves in fantaſtic ſyſtems to create new errors. Many philoſophers in England have taken the falſe paths of impiety. But religion has found among the Engliſh ſome defenders without prejudices, and without fanaticiſm, no leſs powerful in their arguments, than reſpectable for the extent of their knowledge. The clergy having loſt their ancient credit, have applied themſelves to labours which procure them

them general eſteem. They have very little influence in affairs, but they impreſs truth on the mind. Science conducts them to eccleſiaſtical dignities, and emulation nouriſhes talents which would be ſtifled under the empire of intereſt.

"In a country where the uſeful is preferred to the agreeable, reſearches and experiments which relate to the wants of ſociety, principally engage the attention of the public. Every one knows how much the Engliſh have laboured in this way, and what ſucceſs they have had. In bringing to perfection agriculture and navigation, they have ſecured to themſelves inexhauſtible reſources. By the inoculation of the ſmall-pox they have preſerved ſome thouſands of citizens. It is not for us to weigh the reaſons for or againſt this practice. But in whatever point of view it is taken, the example of an intelligent nation is, in this way, the ſtrongeſt of all proofs; and though an individual may be fearful of inoculation, the public ought to deſire it.

"Learning is become, in this age, one of the principal ornaments in England; the celebrated authors that ſhe has produced, are at preſent too well known to make it neceſſary to name them. New ideas, deep reflections, refined thoughts, a manly emphatical ſtyle, often obſcure for the ſake of preciſion, characterize almoſt all of them. The Engliſh have enriched their theatre with the ſpoils of that of France, which they affect to deſpiſe; but they have taught us to think more cloſely, to put fewer ſhackles on genius, to diffuſe uſeful truths even in frivolous writings, to change romances themſelves into ſchools of morality. Let us do juſtice to their excellent writers; our own will not be leſs the delight of all Europe."

From this ſpecimen, the Engliſh reader will doubtleſs be curious to ſee the whole, and will be glad to hear that his curioſity will ſoon be gratified by the ingenious pen of Mrs. Brooke.

Letter from the late Miſs Talbot, *to a new-born Child, Daughter of Mr.* John Talbot, *a Son of the Lord Chancellor.*

YOU are heartily welcome, my dear little couſin, into this unquiet world; long may you continue in it, in all the happineſs it can give; and beſtow enough on all your friends, to anſwer fully the impatience with which you have been expected. May you grow up to have every accompliſhment, that your good friend the *biſhop of Derry can already imagine in you; and in the mean time, may you have a nurſe with a tuneable voice, that may not talk an immoderate deal of nonſenſe to you.

You are, at preſent, my dear, in a very philoſophical diſpoſition; the gaieties and follies of life have no attraction for you; its ſorrows you kindly commiſerate, but, however, do not ſuffer them to diſturb your ſlumbers, and find charms in nothing but harmony and repoſe. You have as yet contracted no par-

* Dr. Rundle.

tialities, are entirely ignorant of party diſtinctions, and look with a perfect indifference on all human ſplendor. You have an abſolute diſlike to the vanities of dreſs; and are likely for many months to obſerve the † biſhop of Briſtol's firſt rule of converſation, Silence; though tempted to tranſgreſs it by the novelty and ſtrangeneſs of all the objects round you. As you advance farther in life, this philoſophical temper will by degrees wear off: the firſt object of your admiration will probably be a candle; and thence, (as we all of us do) you will contract a taſte for the gaudy and the glaring, without making one moral reflection upon the danger of ſuch falſe admiration, as leads people, many a time, to burn their fingers. You will then begin to ſhew great partiality for ſome very good aunts, who will contribute all they can towards ſpoiling you; but you will be equally fond of an excellent mama, who will teach you, by her example, all ſorts of good qualities; only let me warn you of one thing, my dear, and that is, do not learn of her to have ſuch an immoderate love of home, as is quite contrary to all the privileges of this polite age, and to give up ſo entirely all thoſe pretty graces of whim, flutter, and affectation, which ſo many charitable poets have declared to be the prerogative of our ſex: Ah! my poor couſin, to what purpoſe will you boaſt this prerogative, when your nurſe tells you, with a pious care, to ſow the ſeeds of jealouſy and emulation as early as poſſible, that you have a fine little brother come to put your noſe out of joint. There will be nothing to be done then, I believe, but to be mighty good, and prove what, believe me, admits of very little diſpute, (though it has occaſioned abundance) that we girls, however people give themſelves airs of being diſappointed, are by no means to be deſpiſed: let the men unenvied ſhine in public, it is we muſt make their homes delightful to them; and, if they provoke us, no leſs uncomfortable. I do not expect you, my dear, to anſwer this letter yet a while; but as, I dare ſay, you have the greateſt intereſt with your papa, will beg you to prevail upon him, that we may know by a line, (before his time is engroſſed by another ſecret committee) that you and your mama are well. In the mean time, I will only aſſure you, that all here rejoice in your exiſtence extremely; and that I am,

My very young correſpondent,
Moſt affectionately yours,

C. T.

The pious and ingenious author of the above letter, who died Jan. 9, 1770, aged 48, was the only daughter of Mr. Edward Talbot, archdeacon of Berks, and younger ſon of Dr. Talbot, biſhop of Durham. There having been the moſt intimate friendſhip between him and the late archbiſhop Secker, his widow and daughter lived as inmates in his Grace's family till his death, when he left the intereſt of 13,000l. to them, and the ſurvivor of them, and afterwards the whole ſum to charitable uſes.

† Dr. Secker.

Remarks

Remarks on a Sentence in the Law, called Peine forte et dure.

Tom's Coffee-House, Devereux-Court, April 10, 1770.

SIR,

AS I was ſitting this morning in the corner by the fire-ſide, in the upper room of this houſe, two gentlemen entered and took poſſeſſion of the vacant chairs about the little round table, and one of them read a news-paper to his companion: when he came to the account of the ſhocking wretch who refuſed to plead to his indictment at Kingſton *, the other expreſſed much aſtoniſhment at the folly of a man, who would ſubmit to be dying for a week in agonies inexpreſſible, rather than put himſelf upon his trial, by which means he would have a poſſibility, however ſlight, of avoiding puniſhment; and that if he ſhould be convicted, an eaſy death would be the utmoſt of his ſufferings in this world; his friend obſerved, that the fellow was lucky in not having been brought to trial on the laſt day of the aſſizes, for that if the ſentence had been paſſed upon him, and the commiſſion of the judges expired, the ſentence could not have been changed, and quoted ſome *dictum* of lord chief juſtice Holt, to that effect; and alſo ſaid, that it had been objected by the king of Pruſſia, in ſome of what that prince calls his philoſophical Works, Eſſays againſt the Exiſtence of God, or Immortality of the ſoul, &c. that the *peine forte & dure* was to all intents and purpoſes the ſame as giving the queſtion, as the French call it; or, in plain Engliſh, putting a man upon the rack.

I took the liberty to interpoſe with my opinion, that it could not be applied to putting a perſon to torture, in the uſual meaning of the word, when applied to judicial matters, becauſe the torture is given to make perſons acknowledge their guilt; and the other is, on the contrary, to make men deny their guilt; but that ſtill I thought it was a ridiculous and abſurd regulation or inſtitution, and that the law ſeemed in ſome meaſure to confeſs the folly of it, for in high treaſon, and petty larcenies, the priſoner, though he refuſed to

* The circumſtance is as follows: A man who was charged with returning from tranſportation, being arraigned at the laſt aſſizes at Kingſton, refuſed to plead to the indictment, unleſs the Judge would promiſe, that in caſe he ſhould be convicted, his ſentence ſhould not be tranſportation again: Mr. Baron Smythe remonſtrated, and explained to him the impoſſibility of his complying with his demand: and alſo informed him, that if he perſiſted in his ſilence, he muſt be ſentenced to the *peine forte & dure*: that he muſt be laid naked upon the ground, with a conſiderable weight upon him, which would be gradually increaſed till his death: that he would be fed with a morſel of bread, and one draught of the next ditch-water, daily; that he remembered two inſtances of men ſubmitting for a little time to that puniſhment, but that neither perſevered in their reſolution. Upon which the wretch cried out, You may die and be damned yourſelf. The Baron anſwered, in the ſpirit of an upright judge, I am ſhocked for you, and pity you; but God forbid any thing you ſay ſhould make me deviate from my duty with regard to you. The fellow at laſt pleaded, and was convicted; and when he was carrying out of court, knocked down the hangman with a blow of his fiſt.

plead, is judged guilty, and has the ordinary ſentence, in thoſe caſes, paſſed upon him; if this practice ſhould be obſerved in any, why not in all caſes, and whatever the offence may be which the priſoner is charged with?

To this queſtion the gentleman returned for anſwer, that the law was particularly attentive to the preſervation of landed property; that for this reaſon, upon a priſoner's ſtanding mute in general, his landed property was ſaved to his family; but that in petty larcenies, the offender could not be ſuſpected of having any landed property; and in caſe he had, the law does not ſubject him to a forfeiture of it, upon his being found guilty upon pleading to his indictment; and, on the other hand, in caſe of high treaſon, a fact not likely to be committed but by men of high rank, or of high ſpirit, it was judged neceſſary to take away from them, for the ſake of the public peace, that property in land, which in the hands of their poſterity, mighty be dangerous; and in order to make ſure of ſucceeding in that prudent purpoſe, it was neceſſary to alter and take away, in that particular caſe, the common privilege that a perſon had by the common law, of preſerving his eſtate in his family, by ſubmitting to the *peine forte & dure*, which many perſons of that property and ſpirit, which would qualify or diſpoſe them to be guilty of high treaſon, would certainly ſubmit to, and go through with, provided it would enable them to preſerve their eſtates in their families.

He owned that this was rather an apology for the deviation from the common rule of the penalty of ſtanding mute, in theſe two caſes, than a good defence of the rule or practice itſelf; that, for his part, he thought that the beſt defence of it, was the infrequency of its application; there having been, as he believed, but one inſtance of a perſon's having gone through with it ſince the laſt century, who was a maſter of a ſhip, charged with piratical practices, who had ſome landed property, and ſubmitted to the penalty of ſtanding mute, and perſevered in it, and was preſſed to death in Newgate, in the preſs-yard there, ſo denominated from thence.

That was the laſt perſon, you ſay, Sir, I replied. The moſt remarkable perſon, as I believe, that ever ſubmitted to that penalty, was Mr. Calverly, of a very great family in the North; who, being a man of violent paſſion, conceived a jealouſy againſt his wife, which, by ſome unfortunate accident, was turned to ſuch a frantic rage, that early one morning he murdered her, by ſplitting her ſkull with his battle-ax, and forced ſeven children ſhe had by him, to leap off the battlements of his caſtle into the moat which ſurrounded it, where they all ſtuck faſt in the mud, and were ſuffocated with the ſlime on the water; he then mounted his horſe, and galloped towards a farmer's cottage, where one of his children, an infant at the breaſt, was at nurſe: whilſt upon the road, he was ruminating in gloomy and horrid ſatisfaction upon the approach of the only matter wanting to the final completion of his zealous revenge, the moon on a ſudden was darkened, he loſt himſelf in the midſt of a thick foreſt, the thunder of Heaven, which now ſtunned his ears, ſeemed to roll

againſt him, and ſummon him to judgment, and the pale lightning appalling his ſoul, was, to his frantic imagination, the fire of hell preparing puniſhment intolerable, and tortures excruciating to millions of ages. He ſtopped, relented, repented, ſurrendered, and ſubmitted himſelf to juſtice. After having made his peace with Heaven, for the murder of his wife and children, he was agonized by the thought of having deprived the child, ſo reſcued from his dagger, even by the immediate interpoſition of Providence itſelf, as juſt related, of the eſtate and dignity of its anceſtors, and of leaving it, inſtead of its due inheritance, poverty, and the infamy of ſuch a father. He conſidered, that when convicted, his eſtate muſt go to the crown. If he, with his own hand, ſhould anticipate the ſtroke of juſtice, he was informed, that the law gives the lands of ſuch wretches to the crown; he therefore ſtood mute upon being arraigned, and ſubmitted with ſatisfaction to the penalty attending that behaviour, and perſevered in bearing the moſt excruciating pain, with the patience of a proto martyr.

His eſtate was preſerved for that child, which was a male, and from whom, if I am not entirely miſinformed, is lineally deſcended the preſent Sir Walter Calverly Blackett, a gentleman well known in the world, and of whom the world neither knows nor ſays any thing ill. This tragical tale likewiſe furniſhed the fable of the play called the Yorkſhire Tragedy, ſaid by ſome critics to be written by Shakeſpeare.

The gentlemen complimented me upon my ſtory, and having nothing better to do, I have, by their deſire, ſent you this account of our tale and converſation.

EBOR.

Eſſay on Flattery.

SIR,

I Have the vanity to think myſelf a proficient in the art of *tickling*: by tickling, I mean, in plain Engliſh, *flattery*.—I here ſend you a ſketch of my hiſtory, which, if you are inclined to be lazy, or —; in ſhort, if you think proper, you are at liberty to publiſh: if you do not like it, you are at liberty to make it a preſent, either to the huſband of Venus, or to the venerable goddeſs Cloacina.—

The firſt impreſſions, I have been told, are the deepeſt — I find it true by experience—the impreſſions I received at three years old, are not effaced at forty.—How the diſtant ſcene riſes to my retroſpective view! Not to be tedious—my nurſe firſt taught me to flatter. The poor old woman never attempted to waſh my face, or to comb my hair, without the ſoothing expreſſion of, "There's a dear —Let me waſh its *pretty* face."—"There's a ſweet creature;" and numberleſs other endearing phraſes to the like purpoſe—When I grew a little older, I ſtill perceived that I never was ordered to do any thing without a little bit of flattery tacked to the command—My ſchool-miſtreſs bade me ſay, A by itſelf A, and always added, "There's a "good boy"—My father, my mother, my relations, all addreſſed me in the ſame ſtyle—My aged grandfather too, how well I remember the hoary ſage! whilſt I was

innocently aſking him why he ſhook his head always, would often put his hand in his pockets, and give me a penny, becauſe I was a *brave boy*.—Theſe praiſes, though they were only words of courſe, as I ſince learned, then gave me great pleaſure; and I found myſelf always diſpoſed to love the perſon that beſtowed them on me—I was artful—I thought I might rule others by the ſame means, by which others ruled me—nor was I deceived in the ſequel—however, I had not then many opportunities to try the experiment.

I had an aunt, whoſe ill fortune it was, not to be able to get a huſband; and therefore, as is uſual, ſhe was called an *old maid*, before time had made her an *old woman*—Old maids ſeldom deſpair till they have arrived at their grand climacteric—Hence we often ſee ladies of fifty in the garb of ſixteen.—My aunt was one of theſe—It happened one day, while I was playing near her toilette, and ſhe was repairing the depredations which nature had made in her face, by the help of art; that I unmeaningly, (it certainly muſt have been unmeaningly) cried out, "*Law, aunty, what a "pretty noſe you have got! your "hand is whiter than mine.*"—I had no ſooner uttered theſe words than ſhe ſnatched me up in her arms, and almoſt ſtifled me with kiſſes—Every day, after that lucky moment, ſhe continued to ſhew me new marks of her affection; ſpoke well of me; was continually ſaying, that I made ſenſible remarks, much above my years—I was aſtoniſhed at this alteration—She always before had looked on me with indifference and hatred—And indeed, few old maids, I have ſince obſerved, are remarkably fond of children—However, as I did not want penetration, I ſoon diſcovered, that it was my flattery which had gained her favour—And now it was that I reſolved to make *flattery* the ruling principle of my conduct, in future life.

When my father thought me of a proper age to go to ſchool, he put me to one of thoſe ſchools in which *youth are qualified* for—in ſhort, every thing you can mention—A ſchool I ſhould not call it—The refined ideas of the maſter looked upon this as too groſs an appellation; and therefore, to prevent miſtakes, he had inſcribed over the portal of his manſion, in large golden letters, "*The Academy.*"—To return from the digreſſion: at my academy I ſoon found that the art of tickling was not unknown to my teachers—Whenever my couſin Tom, or my good aunt Deborah, came to ſee me, and to enquire, as the way is, how I went on, they were ſure to hear, in the moſt extravagant terms, of all my good qualities—The uſher obſerved, that "Maſter Billy was the fineſt young "youth that ever he ſet his eyes "on."—My miſtreſs chucked me under the chin, and ſaid, "It has "got a pretty face of its own, "bleſs it." My maſter, patting me on the head, and looking earneſtly at me, uſed to cry, "It "really is ſurpriſing—Such a pro-"ficiency in ſo ſhort a time! But "nature has been partial—And, "to be ſure,—I take a great "deal of pains with him, that I "do, and the child takes vaſtly to "his book." Theſe and many other encomiums, were given to me whenever my friends paid me a viſit—But, alas! after the vaſt ideas

ideas I had been taught to form of myſelf, my friends were no ſooner gone, than lo! I ſunk to the condition of another boy — Notwithſtanding my great talents, my beauty, and all the praiſes which had been laviſhed upon me, poor I underwent the correction of the rod, and was called dunce from morning till night—I comforted myſelf as well as I could—Nor indeed had I much reaſon to grieve, ſince my friends were pleaſed, though deceived; and I got half a crown, when otherwiſe I ſhould have got but ſixpence, and perhaps only a kiſs and a farewel.

My maſter's flattery ſucceeded ſo well, that I was confirmed in the principle which I had been led into by my aunt, my nurſe, &c. I therefore reſolved to try my ſkill among my ſchool-fellows—I ſoon found my ſchemes ſucceed to admiration; but then I was obliged to uſe a great deal of addreſs in conducting them—My way was to diſcover their ruling paſſions and inclinations—I never commended the ſurly boy for his good-nature; but I commended him for that which he took pride in, his *gravity* and *auſterity*— I never praiſed the idle fellow for his diligence and learning; no: thoſe he deſpiſed; but I praiſed him for his vivacity and gaiety—In a word, I always *tickled* the place which was moſt *tickliſh*—Wherever I found vanity, I fed her plenteouſly—the advantages I enjoyed by this conduct were innumerable—Each individual looked upon me as his particular friend—Indeed I had endeavoured by my flatteries to make him look upon me as ſuch—Conſequently in all diſputes, both parties readily conſented to refer the points in controverſy to my arbitration, each imagining I had a particular biaſs to himſelf—Thus I enjoyed a ſuperiority over all my fellows, which gratified my pride not a little—I was beloved and careſſed by all — No tales were told of me.—I muſt own that I learned a great deal of wiſdom at ſchool; not from my book; there, to my ſhame be it ſpoken, I was a dunce. —My wiſdom was not the wiſdom of the ſpeculative philoſopher, but that of the worldly-wiſe man.

I always conſidered a ſchool as the copy of the world—All the vices and follies of the great original are there painted in miniature —Though the picture is ſmall, the characters are drawn to the life— I was now at the eve of launching into the great ocean of the world; and I pleaſed myſelf with the thoughts of being poſſeſſed of a ſecret that would ſteer my little bark clear of every rock—I had been told from my cradle that I ſhould be a ſoldier—Eſcaped from ſchool, I thought the happy time was arrived at length—How tranſported was I with the thoughts of wearing a ſword and a red coat— But beſides theſe, I had more ſubſtantial allurements—I thought the military profeſſion would open to me the moſt ample field for the exertion of that genius for adventure which I perceived within me—In the midſt of my anticipated bliſs, O grief of griefs! my father bound me apprentice to a tradeſman in Cheapſide — After ſome time, however, I acquieſced in my condition—But how fallen was I! all the ſchemes which I had formed for the conduct of my life, and even my golden art of tickling, now — ſeemed to vaniſh — I had

nothing now to do, I imagined, but plod behind the counter—I found myſelf wrong in theſe reflections—Flattery was grown natural to me, and nature will not be entirely ſtifled—Our cuſtomers conſiſted chiefly of females—This circumſtance gave me ſome hope—Downright flattery from one in my ſtation, I knew would ſavour too much of familiarity; I was, therefore, obliged to act with great circumſpection—While I was handing down a drawer or a box, I uſed to obſerve, in a faultering tone of voice, "That ſuch a pattern, or "ſuch a colour, would be very "pretty for a lady who wanted to "ſet off a bad ſkin—but you, "madam, are—How do you like "this, ma'am?"—This never failed; the lady was tickled, turned towards the glaſs, adjuſted her cap, ſtuck a pin, and bought the pattern, on the ſtrength of my recommendation. By ſuch methods, I fixed fugitive cuſtomers, pleaſed conſtant ones, increaſed my maſter's trade, and did no harm to any body.

Seven years paſſed away in this manner—I forbear to relate every particular of my hiſtory during that ſpace of time, as there would be very little variety in the relation—ſuffice it to ſay, that the *old trick* never failed.—Juſt after the expiration of my apprenticeſhip, my aunt Deborah died, and left me a very pretty legacy, ſufficient to ſet me up in trade—Thanks to my divine art!—I had almoſt forgot to tell you, ſhe died an old maid, notwithſtanding her *pretty noſe* and *white hands*.

I took a ſhop and furniſhed it—one piece of furniture was ſtill wanting, without which, as the ſaying is, one is never rightly ſettled—in truth, I wanted a wife; and a wife I was reſolved to have—In my amours, I muſt confeſs, that I offered up incenſe to the ſhrine of Plutus as well as that of Cupid.—After ſome time, I got ſcent of a good wealthy widow—ſhe was ſomewhat advanced in life—As for the lady's perſon, that was her leaſt recommendation—However, I perceived, after a very ſlight acquaintance with her, that ſhe was one of thoſe who did not give a moſt implicit credit to looking-glaſſes. I knew how to proceed accordingly—I ſwore that her eyes were irreſiſtible—that her cheeks were more blooming than the roſe—I ſwore—but to avoid prolixity, after a ſhort courtſhip I won the lady and ten thouſand pounds—I lived happily in my new ſtate;—but cruel fate denies a long continuance of bliſs—My wife died—Peace to her ſhade! I am married again, and to this day enjoy the company of my dear partner. I won my preſent deary's heart by praiſing her eyes—the conqueſt coſt me my ſincerity—but let that be a ſecret.

I paſs over a million of adventures, in which I exerted my adulatory talent with ſucceſs; to haſten to the laſt, and to me the moſt intereſting: in the courſe of my trade, I ſcraped an acquaintance with an old ſquare-toes, who was one of thoſe rich men, who accumulate immenſe ſums, nobody knows how—I reſolved to ſound the breaſt of this new friend—there was no need of ſearching deep to diſcover that avarice had long ſwallowed up every other vice, paſſion, and appetite—This diſcovery gave me my cue—I

raked

raked up all the remarks which I had heard, in ſermons and in converſations with my brother tradeſmen, on the ſubject of frugality and temperance — on theſe I declaimed on every occaſion—I talked of the exorbitant price of every neceſſary of life, and complained of the luxury and extravagance of the age.—One day as I was running on at this rate, he got up from his chair, and with a vehemence not common to men of that frigid diſpoſition which it is neceſſary to have in order to be a miſer, ſlapped me on the ſhoulders, and ſwore, "I was the honeſteſt, prudenteſt, ſenſibleſt fellow he ever met with." — In a few weeks the old hunks died, and bequeathed his fortune to me.

Thus, Sir, I have acquired an ample fortune—thus I have paſſed my life free from thoſe animoſities which an envious and contentious diſpoſition never fails to foment—thus I have gained the love and eſteem of all I knew — My art of tickling has made *me* happy, and, I flatter myſelf, it has made *others* ſo—I have increaſed the happineſs of all who have fallen within the circle of my acquaintance, by gratifying their vanity — Wherever I was able, I have thrown an ingredient into the bitter cup of life, which never fails to ſweeten it, namely, *ſelf-applauſe* — Yet, I confeſs, I have often done this at the expence of truth—I confeſs—confeſſion is a ſign of repentance, and repentance claims forgiveneſs. Being now above dependence, to expiate my crime, I have taken the reſolution to give the tribute of praiſe only where it is due—As a ſpecimen of the juſtneſs of my commendation, I aſſure you, that I entirely approve of your deſign, and that none wiſhes ſucceſs to it more ardently than

Your humble ſervant,

TICKLER.

The Adventures of Scarmentado; *a Satirical Novel, by* Voltaire.

MY name is Scarmentado; my father was governor of the city of Candia, where I came into the world in the year 1600, and I remember that one Jro, a ſtupid and ſcurrilous poet, wrote a copy of doggrel verſes in my praiſe, in which he proved me deſcended from Minos in a direct line; but my father being diſgraced ſome time after, he wrote another poem, by which it appeared I was no longer a-kin to Minos, but the deſcendant of Paſiphae and her lover.

When I was 15 years old, my father ſent me to Rome to finiſh my ſtudies. Monſignor Profonde, to whom I was recommended, was a ſtrange kind of man, and one of the moſt terrible ſcholars breathing; he took it into his head to teach me the categorics of Ariſtotle, and I narrowly eſcaped his throwing me into the category of his minions. I ſaw many proceſſions and exorciſms, and much oppreſſion. Signora Fatelo, a lady of no rigid morals, was fooliſh enough to like me: ſhe was wooed by two youthful monks, the Rev. Father Poignardini, and the Rev. Father Aconiti, but ſhe put an end to the pretenſions of both of them, by granting me her good graces; yet, at the ſame time, I narrowly eſcaped being excommunicated and poiſoned.

poiſoned. I left Rome exceedingly well pleaſed with the architecture of St. Peter's church.

I went to France, in the reign of Lewis ſurnamed the Juſt; the firſt thing I was aſked was, whether I choſe to breakfaſt on a collop of the Marſhal d'Ancre, whoſe body the public had roaſted, and which was diſtributed very cheap to thoſe that deſired to taſte it. This nation was at that time torn to pieces by civil wars, occaſioned ſometimes by ambition, ſometimes by controverſy; and thoſe inteſtine broils had for the ſpace of forty years deluged the moſt delightful country in the world with blood. Such were the liberties of the Gallican church: the French, ſaid I, are naturally wiſe; what makes them deviate from that character? They are much given to joking and pleaſantry, and yet they commit a maſſacre; happy that age in which they ſhall do nothing but joke and make merry.

From hence I ſet out for England; the ſame fanatical temper excited here the ſame furious zeal; a ſet of devout Roman Catholics, had reſolved, for the good of the church, to blow up the king, the royal family, and the parliament, with gunpowder, and thereby free the nation from thoſe heretics. I was ſhewn the ſpot where the bleſſed Q. Mary, daughter to Henry VIII. had cauſed above 500 of her ſubjects to be burnt alive. A pious Hibernian prieſt aſſured me, it was a very laudable action, firſt, becauſe thoſe they had burned were Engliſh; and, 2dly, becauſe they were wretches who never took any holy water, and did not believe in St. Patrick.

From England I went to Holland, in hopes of finding more peace and tranquillity among a more flegmatical people. At my arrival at the Hague, I was entertained with the beheading of a venerable old patriot, the prime miniſter Barnevelt, who was the moſt deſerving man in the Republic. Struck with pity at the ſight, I aſked what his crime was, and whether he had betrayed the ſtate? He has done worſe, replied a preacher with a black cloak, he believes that we can be ſaved by good works, as well as by faith. You are ſenſible, that were ſuch ſyſtems ſuffered to prevail, the commonwealth could not long ſubſiſt, and that a ſevere law is neceſſary to check and refute ſuch ſcandalous errors. A deep Dutch politician told me with a ſigh, that ſuch commendable actions could not laſt for ever: Alas, Sir! ſaid he, our people naturally incline towards toleration; ſome day or other they will adopt it; I ſhudder at the thought: believe me, Sir, purſued he, 'tis a mere chance that you actually find them ſo laudably and zealouſly inclined as to cut off the heads of their fellow-creatures for the ſake of religion. Such were the lamentable words of the Dutchman; for my own part, I thought proper to abandon a country, whoſe ſeverity had no compenſation, and therefore embarked for Spain.

I arrived at Seville in the fineſt ſeaſon in the year. The court was there, the galleons were arrived, and all ſeemed to proclaim joy, abundance, and profuſion. I eſpied at the end of a beautiful alley, full of orange and lemon-trees, a vaſt concourſe round an amphitheatre richly adorned; the king, the queen,

queen, the infants and infantas, were ſeated under a ſtately canopy, and over-againſt that auguſt family, another throne, higher and more magnificent had been erected. I told one of my travelling companions, that unleſs that throne was reſerved for God, I could not ſee the uſe of it; but theſe indiſcreet words being overheard by a grave Spaniard, I paid dear for having uttered them. In the mean time, I imagined we were to be diverted with a carouſal, wreſtling, or bull-baiting, when I perceived the grand inquiſitor aſcend that throne, and beſtow his bleſſing upon the king and people. Then appeared an army of monks, filing off two by two; ſome were white, others, were black, grey, and brown; ſome were ſhod, and ſome barefooted; ſome had beards, and ſome had none; ſome were with cowls, and ſome without. Then came the executioner, followed by about forty wretches, guarded by a world of grandees and alguazils, and covered with garments, upon which were painted flames and devils. Theſe fellows were Jews, who would not altogether be compelled to abandon the law of Moſes, and Chriſtians who had married their god-mothers, or perhaps refuſed to worſhip Neuſtra Dama d'Atocha, or to part with their money in favour of the brothers Hieronymians. Prayers were ſaid very devoutly, after which all thoſe wretches were tortured and burnt, which concluded the ceremony, to the great edification of all the royal family.

The ſame night, while I was going to bed, two meſſengers from the inquiſition came to my lodgings with the holy Hermandad. They embraced me tenderly, and, without ſpeaking a word, carried me out of the houſe, and conducted me into a dungeon not incommoded by heat, adorned with a curious crucifix, and a mat inſtead of a bed; after I had been there ſix weeks, the father inquiſitor ſent his compliments, and deſired to ſee me: I obeyed the ſummons: he received me with open arms, and after having embraced me with more than paternal fondneſs, told me, he was very ſorry they had put me in ſo bad a lodging, but that all the apartments happening to be full, it was impoſſible to give me a better; adding, however, that he hoped I ſhould be better taken care of another time. Then he aſked me very lovingly, whether I knew why I was put in there. I told the reverend father, I ſuppoſed it was for my ſins. Well, my dear child, replied he, but for what ſin? make me your confident — ſpeak, I did all I could to bethink myſelf of ſome miſdemeanor, but in vain; upon which, he made me recollect my imprudent words: in ſhort, I recovered my liberty, after having undergone a ſevere diſcipline, and paid 30,000 reals. I went to take leave of the grand inquiſitor; he was a very polite man, and aſked me how I reliſhed the holidays they had given me? I told him they were delightful, and at the ſame time went to preſs my companions to quit this enchanting country. They had time enough, during my confinement, to learn all the great atchievements of the Spaniards, for the ſake of religion. They had read the memoirs of the famous biſhop of Chiapa, by which it appears, that

ten

ten millions of infidels were murdered in America to convert the reſt. I imagined that biſhop might exaggerate a little, but ſuppoſe the victims were but half that number, the ſacrifice was ſtill admirable.

Notwithſtanding the diſagreeable adventures I had met with in my travels, I determined to finiſh my tour, and accordingly I embarked for Turkey, fully reſolved never more to intermeddle with other people's affairs, nor give my judgment about public ſhews. Theſe Turks, ſaid I, to my companions, are a ſet of unbaptized miſcreants; and of courſe more cruel than the reverend fathers of the inquiſition. Let us be ſilent among the Mahometans.

I arrived at Conſtantinople, where I was ſtrangely ſurprized to ſee more Chriſtian churches than in Candia; but much more ſo, to ſee alſo a numerous train of monks, permitted to offer their prayers freely to the Virgin Mary, and to curſe Mahomet, ſome in Greek, others in Latin, and ſome in Armenian. How reaſonable are the Turks! (exclaimed I) whilſt the Chriſtian world ſtains a ſpotleſs religion with blood, theſe infidels tolerate doctrines which they abhor, without moleſtation or inhumanity. The Grecian and Latin Chriſtians were at mortal enmity in Conſtantinople, and like dogs that quarrelled in the ſtreets, perſecuted each other with the utmoſt violence. The Grand Vizir protected the Greeks, whoſe patriarch accuſed me before him of having ſupped with the Latins, and I was moſt charitably condemned by the divan, to receive one hundred blows with a lath, upon the ſole of the foot, with permiſſion, however, to be excuſed for 500 ſequins. The next day the Grand Vizir was ſtrangled; and the day following, his ſucceſſor, who was for the Latin party, and who was not ſtrangled till a month afterwards, condemned me to the ſame puniſhment, for having ſupped with the Grecian patriarch; and, in ſhort, I was reduced to the ſad neceſſity to frequent neither the Latin nor the Greek church. To make myſelf amends, I determined to keep a miſtreſs, and pitched upon a young Turkiſh laſs, who was as tender and wanton *tête à tête*, as ſhe was pious and devout at the moſque. One night in the ſoft tranſports of her love, ſhe embraced me paſſionately, calling out, *alla, alla, alla.* Theſe are the ſacramental words of the Turks. I took them to be thoſe of love, and therefore cried out in my turn, *alla, alla, alla*; upon which ſhe ſaid, heaven be praiſed! you are a Turk. In the morning the Iman came to circumciſe me, but as I made ſome difficulty, the Cadi of our quarters, a loyal gentleman, very kindly told me he purpoſed to impale me. I ſaved my foreſkin, and my backſide, with a thouſand ſequins, and flew into Perſia, firmly reſolved never to go to the Latin or Grecian maſs in Turkey, nor ever more to ſay alla, alla, alla, at a rendezvous.

At my arrival at Iſpahan, I was aſked which I was for, white or black ſheep? I anſwered, that the fleſh of a white, or black ſheep was equal to me, provided it was tender. It muſt be known, that the factions of the white and black ſheep ſtill divided the Perſians, who imagined, I meant to laugh

at

at both parties, insomuch that I had scarce entered the city gates, but I had a sad affair to extricate myself from, which I did however with a good number of sequins, by means of which I got safe out of the hands of the sheep.

I went as far as China, with an interpreter, who informed me, that it was the only country where one might live freely, gaily, and peaceably. The Tartars had rendered themselves masters of it with fire and sword, and the reverend fathers the Jesuits, on one side, and the reverend fathers the Dominicans, on the other, said that they drew souls towards God every day, without any body's knowing it. Sure there never was a set of more zealous converters, for they persecuted one another by turns; they sent to Rome whole volumes of calumnies, wherein they reciprocally called each other infidels and prevaricators. There was particularly a terrible quarrel among them, about the method of making a bow. The Jesuits taught the Chinese to salute their parents after the manner of their country; and the Dominicans, on the contrary, held that they ought to bow to them, after the manner of Rome. I happened to be taken by the Jesuits for a Dominican, and they told his Tartarian majesty, that I was the Pope's spy. The supreme council immediately ordered the prime mandarin, who ordered a serjeant, who ordered four guards to arrest and bind me, with all the ceremony used on such occasions. I was brought, after one hundred and forty genu-flections, before his majesty, who asked me, whether I really was the Pope's spy, and whether it was true, that his holiness intended to come in person to dethrone him? I answered, that the pope was a priest, threescore and ten years of age; that he lived four thousand miles distant from his sacred Tartaro-Chinese majesty; that he had about two thousand soldiers, who mounted the guard with a parasol; that he never dethroned any body; and, in short, that his majesty might sleep in quiet. This was the last unfortunate adventure I met with in the whole course of my travels. I was sent to Macao, where I embarked for Europe.

I was obliged, in order to refit my ship, to put into an harbour, on the coast of Golconda. I laid hold of that opportunity, to go and see the court of the great Aureng-zeb, so much renowned for its wonderful magnificence: he was then at Dehli; and I had the good fortune to see him the day of that pompous ceremony, in which he received the heavenly present sent him by the sheriff of Mecca, viz. The broom, with which they had swept the holy house, the Caaba, and the Beth alla. That broom is a symbol which sweeps away all uncleanness of soul. Aureng-zeb had no occasion for it, since he was the most pious man in all Indostan. 'Tis true he had cut his brother's throat, poisoned his father, and put to death, by torture, about 20 Rayas, and as many Omrahs; yet nothing was talked of but his devotion, which, they said, was without equal, except that of his most sacred majesty Muley Ismael, the most serene emperor of Morocco, who never failed to cut off several heads, every Friday after prayers.

To

To all this I ſpoke not a word, my travels and adventures had taught me to bridle my tongue, and I was very ſenſible, it was not mine to decide between the piety of the emperors of India and Morocco.

I had not yet ſeen Africa; but whilſt I was debating with myſelf, whether it was better to ſatisfy this laſt inclination, or ſail for Italy, my ſhip was taken by the Negroes, and I was, of courſe, carried thither. Our captain railed againſt the captors, aſking them the reaſon, why they thus outrageouſly violated the laws of nations? they replied, your noſe is long, and ours is flat; your hair is ſtraight, and our wool is curled; you are white, and we are black; conſequently we ought, according to the ſacred and unalterable laws of nature, to be ever enemies. You buy us on the coaſt of Guinea, as if we were not human creatures, then treat us like beaſts, and with repeated blows compel us to an eternal digging into the mountains, in order to find a ridiculous yellow duſt, of no intrinſic value, and not worth a good Egyptian onion; therefore when we meet with you, and are the ſtrongeſt, we make you our ſlaves, and force you to till our ground, or elſe we cut off your noſe or ears. We had nothing to ſay againſt ſo wiſe a diſcourſe. I was employed to till the ground of an old negroe woman, having no inclination to loſe either my noſe or my ears; and after a twelvemonth's ſlavery, I was redeemed by ſome friends I had written to for that purpoſe.

Having thus ſeen the world, and all that is great, good, and admirable in it, I reſolved to return to Candia, where I married a little after my arrival. I was ſoon a cuckold, but plainly perceived it to be the moſt harmleſs and tolerable ſituation in life.

The moſt criminal not always the moſt unhappy. A moral Tale; by the celebrated Helvetius.

WANT formerly aſſembled a number of men in the deſarts of Tartary. Deprived of all, ſaid one, we have a right to all. The law which ſtrips us of neceſſaries to augment the ſuperfluities of ſome Rajahs, is unjuſt. Let us ſtruggle with injuſtice. A treaty can no longer ſubſiſt, where the advantages ceaſe to be mutual. We muſt force from our oppreſſors the wealth which they have forced from us. At theſe words the orator was ſilent; a murmur of approbation ran thro' the whole aſſembly: they applauded the ſpeech; the project was noble, and they reſolved to execute it; but they were divided about the means. The braveſt roſe firſt. Force, ſaid they, has deprived us of all; it is by force we muſt recover it. If our Rajahs have by their tyrannic injuſtice ſnatched from us even what is neceſſary, ſo far as to require us to laviſh upon them our own ſubſtance, our labour, and our lives, why ſhould we refuſe to our wants what the tyrants permit to their injuſtice? At the confines of theſe regions, the Baſhaws, by the preſents which they require, divide the profits of the caravans; they plunder the men, enſlaved by their power, and by fear. Leſs unjuſt and more brave than them, let us attack

men in arms: let valour decide the victory, and let our riches be at leaſt the price of our courage. We have a right to them. The gift of bravery points out thoſe who ſhould ſhake off the fetters of tyranny. Let the huſbandman without ſtrength or courage, plow, ſow, and reap. It is for us that he has gathered in the harveſt.

Let us ravage, let us pillage the nation. We conſent to all, cried thoſe, who, having more wit and leſs courage, feared to expoſe themſelves to danger; yet let us owe nothing to force, but all to impoſture. We ſhall receive, without danger from the hands of credulity, what we ſhall in vain perhaps attempt to ſnatch by force. Let us cloath ourſelves with the name and the habits of the Bonzes or the Bramins, and encompaſs the earth. We ſhall ſee every one eager to ſupply our wants, and even our ſecret pleaſures.

This party appeared baſe and cowardly to thoſe who were fierce and courageous. Being divided in opinion, the aſſembly ſeparated: one party ſpread itſelf into India, Tibet, and the confines of China. Their countenances were auſtere, and their bodies macerated. They impoſed on the people; they divided families, cauſed the children to be diſinherited, and applied their ſubſtance to themſelves. The people gave them lands, built them temples, and ſettled great revenues upon them. They borrowed the arm of power, in order to make the man of underſtanding bow to the yoke of ſuperſtition. In ſhort, they ſubdued all minds by keeping the ſceptre carefully concealed under the rags of miſery, and the aſhes of penance.

During this time their old brave companions retired into the deſarts; ſurpriſed the caravans; attacked them ſword in hand, and divided among themſelves the booty.

One day, when doubtleſs the battle had not turned to their advantage, the people ſeized one of theſe robbers: they conducted him to the next city, they prepared the ſcaffold, and they led him to execution. He walked with a firm ſtep, till he found in his way, and knew again, under the habit of a Bramin, one of thoſe who had ſeparated from him in the deſart. The people reſpectfully ſurrounded the Bramin, and conducted him to his pagod. The robber ſtopped at ſeeing him: juſt Gods! cried he, though equal in crimes! what a difference is there in our deſtiny? what do I ſay!—Equal in crimes? In one day he has, without fear, without danger, without courage, made more widows and orphans ſigh, and deprived the empire of more riches, than I have pillaged in the whole courſe of my life. He had always two vices more than I, cowardice and falſehood; yet I am treated as a villain, he honoured as a ſaint: they drag me to the ſcaffold, him they lead to his pagod: me they impale, him they adore.

A Fortune with a Wife no ungenerous Demand in a Huſband.

I Have frequently heard my brother batchelors reflected on for mercenary views in their matrimonial purſuits; and every girl with little or no fortune, is ſure to ſtigmatize

matize the man who requires money with his wife, as a downright *fortune-hunter*, in the odious ſenſe of the word. But, under the ſhelter I now write, I dare tell theſe pretty diſintereſted maidens, that the man who is under a legal obligation to provide for his family, is no ſuch unreaſonable monſter in expecting a wife to furniſh ſomething beſides her fair perſon; and even when he has the name of receiving what is called a fortune with his wife, the affair is ſo managed after he is entangled by affection, that he has generally very little to boaſt of; and is extremely well off if the intereſt of this fortune indemniſies him for the extraordinary charges a family brings upon him.

But I will not let theſe blooming accuſers off quite ſo eaſy; the tables may be fairly turned upon them; and if *ſome* men are rendered cautious by outliving their boyiſh attachments, and are hence charged with mercenary views; (for I ſpeak not of profeſſed adventurers) it may juſtly be ſaid that the *generality* of girls are real fortune-hunters in the utmoſt latitude of the word. How many baſe parents are in ſpecious circumſtances, who drop artful hints of what they will do for a daughter, and when an advantageous offer appears, will encourage a young man until they think he has ſwallowed the bait, and then diſcountenance the connexion: when the young lady co-operating, a private match takes place, and the enraged papa or mamma, declares they will not give what they never had to beſtow! The poor dupe, in ſuch caſe, has no remedy but to take home the wife of his boſom, and make the beſt he can of his bargain: if he makes a good huſband, it argues a generoſity of temper, and a regard for his own peace and domeſtic happineſs, which are not often found. Indeed if the girl is as innocent as himſelf in the affair, none but a brute will conſider her anſwerable for the trick; and if the marriage proves unfortunate, much, very much, has ſuch a parent to anſwer for.

But, in a more general view, young ladies are too often the dupes of their own, or their parents ambition. If miſs has a tolerable face, and her father can give her five hundred, or a thouſand pounds, her firſt expectations extend at leaſt to a carriage; and on this ſide thirty, which period ſhe procraſtinates as long as ſhe decently can, ſhe turns up her pretty noſe at the plain tradeſman behind a counter. If her fortune extends to fifteen hundred, or two thouſand pounds, ſhe ſets her cap at a coronet, and becauſe ſome ſuch prizes have now and then turned up in the lottery of matrimony, her expectations ſeldom deſcend to a reaſonable pitch, until ſhe has no reaſon to hope for any thing: ſhe has no remedy then in reſerve, but to rail at all mankind, and grow grey in proteſting againſt matrimony.

Such, indeed, are the high notions and habits of diſſipation that young ladies are ridiculouſly educated in, which their untutored underſtanding is ſeldom able to ſtem in the hoity-toity hey-day of life; ſo that it is equally dangerous for a ſober thinking man, whom they generally undervalue and deſpiſe, to take a wife either with, or without money. A tinſel

fop

fop beſt ſuits their eyes, they fly into the arms of ſuch, and hence matrimony comes into diſgrace by their being treated according to their deſerts. Hence alſo ariſes that habit of celibacy, which (profligates being out of my view) is very unjuſtly charged to the account of the men.

Again. A father who can barely live, inſtead of ſending an able girl of a daughter out to ſervice, or putting her in ſome induſtrious track of life to maintain herſelf; if he can but raiſe a ſilk gown or two for her, with a few ribbons, he too often depends himſelf, and teaches her to depend, upon enſnaring the affections of ſome ſilly boy or other of property, by whom, though her cloaths are all her portion, ſhe is to be ſupported in a genteel character, which ſhe has no juſt claim to. If the ſcheme fails, I am ſhocked at repreſenting the conſequences! Yes, ye unwiſe, ye cruel parents, this ſtimulation of female vanity is the grand ſource of proſtitution: more unhappy girls walk the ſtreets from this, as the firſt cauſe, than merely from the ſeduction of worthleſs men; which, if you acted a parental part in giving your daughters a ſuitable ſober education, they would in general be fortified againſt. But I am tired of a diſagreeable ſubject; unwelcome truth will be conſtrued into intended invective againſt a ſex which I honour, in general, though with which, unhappily, from ſcrutinizing perhaps too narrowly, I have never been able to form a particular attachment; a point which was always in view, without being yet accompliſhed.

But I have traced my ſubject farther than I firſt intended, which was only to obviate the accuſation which diſappointed fair ones are continually bringing againſt the men for not marrying: this, in general terms, they are continually urging us to; but, in ſo gay and luxurious an age, the follies of which women ever take the lead in, they either do not underſtand, or deſpiſe, the proper means of effecting. They may chuſe the alternative, but either caſe renders them very unfit help-mates for thoſe who are qualified to make *good* huſbands. This is ſound reaſon, which all the wit and ridicule of a female pen, or tongue, however well pointed, cannot put to ſhame.

A Dehortatory Speech, *by a well-affected* Tanner, *to the County of* Berkſhire, *met at* Abingdon, *the 2d of* April, 1649, *for the Election of* Pembroke, *to be Knight of the Shire.*

Honeſt Friends,

YOU that are of the free-borne people of this land, I ſpeak to none elſe, and lovers of the army, and the true Engliſh intereſt, all men elſe have forfeited their freedomes. I am full of anguiſh and trouble for your ſakes, when I behold this day. I fear you are in a way to ruine yourſelves, unleſſe the Lord be merciful to you. The thing you meet for, troubles me not a little. 'Tis to chooſe a knight. Truly I hoped, and I hope we all hoped, to have done making knights by this time. The *thing* you meete to chooſe troubles me more. This fellow that was a lord, this Pembroke, this Montgomery, this Herbert,

Herbert, this what ſhall I call him? call him what you will: we were promiſed a repreſentative to begin on June next, and this parliament to end the laſt of this month; if ſo, why ſhould we ſend this fellow thither to make mouthes for three weekes, and talke of dogs and hawkes? I ſay, let us have the repreſentative, or we are cheated. But if we muſt make one knight more, let it not be Pembroke, he is no way fit for it. Conſider him as a lord, and none of the wiſeſt lords neither; and then conſider how many wiſer and fitter perſons, we have for parliament-men than ever a lord of them all: and what a brand it will be to us and our country to chooſe a lord, ſuch a lord; and ſurely, unleſſe you are fooles and madmen, you will not chooſe him. Againe, conſider him as a lord, and ſo he is no free-borne commoner, and ſo not capable of our election. Is there not an act againſt king and lords? if there is, then let us have no lords, unleſſe you intend to have a king too.

Let us be wiſe; we may ſee a deſigne in this lord as plain as the noſe on his face. He was alwayes falſe; falſe to the king that loved him, falſe to the lords that ſate eight yeares with him; and doe you not think he will be falſe to the commons too? I warrant you. Is not Michael Oldſworth, this lords man, a parliament-man? Are not his, and other lords ſonnes parliament-men? If he get in too, the time will come, when the houſe of commons will be all lords, and lord's ſonnes, and lords ſervants, and then lords will be voted up againe, and king be in requeſt againe, which if we live to ſee againe, we have ſpun a fair thread.

If all this which I have ſaid be true, as it is impoſſible it ſhould be otherwiſe; why ſhould we not look on this turn-coat lord as a cheat, as one that comes to betray and undoe the free-born people, and ſwitch him out of the country?

I have done: if we muſt chooſe a knight, let him not be a lord: we doe not read in all the ſcripture of any lord was ever choſen knight of the ſhire for Barkſhire. But rather let us chooſe none at all, and unanimouſly petition the parliament to diſſolve, that the repreſentative may ſucceed, and none but ourſelves have any ſhare in the gubernation and government of this commonwealth.

A godly Speech, *ſpoken by* Philip Herbert, *late Earl of* Pembroke, *&c. as it was heard with much Content without an Oath.*

Gentlemen,

IT was not the old faſhion to make ſpeeches before you choſe your knights, but I hope you like it the better for not being old, I am ſure I doe; give us old faſhions againe, we muſt have king and lords, our old religion, and old lawes, and a hundred things older than Adam. I hate any thing that's old, unleſſe it be an old man, for Adam was an old man, and ſo am I, and I hate myſelf for being an old man, and therefore will love you, if yu'le make me a new knight. The gentleman that ſpake before me, I know not where to have him, he is an *individuum vagum*. He is angry the repreſentative goes not on; he is angry

the

the parliament goes not off; he is angry I am a lord; he is angry I would be none; he is angry I seek to be your knight, and he would have me of that sort of seekers, who neither seeke nor finde: and he concludes, I am not to be chosen because no free-borne commoner. I fear he is a Jesuite by his subtle arguments: but though I have no logick, I hope I have reason, to answer him, and satisfie you.

I answer, I am a free-born commoner. All those three words fit me. First,

I am borne.

Else how came I hither into the world?

I am free.

My accounts for last yeares expence came to six and twenty-thousand pounds, that's faire you'l say, and when you have chosen me your knight, I'l carry you every mother's son, the whole county, into Wiltshire, and we'll be merry, and hunt and hawke, and I'll be as free as an emperor. So I am free borne.

I am a commoner.

Have I been so often at common councels, and common halls, to be accounted no commoner? Are not the lords all turn'd a grasing? Was not I a common swearer before I went to lectures, and a common sleeper ever since, and am not I chancellour of Oxford, where all are commoners? So I am a commoner.

I am no lord.

If I am, why should I come hither to be knight of your shire? but though I am a lord, is not Fairfax so? and yet he is a parliament-man; and is not Bradshaw Lord President? But I am no lord. For, I am for the parliament; I am for voting down the house of lords. And to tell you truth, I never loved the King since he was dead, and those that are lords goe in black for him, but I keep my old blue still, and my diamond hatband, though the crown jewels are sold. Therefore you may choose me well enough.

You must choose me.

Why came I hither else? why did Cromwell bid me come hither? and I bid my steward come hither to lay in provision, and gather voyces. If my steward's bill be right, every throat that votes for me costs me twenty pound.

Choose me, if you would have a representative. I that have been Lord of Pembroke and Montgomery, two counties may well represent one.

Choose me if you would have no representative. For I'le doe and vote what you list, and so choosing me, you choose yourselves. So that whether you would have a representative or no, the best way is to choose me.

But let me tell you by the way, now the parliament is fallen into the happy way of making acts of parliament, let them continue. This is one of the advantages you have by loosing the King: you may have an act of parliament for what you please; and that's better than ordinance, and lasts longer, for an ordinance of parliament was good no longer than this parliament, which though it last for ever, an act lasts longer, because that lasts for ever, whether the parliament last or no.

For my religion.

Who questions it? I never changed it, I was for bishops when there were bishops; and I was for

viſitors when there were none. It is well known I am an independent, and had beene ſo twenty yeares ago had it not been for Michael Oldſworth, and will be ſo as long as the parliament pleaſe; I have been an old courtier, and that's an old court, and the higheſt court, and old courtiers always love to follow new faſhions. That religion is in faſhion now.

I am a chancellour of Oxford, which is hardby, therefore chooſe me: ſome of you have ſonnes and cozens there, all that are a kinne to any that give their voices for me, ſhall be heads of colledges, and canons of Chriſt Church, though there be a hundred of them. The reſt of you ſhall have the leaſes of all the univerſity lands amongſt you; what, am not I chancellour?

The place I ſtand for, is knight of the ſhire. None but Kings can make knights, make me your knight, you are all Kings: and it will be an honour to me, and my poſterity, to have it recorded, I was the firſt lord that was knighted by ſo many kings.

I know now, you cannot but chooſe me; I knew ſo before I came hither, and therefore I thank you beforehand, and invite you home.

I will conclude with that very exordium, wherewith a famous gentleman that was of this parliament, concluded his ſpeech upon the like occaſion, "Behold your "knight."

Eſſay on Good Humour.

HUMAN Nature ever was, and ever will be the ſame. It only takes different methods of diſplaying itſelf according to the genius of the people, the auſterity or licentiouſneſs of time and place, &c. Thus a nymph of the Hottentots, who breaks the griſtle of her child's noſe, and anoints it with greaſe and ſoot, is equally as well pleaſed with the contrivance to increaſe what they think beauty, as our delicate European dames are, when they ſpoil their own and their children's complexions by waſhes and paint. Fancy and imitation are the guides of taſte: why then may not the tawny mother admire her ſooty ſon, and bleſs his goggling eyes, his blubber lips, his woolly head and delicate complexion? Why not laugh as heartily at our want of diſcernment as we do at theirs? The reaſon is every whit as obvious to them on their ſide the queſtion, as it is to us on ours. Black teeth and extravagant long nails, are the greateſt ornaments of the Siameſe: painted bodies, and jewels dangling from their lips and noſes, is the fine taſte of the Americans. "Oh, odious creatures!—Ridiculous taſte!" ſays a London or Pariſian Belle.—And why ſo, my pert miſſes? Had it been your fate to have been born even in this polite iſland ſome two thouſand years ſooner, you might have been as great adepts in plaiſtering your bodies as you are now at daubing your faces. A ſtar on your arm might have had as fine an effect in thoſe days, as Bruſſels or Mechlin has in theſe. A creſcent painted on your forehead might have been eſteemed equal to a French fly-cap, and the meridian ſun diſplayed in full luſtre on your delicate naked boſoms might have had more attractive

tractive powers, than the dazzling glare of a modern birth-day diamond ſtomacher. But to be ſerious—Say, my pretty fair one, would you wiſh to pleaſe? Would you have your lover adore you? Nay, what is of far greater conſequence than either, would you wiſh to be happy?—"Yes?" Then ſtudy to make every perſon around you ſo. You will find far more ſatisfaction in giving pleaſure to another, than receiving it yourſelf. There is a kind of benignity in conveying happineſs to another, which only experience can give you any idea of. Your own felicity depends, in a great meaſure, upon the proper exertion of this principle.

Flavia was left to the care of her own fortune, at the age of ſeventeen. Her mother, knowing her innate virtue and ſolid principles, thought theſe her propereſt guardians. She thought right. Flavia's beauty and fortune, which were both conſiderable, drew crowds of fluttering fops, and fortune-hunting rakes, to her ſhrine. The rakes imagined ſo much youth and innocence, could never reſiſt their refined arts; the beaus depended upon the ſtriking charms of their powdered paper-ſkulls. Had Flavia been ſo diſpoſed, here was an ample field before her, in which ſhe might have fully indulged the vanity of her age and ſex, and coquetted away, at once, both her innocence and happineſs. She, however, gave all theſe their anſwers as faſt as they came, but with ſo much ſweetneſs and ſenſibility, that ſhe awed the rakes, and delighted the fools.

She was in her twentieth year when firſt young Lovemore paid his addreſſes to her. This youth was of a very different complexion from any of her former humble ſervants; he loved her heartily for her beauty; but he loved her more for her good-humour and good-ſenſe. He ſaw how completely happy the man muſt be, who gained ſo rich a prize; and the bare thought of a poſſibility of loſing her, gave him more real uneaſineſs, while it laſted, than it is in the power of beauty alone to create. She perceived his merit, and obſerved how reſpectfully he admired her. As it was contrary to the goodneſs of her heart to keep any one in a ſtate of ſuſpenſe, ſhe was no ſooner aſſured of the equity of his intentions, but ſhe made him both eaſy and happy, by giving her hand where her heart dictated. Thoſe maxims which preſerved her in her youth, continued and increaſed her happineſs in an advanced age.

Her huſband is for ever extolling the darling of his heart, and expatiating on her virtues; indeed every one that knows her admires her, and bleſſings flow from every tongue on the head of the good, the benevolent Flavia.

On the Origin of Signs denoting Trades.

AS, with reſpect to ſigns at leaſt, London is become a kind of new Jeruſalem, in which "old things are done away, and "all things are become new," let me, before the remembrance of them alſo is gone, record ſomething concerning them that may become an object of learning to poſterity, as the ſymbols of Egypt, and the coins of Palmyra, are to us.

It is highly probable, as others

have obſerved, that ſigns were originally ſymbolical repreſentations of certain trades, which the artificer or dealer hung out, to intimate, by a kind of univerſal language, what particular neceſſaries he ſold or made. With this view, the wollen-draper hung out a wool-pack; the retailers of linen tied up a few yards by way of feſtoon, the repreſentation of which is ſtill ſeen over the windows of their ſhops; the barber expoſed a head, ſince converted to a long ſtick, becauſe that alſo is called a *pole*; the ironmonger a frying-pan, before we were poiſoned by copper; the ſhoemaker a laſt; and the vintner a tun.

But as luxury increaſed, and trades multiplied, imagination was ſoon exhauſted in deviſing ſymbols, or if ſymbols could have been contrived, to expreſs them in all their varieties, they would no longer have been generally underſtood. To diſcover the trade by the ſign, would have become as difficult, as to diſcover the ſentiments of a hieroglyphic, in which the wings of an eagle are added to the body of a lion, and the tail of a ſerpent, to expreſs the virtues of a prince, who poſſeſſed courage, activity, and wiſdom. Another inſuperable objection would alſo very ſoon have ariſen, from the complication of various things in a ſymbol or hieroglyphic; it would want a name, and for that reaſon could never be a direction to the houſe, at which it ſhould be ſet up as a ſign. As it was neceſſary, therefore, that a ſign ſhould be ſome mark affixed to a houſe, of which a perfect idea was connected with its name, and by which any particular houſe might be diſtinguiſhed from all others in the ſame ſtreet or diſtrict, ſigns ſoon became repreſentations of ſome ſenſible object, as a dog, a horſe, a bear, or a lion, without any regard to the trade or profeſſion carried on in the houſe, before which they were hung up.

As it was neceſſary to vary the ſign, oftner than new objects could eaſily be found, a very convenient diverſity was introduced, by repreſenting the ſame objects of different colours; thus had we blue boars, green dragons, black horſes, and white horſes; and lions, black, white, golden, and red. It is ſomething extraordinary, that when art had ſo far departed from nature, as to give fictitious colours to one animal, ſhe did not, for the ſame convenience, give fictitious colours to all; yet we have no blue horſes, or green boars, nor did I ever hear of the red bear, or the white bull. It is alſo remarkable, that though all our lions, which are painted yellow, are called golden lions, we never ſhould have exalted the white lion to a ſilver one. In Calais, however, there is an inn called the ſilver lion; does national genius differ even in the denomination of a ſign! But ſigns, in whatever light they are conſidered, were certainly the effect of a general want of literature, and therefore can no longer be thought neceſſary, without national diſgrace. It is very well known, that there was a time, when an act was made for the encouragement of learning, or, as it is generally called, *for the benefit of the clergy*, which, when a felon was condemned to be hanged, gave him his life if he could read a verſe in the Bible, opened at a venture, which was therefore called his

neck-verse. Thus was the fond parent induced to give his child good learning, not that he might with more advantage be an honeſt man, but that with leſs danger he might be a thief. How it came, that our wiſe anceſtors thought fit to encourage learning and larceny together, and thus ſow tares with their wheat, we may as well not enquire; we are happy that ſo good a crop has been produced of the wheat, and we muſt get rid of the tares as we can. But it is equally certain, that when it was thought expedient to make ſuch a law, for increaſing the number of thoſe who could read, it was neceſſary to diſtinguiſh houſes by pictures, inſtead of writing, and that now houſes may be diſtinguiſhed better by writing than pictures. There is at preſent ſcarce a child among the pooreſt of the people, who at ſeven or eight years old, cannot read a man's name and trade upon his door, or window-ſhutter; and therefore we want the ſign-painter no more.

Be it known, however, to poſterity, that long after ſigns became unneceſſary, it was not unuſual for an opulent ſhop-keeper to lay out as much upon a ſign, and the curious iron-work with which it was fixed to his houſe, ſo as to project nearly into the middle of the ſtreet, as would furniſh a leſs conſiderable dealer, with a ſtock in trade. I have been credibly informed, that there were many ſigns and ſign-irons upon Ludgate-Hill, which coſt ſeveral hundred pounds; and that as much was laid out by a mercer on a ſign of the queen's head, as would have gone a good way towards decorating the original for a birth-night.

I remember to have ſeen three angels, not far from Somerſet-houſe, in the Strand, which by the thumbs and noſes, I knew to be the work of a celebrated artiſt, who, to borrow a word from the preſent faſhionable cant, *figures* in the exhibition. And there was not long ſince in Pater-noſter Row, a head of Mr. Pope, by another artiſt, not leſs eminent, who upon that occaſion, condeſcended to oblige his friend; but if I am glad that one opportunity of ſilly extravagance is taken away from our fine gentlemen of the ſhop, I am ſorry that a ſet of induſtrious artificers have loſt their trade; it is always very hurtful to turn money into a new channel: to take away an annual profit from thoſe who have been accuſtomed to it, does more miſchief, than giving it to thoſe who have not been accuſtomed to it, can do good. He that has lived without it, can live without it ſtill; but he cannot live without it, to whom habits of life long contracted have made it neceſſary.

But I ſhall now take notice of ſome ſtrange corruptions, which, by change of cuſtoms, by the gradual obſcurity which time throws round unrecorded events, and the inaccuracy of all oral language, have happened with reſpect to ſigns.

It is well known that among other ſigns which were lately taken down, there was the bull and mouth, and the bull and gate: how a bull and a gate might come together, it was very eaſy to conceive; but what ſhould join a bull and a mouth, ſure no mortal can

gueſs; yet a monſtrous pair of lips and a bull have been many years hung up, painted together upon a board, as a ſign for an inn, ſo conſiderable, as to give name to the ſtreet where it ſtands.

Thoſe who are at all acquainted with Engliſh hiſtory know, that one of our princes was born at Bologne in France, and was therefore diſtinguiſhed by the name of Henry of Bologne. In compliment to this prince, one Roger du Bourg, after having himſelf been many times in France, took a houſe juſt within the old wall of the city, near Alderſgate; and, converting it into an inn, put up the ſign of the *mouth* or *harbour* of *Bologne*, which was called the *Bologne-Mouth*, as we call the harbours on our coaſt Portſmouth, and Plymouth. What the ſucceſs of du Bourg was, we cannot certainly tell, but probably it was conſiderable, for it produced a rival not far diſtant, who, as he could not put up the ſame ſign, put up one that might eaſily be confounded with it, the *gate*, inſtead of the *harbour* of the town, which was called the *Bologne-gate*.

There is an inn in the Borough ſtill ſtanding, which is known to have been the houſe from which the pilgrims ſet out to pay their devotions to St. Thomas à Becket, at Canterbury, whoſe tales have been recorded by our old poet Chaucer. This inn was formerly diſtinguiſhed by the ſign of a herald's coat without ſleeves, called a *Taberd*. At that time, when our proceſſions were by cavalcade, and when tilts and tournaments were held on every public occaſion, a herald and his office, and his coat, were well known. But the name of his coat ſurvived the remembrance of it, and the houſe, like other houſes, long retained the name of the ſign, after the ſign was deſtroyed; when, upon ſome occaſion, it was thought neceſſary to put up a new ſign for the Taberd inn, nothing was known by a name any thing like *Taberd*, but a kind of ſpotted dog, with long ears, which was called a *Talbot*; a ſpotted dog, therefore, with long ears, was painted upon a board, inſtead of the herald's coat, and the inn continued, under a different ſymbol, to be diſtinguiſhed by the ſame name.

But the preſent method of writing the name and the trade of our citizens over their doors, however explicit, is, like all other ſublunary things, ſubject to error and inconvenience.

Not long ago, as I was walking along the Strand, I caſt my eyes upon one ſide of a window, which projected in half an octagon from the houſe, and I read the words *Hanging Warehouſe*, written in large gold letters: *hanging*, thought I, is an operation that uſed to be performed among us too rarely to ſupport a reputable houſe-keeper in a warehouſe, which attracts the notice of paſſengers by its ſplendid appearance in one of our principal ſtreets. I went on, and over the window of a corner houſe near Golden-ſquare, I read in letters equally conſpicuous, *Children made here*.

This ſhop, ſaid I to myſelf, may probably get more cuſtomers than a *hanging warehouſe*; but ſurely, thus publickly to advertiſe the making of children, is a moſt flagitious breach of public decency. As I came back, however, looking up

at

at the ſame ſhop in the other ſtreet, I read *Hoſe for men, women, and* (to which I found the reſt of the ſentence) *children made here*, regularly followed upon turning the corner. When I came to read the middle line of my ſemi-octagon at the warehouſe, I found the man's name, and upon looking back, I found that it ſtood between the words, *The paper*, and thoſe which I had read before, *hanging warehouſe*; ſurely our houſe-keepers ſhould ſo divide the words which expreſs their name and their trade, that any part of them may neceſſarily imply that there are more, and not betray ſome Frenchman, whom a bookſeller may hire to run through England, that he may publiſh his travels when he goes back, into the aſſertion, that we publicly advertiſe the making of children, and a convenient warehouſe for the accomodation of the multitudes who in our dark weather go out of the world in a ſtring. Abſurdities as groſs as we have ſeen, and do ſtill ſee, in the accounts of our country by foreigners, and of foreign countries by the natives of our own.

It has long been the cuſtom of ſome of our artificers, who keep a ſhop, where they ſell what they make, to uſe a kind of mixed writing, partly literal, and partly hieroglyphic. The commodity is expreſſed by a ſymbol or a ſample, and we are laconically informed, that it is *made* as well as ſold, by the artificer's name placed before the word *maker*; thus Mr. *Day* hangs out a hat, and inſcribes his door-way with *Day maker*; and Mr. *King* does the ſame by a *ſtocking*. An inhabitant of India, therefore, to whom theſe words, and others of the ſame kind, ſhould be conſtrued, might be tempted to think that he was not in another kingdom only, but in another planet, among beings of a ſuperior order, the makers of kings, popes, tempeſts, dew, and daylight.

A diligent obſerver, however, of theſe civic inſcriptions, will often be amuſed by the happy union of profeſſions with names; and of different names with each other in partnerſhip. Who but muſt have noted the happy junction of *Young* and *Wiſe*, in Ludgate-ſtreet, and of *Spinnage* with *Lamb*, *Sage* with *Goſling*, *Bowyer* with *Fletcher*, and many others, in different parts of the town, but particularly *Long* and *Short* in High-Holborn, a conjunction which muſt produce that medium, which has been celebrated by philoſophers and poets in all ages and countries. Between *Bowyer* and *Fletcher*, perhaps all my readers may not know the relation; it is therefore neceſſary to acquaint them, that before the invention of fire-arms, two trades concurred in the making an arrow. One formed and feathered the ſhaft, who was called a *flechiere*, from the French word *fleche*, an arrow; and the other prepared and fixed on the point, who was called an arrow-ſmith. *Flechiere* was eaſily corrupted into *Fletcher*, and *arrow-ſmith* has become a proper name, without alteration. Every one alſo muſt have obſerved, that Mr. *Sharp* is a *ſurgeon*, that Mr. *Littlefear* is an *apothecary*, and that Mr. *Goodluck* keeps a *lottery-office*. Of Mr. Sharp, and Mr. Littlefear, I ſhall ſay nothing; but in juſtice to Mr. Goodluck, I muſt relate an anecdote but little known.

Every

Every body remembers, that ſome years ago, a perſon publicly adverti ſed, that he would go into a quart bottle, at the Little Theatre in the Hay-market, which has ever ſince procured him the name of the Bottle-Conjurer. Many perſons repaired to the houſe at the time, and among others Mr. Goodluck: by ſome fortunate accident he got into the green-room, when the conjuror was practiſing with a bottle, previous to his exhibition upon the ſtage, and watching his opportunity, when the operator had juſt got his head below the rim of the bottle, he clapped a cork into it, and brought him away. It is ſuppoſed that Mr. Goodluck had a view to his future advantage in this bold attempt; but however that be, it is certain, that the bottle-conjurer is now in his poſſeſſion, and has made the calculation which has ſo much aſtoniſhed the world in Mr. Goodluck's advertiſements. By this calculation Mr. Goodluck avers, that particular numbers have been aſcertained, among 600 of which there will certainly be as many prizes, as among 700 promiſcuouſly choſen.

Mr. Goodluck has been ſeverely cenſured for diſappointing the company at the Hay-market, and confining a perſon, who, if not an Engliſhman, was at leaſt under the protection of Engliſh government; and it is inſinuated, that if his calculator ſhould by any means eſcape from the bottle, he may recover ſuch damages for falſe impriſonment, as Mr. Goodluck will find it difficult to pay.

It muſt, however, be acknowledged, that Mr. Goodluck has given us a remarkable inſtance of diſintereſtedneſs, and even generoſity, in diſtributing among his cuſtomers, at common prices, thoſe fortunate numbers, by the private ſelection of which for himſelf, he might have amaſſed an immenſe fortune.

I know it has been ſaid, that it is ridiculous to ſuppoſe Mr. Goodluck to have any view in multiplying his cuſtomers, but increaſing his gains, and therefore it muſt be inferred, that he gets more by ſelling his tickets, than by keeping them, which, if they were lucky numbers, that have more than an equal chance, could not be the caſe; but this is reaſoning upon common principles, which may enable us to account for the actions of common men, but not to inveſtigate the motives of One who keeps a conjurer in a bottle.

Yours, &c.

AMBULATOR.

The Folly of Self-Tormenting.

MR. Addiſon ſays, that when people complain of wearineſs or indiſpoſition in good company, they ſhould immediately be preſented with a night-cap, as a hint that it would be beſt for them to retire. I own, I am one of thoſe who have no idea of carrying either my cares or my infirmities out of my own habitation, except in ſuch inſtances as I am ſenſible they can receive relief, or mitigation:—Why ſhould I unneceſſarily wound the good-nature of my friend, or make myſelf contemptible to my enemies?—if the communication of my grievances really interrupts the ſatisfaction of thoſe amongſt whom I am caſt, I have hurt them without benefitting myſelf;

ſelf; and, on the contrary, if they only diſſemble with me, it is a ſpecies of ridicule which my mind is not calculated to ſuſtain—but you will allow me to obſerve, that I confine myſelf on this occaſion to the valetudinarian, and the magnifier of triſles into calamities—for to deny the ſeverely attacked, whether mentally or corporeally, the relief of complaining, would be to ſtrike at the root of humanity, and forfeit the characteriſtics of our nature.

To come, however, more immediately to the point, I muſt tell you, that I have perhaps the moſt curious ſet of relations you ever heard of.—My mother, poor woman, her affections are ſanctified by their poignancy and ſincerity—the loſs of the man ſhe loved, and a conſequential decay of conſtitution—but then I have an aunt that is evermore upon the rack of her own imagination; not a change of weather, or a change of ſituation, that does not produce ſome preſent or proſpective agony. If the day is fine, her corns inform her that we ſhall have rain to-morrow—if the ſun is tolerably powerful ſhe expires with heat, or if temperate ſhe anticipates the inconveniencies of approaching winter—if ſhe perceives a cloud, ſhe is for running into an obſcure corner to preſerve her eyes from lightning—and when ſhe beholds a clear horizon, trembles for the conſequences of a drought. Not a melancholy intimation is dropped in her hearing, but ſhe inſtantly recollects a thouſand dreadful diſaſters ſhe has either experienced or eſcaped; and when ſhe is told of any extraordinary piece of good fortune's reaching people unexpectedly, ſhe repines at the ungraciouſneſs of her ſtars, that withholds every ſuch bleſſing from falling to her ſhare.

A brother of this lady's, conſequently an uncle of mine, who had met with a cruel diſappointment in love, at a very early period of his life, was ſo moroſe as to inſiſt upon it, that women were univerſally unworthy, and univerſally unfaithful—tell a ſtory to their advantage, and he was petulant; mention them with ſeverity, and you apparently tear open his old wounds—if he was treated reſpectfully by them, they were deceitful, and if they behaved coolly, he complained of being deſpiſed—when the younger part of his relations were diſpoſed to be merry, his head ached, and when they were ſerious, they treated him as if he was a bug-bear—when he was conſulted what he would chuſe for dinner, he was teazed, and when unconſulted, he was neglected—But to ſum up all—after years of aſſiduity and attention, on the part of all his relations, excepting your humble ſervant, whoſe independent ſpirit frequently incited him to raillery, he died, and left me every ſhilling of his fortune as a reward for my ſincerity.

A young fellow, who ſtands in the relationſhip of couſin-german to me, is what may juſtly be intitled a conſtitutional ſelf-tormentor—for he was ſo from his infancy. When a ſchool-boy, whatever was in another's poſſeſſion, was always conſidered by him as much better than his own—his top never ſpun ſo well, nor his marbles rolled ſo dexterouſly as thoſe of his companions—his taſk was always harder than any body elſe's, and his repetition of it liſtened to with prejudiced ears by our maſter.

On

On entering into life, this ſtrange humour increaſed upon him; he conceived every dinner he was not a partaker of, much more excellent than the one he participated——Every taylor, if he changed a dozen times in a month, was ſmarter than thoſe he employed, and every eſtate, he heard of, happier ſituated, and better improved than his own, though the rents were abſolutely inferior to what he was in the receipt of. He attached himſelf to a fine accompliſhed girl, but ſoon found out that her ſiſter was much more charming. The ſiſter had a young friend who had as much the advantage of her, and that friend, a relation that ſurpaſſed them all—— His ſtrange humour and inconſiſtency, ſoon marked him for an object of contempt; and however, out of reſpect to his family, he is to this day received in ſome few houſes, he is tolerated not approved, pitied not honoured, notwithſtanding his birth, education, and eſtate.

I have a ſiſter, which is the laſt oddity I introduce to you at this period, that is evermore labouring under ſome imaginary diſeaſe—— She ſits down to table without an appetite, it is true—but then ſhe has been eating all the morning—her complexion is extremely fine—but the bloom of nature is called a hectic—her voice, that is naturally ſweet, is changed into an affected whine, and her nerves are ſo delicate, that one of my honeſt laughs is ſufficient to throw her into hyſterics—I have taken great pains to convince her of her folly, but if I attempt to rally, ſhe burſts into tears, and I am hurried out of the room as the greateſt of all barbarians. I make daily reſolutions to renounce all connexion with ſo ridiculous a group of wretches; my reſolutions, nevertheleſs, (barbarian as I am) are diſſolved by their applications to return to them, though the infallible conſequence of our re-union, is an abrupt ſeparation.

Is it not aſtoniſhing, Sir, that people in no degree deficient in underſtanding, and bleſſed with affluence, ſhould be ſuch enemies to their repoſe, that inſtead of attending to the diſtreſſes of others, which they have the power ſo amply to relieve, they thus defeat all the gracious purpoſes of Providence, where their own happineſs is concerned, and neglect all the opportunities of doing good, that lie before them?

Your humble ſervant,
GEORGE GOODFELLOW.

An original Letter which was written by the celebrated Sir Walter Raleigh, *to Prince* Henry, *eldeſt Son of* James *the Firſt.*

May it pleaſe your Highneſs,

"THE following lines are addreſſed to your Highneſs, from a man who values his liberty, and a very ſmall fortune in a remote part of this iſland, under the preſent conſtitution, above all the riches and honours that he could any where enjoy under any other eſtabliſhment.

You ſee, Sir, the doctrines that are lately come into the world, and how far the phraſe has obtained, of calling your royal father, God's Vicegerent; which ill men have turned both to the diſhonour of God, and the impeachment of his Majeſty's goodneſs. They adjoin vicegerency to the idea of being all power-

powerful, and not to that of being all-good. His Majesty's wisdom, it is to be hoped, will save him from the snare that may lie under gross adulations: but your youth, and the thirst of praise, which I have observed in you, may possibly mislead you to hearken to those charmers who would conduct your noble nature into tyranny. Be careful, O my prince! Hear them not, fly from their deceits; you are in the succession to a throne, from whence no evil can be imputed to you, but all good must be conveyed from you.

Your father is called the Vicegerent of heaven; while he is good, he is the vicegerent of heaven. Shall man have authority from the fountain of good to do evil? No, my Prince: let mean and degenerate spirits, which want benevolence, suppose your power impaired by a disability of doing injuries. If want of power to do ill, be an incapacity in a Prince, with reverence be it spoken, it is an incapacity he hath in common with the Deity. Let me not doubt but all pleas, which do not carry in them the mutual happiness of Prince and People, will appear as absurd to your great understanding, as disagreeable to your noble nature.

Exert yourself, O generous Prince, against such sycophants in the glorious cause of liberty; and assume such an ambition worthy of you to secure your fellow-creatures from slavery; from a condition as much below that of brutes, as to act without reason, is less miserable than to act against it. Preserve to your future subjects the divine right of being free agents: and to your own royal house the divine right of being their benefactors. Believe me, my Prince, there is no other right can flow from God. While your Highness is forming yourself for a throne, consider the laws as so many common places in your study of the science of government; when you mean nothing but justice, they are an ease and help to you. This way of thinking is what gave men the glorious appellation of Deliverers and Fathers of their country; this made the sight of them rouse their beholders into acclamations, and mankind incapable of bearing their very appearance, without applauding it as a benefit. Consider the inexpressible advantages which will ever attend your Highness, while you make the power of rendering men happy the measure of your actions. While this is your impulse, how easily will that power be extended.

The glance of your eye will give gladness, and your very sentence have a force of bounty. Whatever some men would insinuate, you have lost your subjects when you have lost their inclinations. You are to preside over the minds, not the bodies of men; the soul is the essence of the man, and you cannot have the true man against his inclinations. Choose therefore to be the King or the Conqueror of your people; it may be submission, but it cannot be obedience that is passive.

I am, SIR,

Your Highness's

most faithful servant,

WALTER RALEIGH.

London, Aug. 12, 1611.

The

The Hiſtory of a popular Character in France *very much mentioned, but very little known in* England; *(from the Account of the Characters and Manners of the* French.)

WHILE taking notice of the domeſtic and familiar intercourſe ſubſiſting between the clergy and the fair ſex in France, it were unpardonable to omit a being of which we ſimple Proteſtants entertain no ſort of idea.

This being is what they call here an *Abbé*, a term not to be rendered in our language, as their exiſtence is poſterior to the reformation, and no ſuch character was known among the Romaniſts till about a century and a half ago, and ſcarce even then. Their origin, like that of ſome nations, is hardly diſcernible; though one may venture to aſſert that France has the beſt right to claim the merit of having produced them.

Their firſt appearance ſeems to have been about the commencement of the laſt century, as before that æra it is preſumed the title of Abbé is not to be met with, unleſs in the monaſtic ſenſe, (in which it is very ancient) or to denote a perſon poſſeſt of thoſe revenues of an abby that fell to the department of the abbot; but as to the now common and almoſt burleſque denomination of *Abbé*, it is of the recent date above-mentioned.

It is, however, a very convenient word to ſignify what could not otherwiſe be compriſed in one; as an *Abbé*, according to the ſtricteſt definition, is a perſon who has not yet obtained any preciſe or fixed ſettlement in church or ſtate, but moſt heartily wiſhes for, and would accept of either, juſt as it may happen. There is no deviation, it is to be hoped, from truth, in repreſenting them in this light.

In the mean while their privileges are many. They are admiſſible in all companies, and no degradation to the beſt, notwithſtanding they are ſometimes found in the worſt. Their dreſs is rather that of an academic, or of a profeſt ſcholar, than of an eccleſiaſtic; and never varying in colour is no incumbrance on the pocket. Their ſociety is far from avoided; as numbers of them are genteel, ſenſible, well-bred, and enlightened men, fit for the converſation of any whoſe purſuit is either entertainment or inſtruction.

It ſhould alſo be remembered, that the title of *Abbé* is not only applicable to thoſe we have been deſcribing, but likewiſe to eccleſiaſtics of the higheſt rank; cardinals and biſhops only being above it in the uſual mention of churchmen; all degrees of whom it is otherwiſe promiſcuouſly annexed to, and neither hurts nor benefits any body's character.

And really it is ſome comfort to a poor gentleman, as well as ſcholar, that he can produce himſelf to the community under the ſhelter of ſome decent appellation. That of gentleman becomes ridiculous when the means of ſupporting it are apparently wanting; and that of ſcholar would be rather vain and affected.

Theſe *Abbés* are very numerous, and no leſs uſeful. They are, in colleges, the inſtructors of youth; in private families, the tutors of young gentlemen: and many procure a decent livelihood by their literary and witty compoſitions of all kinds, from the profoundeſt philo-

philoſophy to the moſt airy romances. They are, in ſhort, a body of men that poſſeſſes a fund of univerſal talents and learning; and is inceſſantly employed in the cultivation of every various branch of literature and ingenuity. No ſubject whatever eſcapes them; ſerious or gay, ſolid or ludicrous, ſacred or profane, all pay tribute to their reſearches; and as they are converſant in the loweſt, as well as the higheſt topics, their fame is equally great in the learned and in the ſcribbling world.

An eſſential article would be wanting in this deſcription of the *Abbés* were we to paſs by their devotion to the fair ſex; whoſe favourites, in return, they have the honour of being in the fulleſt and moſt enviable degree. The wit and ſmartneſs for which they are uſually remarkable, are juſt the very thing that ſuits the ladies; to pleaſe whom, all muſt labour in vain who are not abundantly provided with this grand *deſideratum*, in France, where it is more in requeſt and leſs willingly diſpenſed with, in all who aim at ingratiating themſelves with the ſex, than in any other country whatever. *De l'eſprit & de la vivacité*, a lively and facetious diſpoſition, is the only paſſport which, among the French ladies, will enſure the party a gracious reception. Whoever has it not, is far from being acceptable in the generality of French companies; where, as the ladies ſit umpires, they who are deficient in what they deem the moſt neceſſary requiſite, will make but a very indifferent figure.

Hence, though we ſerious, grave Engliſhmen are by no means undervalued among the French gentlewomen, who know how to ſet a full and proper eſtimation on our reſpective merit, yet they are ever accuſing us of being perpetually plunged in a reverie, from which nothing can totally extricate us.

Their accuſation, however, falls erroneouſly on numbers of our countrymen, who are as jocund and airy as the merrieſt and moſt lively of their own. But then the gaiety of an Engliſhman is only occaſional, the *toujours gai* is peculiar to a Frenchman: and it is worth obſerving, that ſuch a diſpoſition is ſo very far from being congenial to the former, that an affectation of it is the great *pierre d'achoppement*, the ſure ſtumbling block of our young Engliſh travellers; as an Engliſhman, indeed a man of any nation, always appears to the beſt advantage, when he ſhews himſelf as he really is, and ſeeks not to ſet himſelf off by foreign airs unnatural to his temper and inclination; and which only lay him open to ridicule, by the awkwardneſs of his endeavours to imitate originals, of which nature never deſigned him for a copy.

To return to our *Abbés*, they are like Gay's univerſal apparition, preſent every where. The reaſon of which is obvious, being ſought after by moſt people, on various accounts, as they are equally men of buſineſs and pleaſure, not leſs expert in the moſt ſerious tranſactions, than fond of enjoying their ſhare of whatever occupies the gay world. Hence they diligently frequent all public ſpectacles, which are thought incomplete without them; as they compoſe the moſt intelligent part of the

the company, and are the moſt weighty approvers or condemners of what paſſes in almoſt all places.

Certain it is, that they are, in many reſpects, not only the inſpectors, but the cenſors-general of the land: and that the judgments which flow from their tribunals are commonly very deciſive; more perhaps than ſome perſonages of very elevated ſtations would ſuffer them to be, if their power extended to the controlment of the underſtanding.

Diſſertation on the Virtues and Abilities of Caligula's *Horſe.*

WHEN I read over our own hiſtory, as well as that of other nations, I feel a kind of reverence riſe in my ſoul for the memories of ſeveral emperors, kings, princes, and ſovereign dukes, for the wiſdom, as well as excellent taſte, they have ſhewn in the judicious choice of ſuch perſons as they thought worthy to be placed at the helm of government.

When one conſiders that the prince has it in his power to chuſe out of millions of his ſubjects, and among whom there are no doubt both wiſe men and fools, when we ſee him hit on one in whom virtue and wiſdom are ſo equally conſpicuous, that all the world agrees there was not his fellow left, it muſt fill one's mind with wonder and ſurprize.

What a happineſs (for example) muſt it have been to live under the auſpicious reign of the emperor Caligula, who had ſo great a regard to merit wherever he found it, and took ſuch a fatherly care in providing for the happineſs of his people, that he made his horſe a miniſter of ſtate! yet there was not wanting a factious and ſeditious party at that time in Rome, who took liberties with the emperor himſelf, only for making choice of ſo uſeful an animal to ſhare with him the burthen of governing the world, who, after all that could be ſaid of him, was certainly a moſt able miniſter.

I doubt not but he had his friends and flatterers, as well as other miniſters have had ſince; but it would move the indignation of every loyal heart, to read with what contempt and even ſcurrility, a perſon ſo highly in truſt and favour with the emperor, was treated by the malcontents of thoſe times.

There is a period to prejudice itſelf; the prejudice againſt this great miniſter, is long ſince dead; and I don't doubt but the preſent age will think more favourably of him than that in which he lived. For I think the time might be pointed out, when a nation for near ten years ſpace had reaſon to envy Rome for having even a *horſe for a miniſter*.

I am ſorry hiſtory ſhould be ſilent in reſpect to ſome things very material to be known. I mean thoſe relating to his birth, family and education—Methinks I am curious to know, whether this great miniſter was a coach or a cart-horſe,—a hunter, or a pad,—to ſpeak in the Newmarket ſtyle, whether he had blood in him.

I am not ignorant that the world has long run away with a notion that he was the worſt horſe in the ſtable; which notion I take to be built upon a general maxim, which is known to have prevailed in the courts of ſome of thoſe wretched

empe-

emperors: "That in a government to be ſupported by corruption, any beaſt may ſerve for a miniſter."

For my own part, I am willing to do juſtice to his memory, according to the beſt lights I am able to collect from hiſtory: — nay, I find in myſelf an inclination to believe, that he owed his high preferment to his merit.

Whether I have read or dreamed the following ſtory, I can't recollect;—that the emperor being one day on his back (by-the-by, no man in the empire rode ſo ill) with his whole court about him, theſe obſequious gentlemen perceiving how aukwardly he managed the reins, took occaſion from thence to flatter him upon his being a moſt excellent horſeman, upon which the horſe immediately threw him, only to let him ſee what a parcel of raſcals he had about him. The emperor perceiving that the horſe was the only perſon about the court that had either truth or honeſty in him, took a reſolution from that moment, to raiſe him to thoſe high honours to which he afterwards arrived.

Be this as it may, it is certain many virtues ſhone in him after his riſe. In the firſt place, he did not ſhew the leaſt alteration of behaviour on this ſudden change of good fortune;—he was the ſame creature as before;—he gave himſelf no overbearing airs upon it, as is common with thoſe raiſed above their element—He was the only perſon about court who ſeemed no way conſcious of his having a ſuperiority over others.

He did not by any mean arts engage the attention and confidence of the emperor, nor did he miſrepreſent the good intentions of his ſubjects, nor did he prevail on him to return a deaf ear to their complaints, or to reject their petitions; nor did he engroſs the power of all the great employments in the empire, although he had full as good a right to ſuch power (if parts and abilities can give a right) as ſome that have uſurped it ſince.

"He did not preſume to erect himſelf into a dictator in the ſenate; nor did he either directly, or indirectly, bribe or command the ſenators to ſay black was white, green, blue, yellow, or any colour he was pleaſed to call it:—He was not ſo inſolent as to cauſe men of the firſt nobility in the empire to wait his pleaſure for acceſs to his perſon, nor did he ever ſend men of the patrician order on footmen's errands."—As corrupt as the patricians were grown at that time, if he had given himſelf thoſe airs, ſome one amongſt them would certainly have beſtowed upon him the diſcipline of the horſe-whip.

As he was no flatterer himſelf, he took no pleaſure in the flatteries of others: of conſequence he did not ſquander away the public treaſure in penſions to proſtitute fellows to ſound his praiſes. — He had more ſenſe, as well as more modeſty, than to expoſe himſelf to the ridicule of the world by ſo prepoſterous a piece of vanity.

He was content with the fair and honeſt appointments belonging to his office, without multiplying perquiſites, or turning every public thing into a job; nor was he eternally *eſcrocing* more and more to his own family; and although he might have as ſtupid and indigent

kindred as ſome other miniſters have had ſince,—he neither took them from the plough nor the cart to diſgrace his country abroad, nor to ſpoil the public buſineſs at home.

He was ſo remarkable for his temperance, that if he had his belly full of oats in the morning, he never craved for more that day. —A rare inſtance of moderation in a perſon of ſo much power!

Hiſtory is not only ſilent with reſpect to his family, but we cannot ſo much as learn from it whether this great miniſter was a ſtone-horſe or gelding. Some will have him the latter, becauſe there is nothing recorded of his amours. All that we know is, that he did not make himſelf ridiculous that way; if he had, it would not have eſcaped notice.

It is difficult to be particular in ſpeaking of one of whom ſo little is recorded; but although authors have been ſilent as to his virtues, we may be ſure he is free from all thoſe vices with which he is not taxed: for the vices of thoſe who are ſuddenly raiſed to high preferment, are ſeldom buried in oblivion; and upon the whole I conceive, that notwithſtanding for ſo many centuries paſt he has been treated as a ſtupid and ignorant miniſter, yet his parts would make no contemptible figure, either in the arts of peace, or the management of war, when compared to thoſe of other miniſters who have lived ſince. Add to this, his temperance and modeſty, and above all, that honeſt and diſintereſted mind which kept him within ſuch bounds, that though he lived upon nothing but hay and corn, he never ſtole any.

Whoever conſiders all theſe things with an unprejudiced judgment, muſt differ from the common opinion with reſpect to this favourite; and upon an impartial compariſon with ſome other modern favourites, will be obliged to own, that the horſe was not only the honeſteſt, but by far the wiſeſt miniſter. I am, &c. CENTAUR.

Subject of a Picture, now painting by Sir Joſhua Reynolds.

HAVING lately ſeen a paragraph in the public papers, relative to a picture, now painting by Sir Joſhua Reynolds, it may not be diſagreeable to our readers to be made acquainted with the ſubject, which the admirable Dantè has introduced in his Inferno, and which is not ſufficiently known. Ugolino, a Florentine count, is giving the diſcription of his being impriſoned, with his children, by the archbiſhop Ruggeri. —"The hour approached, when we expected to have ſomething brought us to eat. But inſtead of ſeeing any food appear, I heard the doors of that horrible dungeon more cloſely barred. I beheld my little children in ſilence, and could not weep. My heart was petrified! The little wretches wept, and my dear Anſelm ſaid, 'Father, you look on us! what ails you?' I could neither weep nor anſwer, and continued ſwallowed up in ſilent agony, all that day, and the following night, even till the dawn of day. As ſoon as a glimmering ray darted through the doleful priſon, that I could view again thoſe four faces in which my own image was impreſſed, I gnawed both my hands, with grief and rage.

rage. My children believing I did this through eagerneſs to eat, raiſing themſelves ſuddenly up, ſaid to me, 'Father, our torments would be leſs, if you would allay the rage of your hunger upon us.' I reſtrained myſelf, that I might not increaſe their miſery. We were all mute that day and the following. The fourth day being come, Gaddo falling extended at my feet, cried, 'My father, why do you not help me?' and died. The other three expired one after the other between the fifth and ſixth day, famiſhed as thou ſeeſt me now! and I, being ſeized with blindneſs, began to go groping upon them with my hands and feet; and continued calling them by their names three days after they were dead. Then hunger vanquiſhed my grief."

Tranſlation of a Letter from the Empreſs Queen, to the Dauphin of France, *on his Marriage with the Archdutcheſs her Daughter.*

YOUR conſort, my dear Dauphin, has juſt taken her leave of me. As ſhe was my delight, I hope ſhe will be your happineſs. I have trained her up in full confidence that ſhe would one day ſhare in your fortune. I have inſpired her with love to your perſon, and duty to your will; with tenderneſs to ſoften your cares, and with the deſire of ſeeking every occaſion of pleaſing you. I have earneſtly recommended to her moſt ſerious thoughts a fervent devotion to the King of Kings, under a firm perſuaſion that thoſe who neglect their duty towards him, in whoſe hands are the ſceptres of kings, can never promote the true intereſt of the people over whom they are allotted to govern. Be mindful, I ſay, my dear Dauphin, of your duty to God; and I repeat the ſame to the princeſs my daughter. Be mindful of the good of the people over whom, whenever it happens, you will govern too ſoon. Reverence the king your grandfather; be good as he is good; and render yourſelves acceſſible to thoſe who labour under misfortunes. It is impoſſible, in carrying yourſelf in this manner, but that you muſt ſhare in the general happineſs. My daughter will love you, I am ſure ſhe will, becauſe I know the inward ſentiments of her heart; but the more I make myſelf anſwerable for her love and her endearments, the greater reaſon I have to expect that you will preſerve for her an inviolable affection. Farewell, my dear Dauphin; all happineſs attend you: my eyes overflow with tears.

Extract from the Records of the Town of Arundel.

A Few months before the abdication of the daſtardly tyrant James II. lord chancellor Jeffries, of deteſted memory, went to Arundel in Suſſex, in order to influence an election. He took his reſidence at the caſtle, and went the day fixed for the election to the town-hall, where Mr. Peckham, who was then mayor of Arundel, held his court. Jeffries had the impudence to ſhew his bloody face there: they mayor or-

dered him to withdraw immediately: and in caſe of refuſal, threatened to have him committed. "You," ſaid he, "who ought to be the guardian of our laws, and of our ſacred conſtitution, ſhall not ſo audaciouſly violate them. This is my court, and my juriſdiction here is above yours." Jeffries, who was not willing to perplex ſtill more the king's affairs, and to enrage the populace, retired immediately. The next morning he invited Peckham to breakfaſt with him, which he accepted; but he had the courage to ſcorn to take a place, which the mercileſs executioner offered him.

POETRY.

POETRY.

Extract from The DESERTED VILLAGE; *a Poem by Dr.* Goldſmith.

SWEET AUBURN! partner of the bliſsful hour,
Thy glades forlorn confeſs the tyrant's power.
Here as I take my ſolitary rounds,
Amidſt thy tangling walks, and ruin'd grounds,
And, many a year elapſed, return to view
Where once the cottage ſtood, the hawthorn grew,
Remembrance wakes with all her buſy train,
Swells at my breaſt, and turns the paſt to pain.
In all my wanderings round this world of care,
In all my griefs—and GOD has given my ſhare—
I ſtill had hopes my lateſt hours to crown,
Amidſt theſe humble bowers to lay me down;
To huſband out life's taper at the cloſe,
And keep the flame from waſting by repoſe.
I ſtill had hopes, for pride attends us ſtill,
Amidſt the ſwains to ſhew my book-learn'd ſkill,
Around my fire an evening group to draw,
And tell of what I felt, and all I ſaw;
And, as an hare whom hounds and horns purſue,
Pants to the place from whence at firſt ſhe flew,
I ſtill had hopes, my long vexations paſt,
Here to return—and die at home at laſt.
O bleſt retirement, friend to life's decline,
Retreats from care that never muſt be mine,
How happy he who crowns in ſhades like theſe,
A youth of labour with an age of eaſe;
Who quits a world where ſtrong temptations try,
And, ſince 'tis hard to combat, learns to fly!
For him no wretches, born to work and weep,
Explore the mine, or tempt the dangerous deep;
No ſurly porter ſtands in guilty ſtate,
To ſpurn imploring famine from the gate,
But on he moves to meet his latter end,
Angels around befriending virtue's friend;
Bends to the grave with unperceived decay,
While reſignation gently ſlopes the way;
And all his proſpects brightning to the laſt,
His heaven commences ere the world be paſt!

Sweet

Sweet was the ſound when oft at evening's cloſe,
Up yonder hill the village murmur roſe;
There as I paſt with careleſs ſteps and ſlow,
The mingling notes came ſoften'd from below:
The ſwain reſponſive as the milk-maid ſung,
The ſober herd that lowed to meet their young,
The noiſy geeſe that gabbled o'er the pool,
The playful children juſt let looſe from ſchool,
The watch-dog's voice that bay'd the whiſpering wind,
And the loud laugh that ſpoke the vacant mind;
Theſe all in ſweet confuſion ſought the ſhade,
And fill'd each pauſe the nightingale had made:
But now the ſounds of population fail,
No chearful murmurs fluctuate in the gale,
No buſy ſteps the graſs-grown foot-way tread,
For all the gloomy flush of life is fled.
All but yon widow'd, ſolitary thing,
That feebly bends beſide the plaſhy ſpring;
She, wretched matron, forced, in age, for bread,
To ſtrip the brook with mantling creſſes ſpread,
To pick her wintry faggot from the thorn,
To ſeek her nightly ſhed, and weep till morn;
She only left of all the harmleſs train,
The ſad hiſtorian of the penſive plain.

Near yonder copſe, where once the garden ſmil'd,
And ſtill where many a garden flower grows wild;
There, where a few torn ſhrubs the place diſcloſe,
The village preacher's modeſt manſion roſe.
A man he was, to all the country dear,
And paſſing rich with forty pounds a year;
Remote from towns he ran his godly race,
Nor e'er had chang'd, nor wiſh'd to change his place;
Unpractiſed he to fawn, or ſeek for power,
By doctrines faſhion'd to the varying hour;
Far other aims his heart had learn'd to prize,
More ſkill'd to raiſe the wretched than to riſe.
His houſe was known to all the vagrant train,
He chid their wanderings, but relieved their pain:
The long remember'd beggar was his gueſt,
Whoſe beard deſcending ſwept his aged breaſt;
The ruin'd ſpendthrift, now no longer proud,
Claim'd kindred there, and had his claims allow'd:
The broken ſoldier, kindly bade to ſtay,
Sate by his fire, and talk'd the night away;
Wept o'er his wounds, or tales of ſorrow done,
Shoulder'd his crutch, and ſhew'd how fields were won.
Pleaſed with his gueſts, the good man learn'd to glow,
And quite forgot their vices in their woe;

Careleſs

Careleſs their merits, or their faults to ſcan,
His pity gave ere charity began.
Thus to relieve the wretched was his pride,
And even his failings lean'd to Virtue's ſide;
But in his duty prompt at every call,
He watch'd and wept, he pray'd and felt, for all.
And, as a bird each fond endearment tries,
To tempt its new-fledg'd offspring to the ſkies;
He try'd each art, reproved each dull delay,
Allured to brighter worlds, and led the way.
Beſide the bed where parting life was lay'd,
And ſorrow, guilt, and pain, by turns diſmay'd,
The reverend champion ſtood. At his control,
Deſpair and anguiſh fled the ſtruggling ſoul;
Comfort came down the trembling wretch to raiſe,
And his laſt faultering accents whiſper'd praiſe.
At church, with meek and unaffected grace,
His looks adorn'd the venerable place;
Truth from his lips prevail'd with double ſway,
And fools, who came to ſcoff, remain'd to pray.
The ſervice paſt, around the pious man,
With ſteady zeal, each honeſt ruſtic ran;
Even children follow'd with endearing wile,
And pluck'd his gown, to ſhare the good man's ſmile;
His ready ſmile a parent's warmth expreſt,
Their welfare pleaſed him, and their cares diſtreſt;
To them his heart, his love, his griefs were given,
But all his ſerious thoughts had reſt in Heaven.
As ſome tall cliff that lifts its awful form,
Swells from the vale, and midway leaves the ſtorm,
Tho' round its breaſt the rolling clouds are ſpread,
Eternal ſunſhine ſettles on its head.
Beſide yon ſtraggling fence that ſkirts the way,
With bloſſom'd furze unprofitably gay,
There, in his noiſy manſion, ſkill'd to rule,
The village maſter taught his little ſchool;
A man ſevere he was, and ſtern to view,
I knew him well and every truant knew:
Well had the boding tremblers learn'd to trace
The day's diſaſters in his morning face;
Full well they laugh'd with counterfeited glee,
At all his jokes, for many a joke had he;
Full well the buſy whiſper circling round,
Convey'd the diſmal tidings when he frown'd;
Yet he was kind, or if ſevere in aught,
The love he bore to learning was in fault;
The village all declared how much he knew;
'Twas certain he could write, and cypher too;

Lands he could meaſure, terms and tides preſage,
And even the ſtory ran that he could gauge.
In arguing too, the parſon own'd his ſkill,
For even tho' vanquiſh'd, he could argue ſtill;
While words of learned length and thundering ſound,
Amazed the gazing ruſtics ranged around;
And ſtill they gazed, and ſtill the wonder grew,
That one ſmall head could carry all he knew.
But paſt is all his fame. The very ſpot
Where many a time he triumph'd, is forgot.
Near yonder thorn, that lifts its head on high,
Where once the ſign-poſt caught the paſſing eye,
Low lies that houſe where nut-brown draughts inſpired,
Where grey-beard mirth and ſmiling toil retired,
Where village ſtateſmen talk'd with looks profound,
And news much older than their ale went round.
Imagination fondly ſtoops to trace
The parlour ſplendors of that feſtive place;
The white-waſh'd wall, the nicely-ſanded floor,
The varniſh'd clock that click'd behind the door;
The cheſt contrived a double debt to pay,
A bed by night, a cheſt of drawers by day;
The pictures placed for ornament and uſe,
The twelve good rules, the royal game of gooſe;
The hearth, except when winter chill'd the day,
With aſpen boughs, and flowers, and fennel gay,
While broken tea-cups, wiſely kept for ſhew,
Ranged o'er the chimney, gliſten'd in a row.
Vain tranſitory ſplendors! Could not all
Reprieve the tottering manſion from its fall!
Obſcure it ſinks, nor ſhall it more impart
An hour's importance to the poor man's heart;
Thither no more the peaſant ſhall repair
To ſweet oblivion of his daily care;
No more the farmer's news, the barber's tale,
No more the wood-man's ballad ſhall prevail;
No more the ſmith his duſky brow ſhall clear,
Relax his ponderous ſtrength, and lean to hear;
The hoſt himſelf no longer ſhall be found,
Careful to ſee the mantling bliſs go round;
Nor the coy maid, half willing to be preſt,
Shall kiſs the cup to paſs it to the reſt.

ODE *for the* NEW YEAR, 1770.

By WILLIAM WHITEHEAD, *Esq.*

FORWARD, Janus, turn thine eyes,
Future ſcenes in proſpect view,
Riſing as the moments riſe,
That form the fleeting year anew.
Freſh beneath the ſcythe of Time,
Could the Muſe's voice avail,
Joys ſhould ſpring, and reach their prime,
Blooming e'er the former fail;
And every joy its tribute bring,
To Britain, and to Britain's King.

Suns ſhould warm the pregnant ſoil,
Health in every breeze ſhould blow;
Plenty crown the peaſant's toil,
And ſhine upon his chearful brow.
Round the throne whilſt duty waits,
Duty join'd with filial love,
Peace ſhould triumph in our gates,
And every diſtant fear remove;
'Till gratitude to heaven ſhould raiſe
The ſpeaking eye, the ſong of praiſe.

Let the nations round in arms
Stun the world with war's alarms;
But let Britain ſtill be found
Safe within her wat'ry bound.
Tyrant Chiefs may realms deſtroy:
Nobler is our Monarch's joy,
Of all that's truly great poſſeſs'd,
And, by bleſſing, truly bleſt.

Tho' comets riſe, and wonder mark their way
Above the bounds of Nature's ſober laws,
It is the all-chearing lamp of day,
The permanent, the unerring cauſe,
By whom th' enliven'd world its courſe maintains;
By whom all nature ſmiles, and beauteous order reigns.

ODE *to the Hon. Miſs* YORKE, (*afterwards Lady* Anſon) *on her copying a Portrait of* Dantè *by* Clovio. *By her Brother, the late Hon.* Charles Yorke, *Esq.*

FAIR artiſt! well thy pencil has eſſay'd
To lend a poet's fame thy friendly aid;
Great Dantè's image in thy lines we trace;
And while the Muſes train thy colours grace,

The Muſe propitious on the draught ſhall ſmile,
Nor, envious, leave unſung the gen'rous toil.
Picture and Poetry juſt kindred claim,
Their birth, their genius, and purſuits the ſame;
Daughters of Phœbus and Minerva, they
From the ſame ſources draw the heavenly ray.
Whatever earth, or air, or ocean breeds,
Whatever luxury or weakneſs needs;
All forms of beauty Nature's ſcenes diſcloſe,
All images inventive arts compoſe;
What ruder paſſions tear the troubled breaſt,
What mild affections ſoothe the ſoul to reſt,
Each thought to Fancy magic numbers raiſe
Expreſſive picture to the ſenſe conveys.
Hence in all times with ſocial zeal conſpire,
Who blend the tints, and who attune the lyre.
See! in reviving Learning's infant dawn,
Ere yet in precepts from old ruins drawn,
Sham'd the mock ornaments of Gothic taſte,
New artiſts form'd, each Grecian buſt replac'd;
Ere Leo's voice awak'd the barb'rous age,
Oppreſs'd by monkiſh law, and Vandal rage:
See! Dantè, Petrarch, thro' the darkneſs ſtrive,
And * Giotto's pencil bid their forms ſurvive!
When now maturer growth fair Science knew,
† Titian her favour'd ſons ambitious drew;
Not half ſo proud with princes to adorn
His tablets, as with wits leſs nobly born,
Arioſto, Aretine, yet better ſkill'd
On letters and on virtue fame to build:
Theſe in their turn inſtruct the willing ſong,
The painter's fading glories to prolong.
In later times, hear Waller's poliſh'd verſe
The various beauties of Vandyke rehearſe;
And Dryden, in ſublimer ſtrains, impart
To Kneller praiſe more laſting than his art.
Friendſhips like theſe from time receive no law,
Contracted oft with thoſe we never ſaw;
In ev'ry art who court an endleſs fame,
Thro' diſtant ages catch the ſacred flame:

* Giotto was the ſcholar of Cimabue, and the firſt painter of any genius that appeared in Italy. He worked at Florence; was the contemporary of Dantè and Petrarch, whoſe pictures he drew, and with whom he lived in friendſhip.

† Titian drew more portraits of kings and princes, than any painter that ever lived. Arioſto and Aretine were his friends and contemporaries, of whom he made pictures.

See

See * Zeuxis, warm'd by Homer's rage divine,
With rapture read, and what he reads, deſign!
See † Julio, bred on the Parnaſſian ſoil,
With Virgil's grandeur dignify his toil!
‡ Clovio, perhaps, like aid to Dantè ow'd;
Intent his figure on the canvas glow'd;
To Dantè's fame the grateful colours flow,
And wreaths of laurel bind his honour'd brow.
Thou too, whom Nature and the Muſe inſpire,
Liſt'ning the poet's lore haſt caught his fire;
With ſo much ſpirit ev'ry feature fraught,
Clovio might own this imitated draught;
And Dantè, were he conſcious of the praiſe,
Would ſing thy labours in immortal lays;
His melancholy air to gladneſs turn'd,
Nor longer his unthankful Florence mourn'd;
Fair § Beatrice's charms would loſe their force,
No more her ſteps o'er heaven direct his courſe;
To thee the bard would grant the nobler place,
And aſk thy guidance thro' the paths of peace.
Oh! could my eloquence, like his, perſuade
To leave the bounded walks by others made,
Thro' nature's wilds bid thy free genius rove,
Copy the living race, or waving grove;
Or boldly riſing with ſuperior ſkill,
The work with heroes or with poets fill;
Then might I claim deſerv'd the laurel crown,
My verſe not quite neglected or unknown;
Then ſhould the world thy glowing pencil ſee,
Extend the friendſhip of its art to me.

* Zeuxis is ſaid to have ſtudied Homer with particular attention. He always read ſuch parts of his poems, as were beſt ſuited to the ſubject he had in hand, before he took up his pencil.

† Julio Romano, the diſciple and favourite of Raphael, was ſaid to have a peculiar majeſty in his compoſitions. He was the beſt ſcholar of the modern painters, and a diligent reader of Virgil, and the greateſt poets.

‡ Julio Clovio lived 200 years after Dantè. The portrait of Dantè, here mentioned, repreſents him in a melancholy poſture in the fore-ground, looking back on Florence, from whence he was baniſhed during the commotions in that ſtate, in which he bore the higheſt offices. Clovio's great work is a book of drawings, to be ſeen at this day in the Florentine gallery, the ſubjects of which are all taken from Dantè's poem on hell, purgatory, and heaven.

§ Beatrice, the miſtreſs of Dantè in his youth, who died many years before him, and of whom he ſpeaks with great affection. She is repreſented in the poem, as the guardian angel who leads him through heaven, as Virgil and Statius do their heroes through hell and purgatory.

To a Lady with a Present of Pope's *Works. By the Same.*

THE lover oft, to please some faithless dame,
With vulgar presents feeds the dying flame,
Then adds a verse, of slighted vows complains,
While she the giver and the gift disdains.
These strains no idle suit to thee commend,
On whom gay loves with chaste desires attend;
Nor fancied excellence, nor amorous care,
Prompts to rash praise, or fills with fond despair;
Enough, if the fair volume find access;
Thee the great poet's lay shall best express;
Thy beauteous image there thou may'st regard,
Which strikes with modest awe the meaner bard.
Sure had he living view'd thy tender youth,
The blush of honour, and the grace of truth,
Ne'er with Belinda's charms his song had glow'd,
But from thy form the lov'd idea flow'd;
His wanton satire ne'er the sex had scorn'd,
For thee, by virtue and the Muse adorn'd.

Stanzas in the Manner of Waller: *occasioned by a Receipt to make Ink, given to the Author by a Lady. By the Same.*

IN earliest time, ere man had learn'd
His sense in writing to impart,
With inward anguish oft he burn'd,
His friend unconscious of the smart.

Alone he pin'd in thickest shade,
Near murmuring waters sooth'd his grief,
Of senseless rocks companions made,
And from their echoes sought relief.

Cadmus, 'tis said, did first reveal
How letters should the mind express,
And taught to grave with pointed steel,
On waxen tablets its distress.

Soon was the feeble waxen trace
Supply'd by Ink's unfading spot,
Which to remotest climes conveys,
In clearest marks, the secret thought.

Blest be his chymic hand that gave
The world to know so great a good!
Hard! that his name it should not save,
Who first pour'd forth the sable flood.

'Tis this consigns to endless praise
The hero's valour, statesman's art,

Historic

Hiſtoric truth and fabling lays,
The maiden's eyes, the lover's heart.

If ſtill oblivion's Lethe live
Immortal in poetic lore,
What honours ſhall the ſtream receive
Sacred to mem'ry's better power!

Who now from Helicon's fam'd well
The drops celeſtial would requeſt,
When by Ink's magick he can ſpell
The image of his faithful breaſt?

This kindly ſpares the modeſt tongue
To ſpeak aloud the pleaſing pain;
Aided by this, in tuneful ſong
Fond vows the virgin-paper ſtain.

Tho' ſtain'd, yet innocent of fame,
No bluſh th' indignant reader warms,
If well expreſs'd the poet's flame,
Inſpir'd by fair Maria's charms.

AMINTA. *An* ELEGY. *By* JOHN GERRARD, *Curate of* Withycombe in the Moor, Devon.

Flete meam, ſylvæ, dilectaque rura, puellam
Non iterum tenero, rura, terenda pede! RELAND.

AN o'ergrown wood my wand'ring ſteps invade,
With ſurface mantled in untrodden ſnow;
Dire haunt, for none but ſavage monſters made,
Where froſts deſcend, and howling tempeſts blow.

Here, from the ſearch of buſy mortals ſtray'd,
My woe-worn ſoul ſhall hug her galling chain:
For ſure, no foreſt boaſts too deep a ſhade,
No haunt too wild for miſery to remain.

O my Aminta! dear diſtracting name!
Late all my comfort, all my fond delight;
Still writhes my ſoul beneath its tort'ring flame,
Still thy pale image fills my aching ſight!

When ſhall vain mem'ry ſlumber o'er her woes?
When to oblivion be her tale reſign'd?
When ſhall this fatal form in death repoſe,
Like thine, fair victim, to the duſt conſign'd!

Again the accents faulter on my tongue;
Again to tear the conſcious tear ſucceeds:
From ſharp reflection is the dagger ſprung,
And nature, wounded to the center, bleeds.

Ye bitter ſkies! upon the tale deſcend——
  Ye blaſts! tho' rude your viſits, lend an ear——
Around, ye gentler oaks, your branches bend,
  And, as ye liſten, drop an icy tear.

'T was when the ſtep with conſcious pleaſure roves,
  Where round the ſhades the circling woodbines throng,
When Flora wantons o'er the enamell'd groves,
  And feather'd choirs indulge the am'rous ſong,

Inſpir'd by duteous love, I fondly ſtray'd,
  Two milk-white doves officious to enſnare:
Beneath a ſilent thicket as they play'd,
  A grateful preſent for my ſofter fair.

But ah! in ſmiles no more they met my ſight,
  Their ruffled heads lay gaſping on the ground:
Where (my dire emblem) a rapacious Kite,
  Tore their ſoft limbs, and ſtrew'd their plumes around.

The tear of pity ſtole into my eye;
  While ruder paſſions in their turn ſucceed:
Forbid the victims unreveng'd to die,
  And doom the author of their wrongs to bleed.

With haſty ſtep, enrag'd, I homewards ran,
  (Curſe on my ſpeed) th' unerring tube I brought;
That fatal hour my date of woe began,
  Too ſharp to tell—too horrible for thought—

Diſaſtrous deed!—irrevocable ill!——
  How ſhall I tell the anguiſh of my fate!
Teach me, remorſeleſs monſters, not to feel,
  Inſtruct me, fiends and furies, to relate!

Wrathful behind the guilty ſhade I ſtole,
  I rais'd the tube—the clam'rous woods reſound—
Too late I ſaw the idol of my ſoul
  Struck by my aim, fall ſhrieking to the ground!

No other bliſs her ſoul allow'd but me;
  (Hapleſs the pair that thus indulgent prove)
She ſought concealment from a ſhady tree,
  In amorous ſilence to obſerve her love.

I ran—but oh! too ſoon I found it true!—
  From her ſtain'd breaſt life's crimſon ſtream'd apace;
From her wan eyes the ſparkling luſtres flew—
  The ſhort-liv'd roſes faded from her face!

Gods!—could I bear that fond reproachful look,
  That ſtrove her peerleſs innocence to plead!—
But partial death awhile her tongue forſook,
  To ſave a wretch that doom'd himſelf to bleed.

While

While I diſtracted preſs'd her in my arms,
And fondly ſtrove t'imbibe her lateſt breath;
" O ſpare, raſh love, ſhe cry'd, thy fatal charms,
" Nor ſeek cold ſhelter in the arms of death.

" Content beneath thy erring hand I die,
" Our fates grew envious of a bliſs ſo true;
" Then urge not thy diſtreſs when low I lie,
" But in this breath receive my laſt adieu!"—

No more ſhe ſpake, but droop'd her lilly head!
In death ſhe ſicken'd—breathleſs—haggard—pale—
While all my inmoſt ſoul with horror bled,
And aſk'd kind vengeance from the paſſing gale.

Where ſlept your bolts, ye ling'ring lightnings, ſay;
Why riv'd ye not this ſelf-condemned breaſt?—
Or why, too paſſive earth, didſt thou delay
To ſtretch thy jaws, and cruſh me into reſt?—

Low in the duſt the beauteous corſe I plac'd,
Bedew'd and ſoft with many a falling tear;
With ſable yew the riſing turf I grac'd,
And bade the cypreſs mourn in ſilence near.

Oft as bright morn's all-ſearching eye returns,
Full to my view the fatal ſpot is brought;
Thro' ſleepleſs night my haunted ſpirit mourns,
No gloom can hide me from diſtracting thought.

When, ſpotleſs victim, ſhall my form decay?
This guilty load, ſay, when ſhall I reſign?
When ſhall my ſpirit wing her chearleſs way,
And my cold corſe lie treaſur'd up with thine?

An Epiſtle from an unfortunate young Gentleman to a young Lady.
By the Same.*

THESE, the laſt lines my trembling hands can write,
Theſe words, the laſt my dying lips recite,
Read, and repent that your unkindneſs gave
A wretched lover an untimely grave!
Sunk by deſpair from life's enchanting view,
Loſt, ever loſt to happineſs and you!—
No more theſe eye-lids ſhow'r inceſſant tears,
No more my ſpirit ſinks with boding fears;
No more your frowns my ſuing paſſion meet,
No more I fall ſubmiſſive at your feet:
With fruitleſs love this heart ſhall ceaſe to burn,
Life's empty dream ſhall never more return.

* Occaſioned by a cataſtrophe well known in the Weſt.

Think

Think not, that lab'ring to ſubdue your hate,
My artful ſoul forebodes a fancied fate;
For ere yon ſun deſcends his weſtern way,
Cold ſhall I lie, a lifeleſs lump of clay!
Tir'd of my long encounters with diſdain,
Peaceful my pulſe, and ebbing from its pain;
Each vital movement ſinking to decay,
And my ſpent ſoul juſt languiſhing away;
Ere my laſt breath yet hovers to depart,
I prompt my hand to pour out all my heart.
The hand, oft rais'd compaſſion to implore;
The heart, that burns with ſlighted fires no more!
Relentleſs nymph! of nature's faireſt frame,
Unpitying ſoul, and woman but in name;
Angelic bloom the coldeſt heart to win,
Without, allurement, but diſdain within;
Regard the ſounds which ſeal my parting breath
Ere the vain murmurs ſhall be huſh'd in death.
Let pity view what love diſdain'd to ſave,
And mourn a wretch ſent headlong to the grave.
Profuſe of all an anxious lover's care,
To urge his ſuit, and win the liſt'ning fair;
Try'd ev'ry purpoſe to relieve my woe,
My ſoul chides not, for innocent I go;
Save when ſoft pity bids my gentler mind
Shrink at your fate, and drop a tear behind.
How oft and fruitleſs have I ſtrove to move
Unfeeling beauty with the pangs of love;
As roſe your breaſt with captivating grace,
And heighten'd charms came bluſhing to your face;
Inſulting charms! that gave a fiercer wound,
Fond as I lay, and proſtrate on the ground.
Heav'ns! with what ſcorn you ſtrove my ſuit to meet,
Frown'd with your eyes, and ſpurn'd me with your feet!
To bleeding love ſuch hard returns you gave,
As barb'rous rocks that daſh the preſſing wave.
O could your looks have turn'd my hapleſs fate,
And frown'd my ſhort-liv'd paſſion into hate;
Then had no ſcattering breeze my ſorrows known,
Nor vale reſponſive had prolong'd the moan;
Then had thoſe lips ne'er learnt their woeful tale,
Nor death yet cloath'd them in eternal pale.
Oft to the woods in frantic rage I flew
To cool my boſom with the falling dew;
Oft in ſad accents ſigh'd each prompting ill,
And taught wild oaks to pity and to feel;
Till with deſpair my heart rekindled burns,
And all the anguiſh of my ſoul returns.

Then

Then reſtleſs to the fragrant meads I hie,
Death in my face, diſtraction in my eye;
There as reclin'd along the verdant plain,
My grief renews her heart-wrung ſtrains again,
Lo! pitying Phœbus ſinks, with ſorrow pale,
And mournful night deſcends upon the tale!
When tir'd, at length, my wrongs no more complain,
And ſighs are ſtifled in obtuſer pain;
When the deep fountains of my eyes are ſpent,
And fiercer anguiſh ſinks to diſcontent;
Slow I return, and proſtrate on my bed
Bid the ſoft pillow lull my heavy head.
But oh! when downy ſleep its court renews,
And ſhades the ſoul with viſionary views,
Illuſive dreams to fan my ſlumb'ring fire,
And wake the fever of intenſe deſire,
Preſent your ſofter image to my ſight,
All warm with ſmiles, and glowing with delight;
Gods! with what bliſs I view thy darling charms,
And ſtrive to claſp thee melting in my arms!—
But ah! the ſhade my empty graſp deceives;
And as it flits, and my fond ſoul bereaves,
The tranſient ſlumbers ſlip their airy chain,
And give me back to all my woes again:
There wrapt in floods of grief I ſigh forlorn,
The conſtant greetings of unwelcome morn.
But ſhould oblivion reaſſume her ſway,
And ſlumbers once more ſteal my woes away;
When the ſhort flights of fancy intervene,
Your much-lov'd image fills out every ſcene.
But now no more ſoft ſmiles your face adorn,
Lo! o'er each feature broods deſtructive ſcorn,
Suppliant in tears I urge my ſuit again,
Sullen you ſtand, and view me with diſdain;
Your ears exclude the ſtory of my ſmart,
Your baleful eyes dart anguiſh to my heart.
I wake—glad nature hails returning day,
And the wild ſongſters chant their matin-lay;
The ſun in glory mounts the cryſtal ſky,
And all creation is in ſmiles but I.
Then, ſink in death, my ſenſes!——for in vain
You ſtrive to quench the phrenzy of your pain;
Break, break, fond heart!——her hate thou canſt not tame,
Then take this certain triumph o'er thy flame.
'Tis done!——the dread of future wrongs is paſt——
Lo! brittle paſſion verges to its laſt!
'Tis done!——vain life's illuſive ſcenes are o'er——
Diſdainful beauty ſhakes her chains no more.

Come, peaceful gloom, expand thy downy breaſt,
And ſoothe, O ſoothe me to eternal reſt!
There huſh my plaints, and gently lull my woes,
Where one ſtill ſtream of dull oblivion flows.
No lab'ring breaſt there heaves with torture's throws,
No heart conſumes her daily hoard of woes;
No dreams of former pain the ſoul invade,
Calmly ſhe ſleeps, a ſad unthinking ſhade!
But e'er from thought my ſtrug'ling ſoul is free,
One lateſt tear ſhe dedicates to thee.
She views thee on the brink of vain deſpair,
Beat thy big breaſt, and rend thy flowing hair.
Feels tort'ring love her ſable deluge roll,
Weigh down thy ſenſes, and o'erbear thy ſoul.
In vain your heart relents, in vain you weep,
No lover wakes from his eternal ſleep.
Alas! I ſee thy frantic ſpirit rave,
And thy laſt breath expiring on my grave.
Is this the fortune of thoſe high-priz'd charms?
Ah! ſpare them for ſome worthier lover's arms.
And may theſe bodings ne'er with truth agree,
My grief and anguiſh be unknown to thee.
My bitter mem'ry ne'er recount with pain,
That e'er you frown'd, or I admir'd in vain.
No more——my ſpirit is prepar'd to fly,
Suppreſs'd my voice, and ſtiffen'd is my eye.
Death's ſwimming ſhadows intercept my view,
Vain world, and thou, relentleſs nymph, adieu.

A Tranſlation of Dr. King's *Latin Epiſtle, entitled,* Antonietti's *Advice to the* Corſicans, *concerning their Choice of a King. By Mr.* Ruſſell.

THO' Phœbus kindly ſhould inſpire
Such ſtrains as dwelt on Virgil's lyre,
With all the ſtrength and eaſe polite
That poets wiſh for when they write,
Nor battles ſhould my verſe employ,
Nor kings who conquer—to deſtroy.
Bavaria's ſons might croud the plain,
And Gallia war with neighb'ring Spain,
While Britons, careleſs of their own,
Invade the peace of lands unknown.
Whate'er I had of ſkill or fame
My countrymen alone ſhould claim,
And you, ye Corſi, brave and free,
Ye ſons of arms and liberty!
Your fame ſhould raiſe my willing voice,
Your prudent ſires—your beardleſs boys,

Your

Your monks who honour's influence feel;
And change their hoods for caps of ſteel.
But now my once poetic rage
Conſumes and languiſhes in age:
The muſe who once my lays inſpir'd,
In youth appear'd, with youth retir'd;
Yet ſtill, my country's love remains,
And triumph's in my aged veins;
My thoughts from long experience riſe,
I've prov'd whatever I adviſe:
Thro' diſtant nations as I ſtray'd
Both kings and peoples taſte I weigh'd:
Attend! and freedom, (long purſu'd
In hoſtile plains and ſeas of blood)
Shall pleas'd vouchſafe a chearing ſmile,
And dwell for ever on our iſle.
In me combin'd with rev'rence view
A poet and a prophet too;
And tho' my numbers you deſpiſe,
Revere the gods who bid them riſe!
Still undiſturb'd ſhall Gallia pour
Her hoſtile legions on our ſhore;
Our iſle her native worth defends:
On that her pow'r, her ſtate depends;
Prop'd by her hero's matchleſs fame,
And honour'd with a kingdom's name,
Still may that name its force maintain,
And treaſon ply her ſchemes in vain.
But ſince our king ſeeks lands unknown,
And you're in doubt to fill his throne,
And ſtead of him, wou'd chuſe a new,
As worthy Corſica and you,
A prince ſhall riſe, in ſolemn ſtate,
If not as active full as great,
(Let my inſtructions but take place)
An offspring of an ancient race,
Free all his days from looſe delights:
And chaſte and ſober all his nights:
From foreign conqueſts ſtill averſe,
And careful of the public purſe.
Our peace his views ſhall ne'er embroil,
Contented in his native ſoil;
His hands from all corruption pure
Your gold (if you have gold) ſecure:
His breach of faith ſhall ne'er ſurpriſe
His cheated ſubjects, or allies,
For kings, ſtill practis'd to betray,
(Forgive, ye thron'd ones, what I ſay)

Kings have I known, for ſtate intrigues,
Forget their oaths and break thro' leagues:
A fairer prince than him I mean,
For ſhape and limbs, was never ſeen,
If our Alcimedon but know,
With cautious art to form him ſo;
Nor does his ſkill to his ſubmit,
Of whom the Mantuan poet writ:
Alcimedon, whoſe ſkill could teach
To mock ev'n life, the ſculptur'd beech,
In bowls, for which the ſwains contended,
By thee, O matchleſs bard, commended.
When firſt this monarch ſhall appear,
Salute his reign with joy ſincere,
A wooden king! the crowds ſhall cry,
A wooden king! the groves reply.
Nor ſhall he (heav'n forbid he ſhould!)
Be form'd of coarſe—and common wood;
Some timber mocks the artful tool,
Too hard to carve, not fit to rule.
Unnumber'd oaks adorn our land,
And ſtill in ſafety let them ſtand;
In ſullen ſtate reſiſt the ſtorm,
But never bear a monarch's form!
Ne'er ſhall my int'reſt ſtrive to bring
A tattling Dodonæan king——
At pleaſure to deſtroy and kill
By only ſaying, 'tis my will!
Oft too, the ſacred foreſt-maids
In ſilence dwell beneath their ſhades,
And when the tree receives a ſtroke,
With various ills revenge their oak.
Nor durſt we do ſo raſh a thing,
T'affront the gods—to cut a king!
But moſt beware to form his grace
Of that alluring glittering race:
Of which an oak, in days of old,
Stretch'd out a branch of blooming gold;
From good Æneas, as befell,
A token to the god of hell;
One of this race would ſtill incline,
Bright, like his anceſtor to ſhine;
Uneaſy till his acts unfold,
His ample branches with your gold.
Of this the Germans, France and Spain,
Oppreſt, and helpleſs too, complain:
And now, ye muſes, leſt I ſeem
To dwell too long upon my theme,

Whatever

Whatever ſkill ye have, beſtow it
Both on the carpenter and poet!
Direct indulgently the tool
To form a king in peace to rule,
A king who much belov'd ſhall be,
Obey'd by all, and ſung by me!
About it, ſkilful artiſt, ſeize
The pond'rous axe and hew the trees!
But firſt adore with ſuppliant prayer
The gods who oft inhabit there.
Of oaks, and elms, and all the reſt
Of various timber, box is beſt:
Box! pliant wood, is turn'd with eaſe,
Alike is form'd for war, or peace;
In box the royal form diſplay,
And him let Corſica obey!
Then heav'nly peace, and arts ſhall ſmile,
Health, honour, riches bleſs the iſle!
The Fauns ſecure, their haunts retain,
The fields ſhall wave with rip'ning grain,
The ſailor ſafely croſs the ſeas,
And bards grow old in learned eaſe.
For motives too, of nature ſtrong,
This kingdom ſhould to box belong:
Box! which for ages long has ſtood,
By all allow'd a regal wood!
Carv'd out in box, our moderns ſtand,
The work of ſome ingenious hand.
Secure ſhall box enjoy its fame,
Nor even malice wound its name!
While patient gameſters leiſure give
To cheſs, or Vida's poems live;
Where ſacred walls the nations raiſe,
Around whoſe altars diamonds blaze;
The maid to whom the name is given,
Of ſtar of earth, or queen of heaven,
In box carv'd out, is plac'd on high,
And view'd with reverential eye:
Oh let not then my native land,
While thus ador'd, her form ſhall ſtand,
Another kind of wood prefer,
To that which bears the name of her!
To prize ev'n angels more were wrong,
Such honour does to box belong:
But when the native woods it leaves,
And royal form the trunk receives;
When Heav'n itſelf approves the choice,
And crowds lift up th' aſſenting voice;

Then will we bring our monarch home,
And place him in a marble dome:
A throne and ſceptre we'll prepare,
Form'd by Alcimedon with care,
Cut from the individual tree
From whence he hew'd his majeſty.
His front with laurel wreaths we'll bind;
A purple robe ſhall trail behind;
The bay, or ivy, round his head,
Shall their verdant foliage ſpread:
For thus, as hiſtory allows,
The brave and witty bind their brows;
And ſure they'll not improper be,
To crown a prince ſo ſage as he:
So ſhall he ſtand, our iſland's wonder,
Secure from faction, flames, and thunder!
And now a proper number chuſe,
Who bend to public good their views:
To theſe the gen'ral power commit,
The ſov'reign judges let them ſit;
The temples, cities, laws, protect,
And war or peace, at will direct:
To envoys ſpeak whate'er they pleaſe,
And combat with the Genoeſe;
Let theſe preſide in ev'ry cauſe,
Defend, and execute the laws;
To theſe the gen'ral weight convey,
Of civil, and of martial ſway.
But, when to make offenders tremble,
In public council you aſſemble;
Bring out your wooden king, and place
On throne ſublime, his ſilent grace:
Beneath his name, to make decrees,
And make him ſay juſt what you pleaſe.
Wiſe Venice thus diſcreetly rules,
Her dukes are neceſſary tools
Of wood, or wooden-like they reign;
The ſenators the laws explain;
Decree, reſolve, relinquiſh, claim,
Their princes do but lend a name,
And yet in royal domes they dwell,
Againſt their peace no crowds rebel;
In pompous robes adorn'd appear,
And wed the ocean every year;
And, while to other's ſkill they truſt,
Are neither tyrants nor unjuſt.
Their ſubjects active, rich, and wiſe,
Could even papal wrath deſpiſe;

But

But far, my countrymen, from hence,
Be ſtill remov'd, a martial prince;
For kings who arm in time of peace,
Can only mean their realms to fleece:
With force to ratify their will,
Heav'n keep from us ſo great an ill!
Our monarch known, his country's friend,
One beauteous nymph ſhall ſtill attend,
And ſtill to her employment juſt,
With care to bruſh him clean from duſt;
That neither worms may breed within,
Nor ſpiders weave beneath his chin.
A naiad, let the damſel be,
For none can be ſo fit as ſhe;
And while the muſes ('tis my due,
For counſels uſeful thus to you)
To diſtant times tranſmit my name,
Oh! nymph, to you an equal fame!
Who to this office doſt ſucceed,
Shall be, and juſtly too, decreed!
Forgive your gen'ral and your poet,
If my advice (ſince good I know it,
With prov'd ſucceſs and truth replete)
Again with freedom I repeat:
For whether 'tis an idle tale,
Or that my own conceits prevail;
Or that the muſe is better able
To give her ſanction in a fable:
But in my mind a wooden king
Will freedom, peace, and plenty bring:
And future bards, whoſe wit ſhall praiſe
His ſober nights, and harmleſs days,
His chaſtity, his temper even,
Shall ſtile this prince, *deriv'd from Heav'n:*
His gentle ſway, and mild command,
That title juſtly may demand.
What blocks are regiſter'd by fame,
When honour'd with a royal name?
As rough as oak, as dull as clods,
Yet call'd the offspring of the gods:
Phædrus, to prove the worth of logs,
Shall tell the fable of the Frogs.

The Frogs to heav'n their pray'rs addreſt,
A king—great thund'rer, we requeſt!
A king who knows our taſte and genius,
To ſettle all diſputes between us.
If Bees! ſmall inſects! dare to claim
The honour of a royal name;

Say, why ſhould Frogs, great Jove, remain
Beſeeching for a king in vain?
From Phœbus's ſelf our birth we trace,
The friend, the author of our race.
The charms of voice to us belong,
From us was nam'd the comic ſong.
A poet too of Greece, they ſay,
Made us a chorus in his play:
Nor is't on voice our fame depends,
Our valour Homer's ſelf commends.
They ſpoke; and ſoon their mighty boaſt
To laughter mov'd the heav'nly hoſt;
Great Jove himſelf could not forbear,
Yet ſmil'd compliance to their prayer.
Not long conſidering he ſtood,
But threw them down a log of wood:
Souſe, it plung'd down—away they ſcud,
And croak and tremble in their mud.
The water daſh'd a murm'ring ſound,
The waves unuſual preſſure found:
But ſoon the log in peace repos'd,
Around its ſides the waters clos'd;
The Frogs their panic fears recover,
The ſurface ſmooth'd, and all was over.
Phiſignathus, a chief, his head
Firſt rais'd above the ſtream, and ſaid,
"Approach, my friends, your monarch view!
I know his kind, and where he grew."
Fixt in amazement, long they ſtood,
Then grinn'd, and ſcorn'd the royal wood!
Jump on him, and, t' increaſe their crime,
Bedaub his ſides with dirt and ſlime.
Again the Gods the Frogs addreſs'd;
Again their worth and parts expreſs'd;
And begg'd them to regard their merit,
And ſend them ſoon a king of ſpirit.
Jove with contemptuous anger view'd
How cloſe deſtruction they purſu'd:
"The prince," he cry'd, "you merit, take!"
He ſpoke, and hurl'd them down a ſnake.
Around the lake the monſter ſtray'd,
And dreadful devaſtation made,
On mothers, fathers, ſons, he fed:
This loſt a limb, and that a head.
O'er all alike he ſtretch'd his way,
And made whole multitudes his prey!
In vain they leapt about the bog,
And wiſh'd, in vain, their old king *Log*.

Their

Their pray'rs they made, but Jove no more
Comply'd, indulgent as before:
With ſmiles their miſery he ſurvey'd,
And to their vows this anſwer made:
"Ye wretches! to your int'reſt blind,
Ungrateful, faithleſs, like mankind:
You view'd with ſcorn a peaceful throne,
Beneath a tyrant learn to groan!"

The POET *and* STRAW.

A FABLE.

ON *Richmond* Hill with doublet bare
A hungry poet takes the air:
The air on *Richmond* Hill, tho' good,
And excellent Camelion food,
Is rather of too thin a nature
For a beef-loving, two-legg'd creature;
Our poet ſtops, he looks around,
And murmurs thus in doleful ſound:
"While plenty o'er the landſcape reigns,
"Shall bards alone feel meagre pains?
"Ah, what avails, if in the Town
"My madrigals acquir'd renown;
"If ſtranger to all-pow'rful coin
"I ſeldom taſte the rich ſirloin;
"If for the produce of my brain,
"I meet from money'd fools diſdain;——
"In vain the laurel crowns my brows;
"What crowns my pocket?——Not one ſouſe:
"Of bay or laurel, where the uſe is?
"Nor bay or laurel fruit produces:——
"I've fame purſu'd, and now I've caught her,
"She proves——mere moon-ſhine in the water;
"How happier the unletter'd glutton,
"Who can indulge on beef and mutton:——
"How curſt each ſervant of the nine!
"I'd rather be a fool and dine."
He ſaid, and to his great ſurprize
Beneath his feet a Straw replies:——
"Ah, hapleſs Bard, look down and ſee
"Thy ſtriking emblem here in me;
"Deſpis'd by thoſe, to whom my head
"Furniſh'd the ſtaff of living——bread:
"That gain'd, behold me here caſt down,
"Trod on by ev'ry ſordid clown:
"Juſt ſo the bard, who from his brain
"The hungry mind can entertain,

" Is ſoon neglected and forgot,
" A barren praiſe his hapleſs lot;
" To fame becomes an empty bubble,
" Trod on by fools like ſtraw or ſtubble."

The TWO KINGS.

A FABLE.

CROSSING the river *Styx*, with ſhoals
Of new departed motley ſouls,
Old *Charon* look'd confounded black,
Leſt with the load his boat ſhou'd crack;
Tho' ſouls, as ſouls, are lightſome freight,
Their ſins oft prove a deadly weight,
And ſhou'd their floating carriage fail 'em,
Not ev'n cork jackets would avail 'em:
His boat chuck-full,——ſuch ſcreaming roſe
From nurſes, miſſes, ladies, beaus,
That *Charon* rais'd his voice and ſwore,
While echo anſwer'd from the ſhore,
" If they continued their damn'd tricks,
" He'd ſouſe 'em every one in *Styx*,"
And aſk'd 'em with a phiz moſt grim,
If they had ever learnt to ſwim:——
In ſhort he ſoon becalm'd the riot,
And made 'em tolerably quiet:
He trimm'd his boat, and with a frown,
Damn'd 'em, and made 'em all ſit down.
Order obſerv'd in ſome degree,
A ghoſt of high pompoſity,
With courtly air and ſcornful look
Thus to his brother ſhadows ſpoke:——
" Hence, reptiles, hence—your diſtance know—
" Due homage to a monarch ſhow;
" Shall one of my illuſtrious birth,
" A king,——a deity on earth,
" Be crowded thus with the *Canaille*,
" Fellows who ſtink of beef and ale?
" You, *Charon*, with that dirty face,
" Depend on't, you ſhall loſe your place;
" My brother ſovereign *Pluto* ſoon
" Shall make you ſmart for what you've done:
" Reptiles, avaunt——at diſtance tend;
" Your touch, looks, manners, all offend."
Old *Charon* grumbling in his maw,
Damn'd him, and bid him *hold his jaw*;——
Whilſt one, who, living,——from the ſtage
Had often entertain'd the age,

With whim *Cervantic* in his face,
First bowing, thus addreſs'd his Grace;——
" All hail—great king, great monarch, hail!
" Frown not, I'm not of the *Canaille*;
" In me your brother *Brentford* view,
" I've been a king as well as you;
" Like you have worn a pageant crown,
" And aw'd the millions with a frown;
" Like you too, brother *Phiz*, reſign'd,
" And left my pageant crown behind:———
" But now,———good Sir, be not offended—
" The curtain dropt, the farce is ended:
" Tho' fortune for the ſtage equipt us,
" Our wardrobe-keeper, Death, has ſtript us,
" And the rich robes on earth poſſeſt,
" Lie folded in the grave at reſt:——
" Maugre the rank we living bore,
" Like theſe we're ſhadows now———no more;
" All, brothers all——at leaſt in this,
" We're but *Perſonæ Dramatis*;
" Like them we're bound to Critic-hall,
" By critic rules to riſe or fall;
" Where kings, lords, beggars, all muſt ſtand,
" And undiſtinguiſh'd hold the hand,
" While critic *Minos* and his Jury
" ('Tis true, good brother, I aſſure ye)
" Will hiſs or clap, juſt as they find
" We've play'd the characters aſſign'd;
" Where birth and rank paſs unregarded,
" And merit only is rewarded."
He ſpoke——the monarch, ſighing, ſwore,
" He never heard ſuch truths before."

On our MODERN COMEDIES.

SHAKESPEARE and *Johnſon*, with the learned corps
Of poets, much admir'd in days of yore,
From nature drew their characters like fools;
Our modern play-wrights follow wiſer rules:
Pictures from life they ſcorn to let you ſee;
Not nature—but what nature *ought* to be;
Your low-liv'd humour, wit, and ſuch poor ſtuff,
In times of ignorance did well enough:———
In this *refin'd*, this novel-reading age,
They've baniſh'd all ſuch nonſenſe from the ſtage;
No wonder play-wrights ſwarm in theſe bleſt days,
Sermons, they find, are eaſier *made* than *Plays*.

BACCHUS; *by the late Doctor* Parnell. *This Poem is not in Mr.* Pope's *Edition.*

AS Bacchus ranging at his leiſure,
(Jolly Bacchus, king of pleaſure!)
Charm'd the wide world with drink and dances,
And all his thouſand airy fancies,
Alas! he quite forgot the while
His fav'rite vines in Leſbos iſle.
The God, returning ere they dy'd,
Ah! ſee my jolly Fauns he cry'd,
The leaves but hardly born are red,
And the bare arms for pity ſpread:
The beaſts afford a rich manure;
Fly, my boys, to bring the cure;
Up the mountains, o'er the vales,
Thro' the woods, and down the dales;
For this, if full the cluſter grow,
Your bowls ſhall doubly overflow.
So chear'd, with more officious haſte
They bring the dung of ev'ry beaſt;
The loads they wheel, the roots they bare,
They lay the rich manure with care;
While oft he calls to labour hard,
And names as oft the red reward.
The plants refreſh'd, new leaves appear,
The thick'ning cluſters load the year;
The ſeaſon ſwiftly purple grew,
The grapes hung dangling deep with blue.
A vineyard ripe, a day ſerene
Now calls them all to work again.
The Fauns thro' ev'ry furrow ſhoot
To load their flaſkets with the fruit;
And now the vintage early trod,
The wines invite the jovial God.
Strow the roſes, raiſe the ſong,
See the maſter comes along;
Luſty Revel join'd with Laughter,
Whim and Frolic follow after:
The Fauns aſide the vats remain
To ſhow the work, and reap the gain.
All around, and all around
They ſit to riot on the ground;
A veſſel ſtands amidſt the ring,
And here they laugh, and there they ſing;
Or riſe a jolly jolly band,
And dance about it hand in hand;
Dance about, and ſhout amain,
Then ſit to laugh and ſing again.

Thus

Thus they drink, and thus they play
The ſun, and all their wits away.
  But as an ancient Author ſung,
The vine manur'd with ev'ry dung,
From ev'ry creature ſtrangely drew
A twang of brutal nature too;
'Twas hence in drinking on the lawns
New turns of humour ſeized the Fauns.
  Here one was crying out, by Jove!
Another, fight me in the grove;
This wounds a friend, and that the trees;
The lion's temper reign'd in theſe.
  Another grins, and leaps about,
And keeps a merry world of rout,
And talks impertinently free,
And twenty talk the ſame as he:
Chatt'ring, idle, airy, kind:
Theſe take the monkey's turn of mind.
  Here one, that ſaw the Nymphs which ſtood,
To peep upon them from the wood,
Steals off to try if any maid
Be lagging late beneath the ſhade:
While looſe diſcourſe another raiſes
In naked nature's plaineſt phraſes,
And every glaſs he drinks enjoys,
With change of nonſenſe, luſt and noiſe;
Mad and careleſs, hot and vain:
Such as theſe the goat retain.
  Another drinks and caſts it up,
And drinks, and wants another cup;
Solemn, ſilent, and ſedate,
Ever long, and ever late,
Full of meats, and full of wine:
This takes his temper from the ſwine.
  Here ſome who hardly ſeem to breathe,
Drink, and hang the jaw beneath.
Gaping, tender, apt to weep:
Their nature's alter'd by the ſheep.
  'Twas thus one autumn all the crew
(If what the Poets ſay be true)
While Bacchus made the merry feaſt,
Inclin'd to one, or other beaſt:
And ſince, 'tis ſaid, for many a mile
He ſpread the vines of Leſbos iſle.

The BEGGAR.

——— *inopemque paterni*
Et Laris, et Fundi ——— HOR.

PITY the ſorrows of a poor old man!
Whoſe trembling limbs have borne him to your door,
Whoſe days are dwindled to the ſhorteſt ſpan;
Oh! give relief—and Heav'n will bleſs your ſtore.

Theſe tatter'd cloaths my poverty beſpeak,
Theſe hoary locks proclaim my lengthen'd years;
And many a furrow in my grief-worn cheek,
Has been the channel to a ſtream of tears.

Yon houſe, erected on the riſing ground,
With tempting aſpect drew me from my road,
For plenty there a reſidence has found,
And grandeur a magnificent abode.

(Hard is the fate of the infirm and poor!)
Here craving for a morſel of their bread,
A pamper'd menial forc'd me from the door,
To ſeek a ſhelter in an humbler ſhed.

Oh! take me to your hoſpitable dome,
Keen blows the wind, and piercing is the cold!
Short is my paſſage to the friendly tomb,
For I am poor—and miſerably old.

Should I reveal the ſource of every grief,
If ſoft humanity e'er touch'd your breaſt,
Your hands would not with-hold the kind relief,
And tears of pity could not be repreſt.

Heav'n ſends misfortunes—why ſhould we repine?
'Tis Heav'n has brought me to the ſtate you ſee:
And your condition may be ſoon like mine,
—The child of ſorrow—and of miſery.

A little farm was my paternal lot;
Then like the Lark I ſprightly hail'd the morn;
But ah! oppreſſion forc'd me from my cot,
My cattle dy'd, and blighted was my corn.

My daughter—once the comfort of my age!
Lur'd by a villain from her native home,
Is caſt abandon'd on the world's wide ſtage,
And doom'd in ſcanty poverty to roam.

My tender wife—ſweet ſoother of my care!
Struck with ſad anguiſh at the ſtern decree,
Fell—ling'ring fell a victim to deſpair,
And left the world to wretchedneſs and me.

Pity the ſorrows of a poor old man!
Whoſe trembling limbs have borne him to your door,
Whoſe days are dwindled to the ſhorteſt ſpan;
Oh! give relief—and Heav'n will bliſs your ſtore.

To

To the King of PRUSSIA, *on his Recovery; by M. de* Voltaire. *Tranſlated by Dr.* Franklin.

IN Pluto's dark abodes, the ſiſters three,
Who weave too faſt the threads of deſtiny,
As 'long the Styx they took their ev'ning walk,
Had often heard the wand'ring ſpirits talk
Of Pruſſia's gallant deeds, the laws he made,
The wars he fought, the virtues he diſplay'd.
As thus they trac'd the hero from his birth,
They took him for the oldeſt king on earth;
And as his wond'rous acts they counted o'er,
Inſtead of forty, wrote him down fourſcore.
Then Atropos, to kings a hateful name,
Diſpatch'd by gloomy Dis, to Berlin came;
Her fatal ſhears prepar'd, expecting there
To find a poor old man, with ſilver hair,
And wrinkled forehead:—Great was her ſurprize,
To ſee his auburn locks, and ſparkling eyes;
To ſee him wield the ſword, to hear him play
On the ſoft flute, his jovial roundelay.
She call'd to mind how once Alcides great,
And ſmooth-tongu'd Orpheus, brav'd the pow'r of fate;
She trembled when ſhe ſaw, in Pruſſia join'd,
The voice of Orpheus, with Alcides' mind;
Affrighted, threw her fatal ſhears aſide,
And home returning, to her ſiſters cry'd,
For Pruſſia weave a new and golden thread,
Laſting as that for god-like Lewis made.
In the ſame cauſe did both the heroes fight;
'Gainſt the ſame foes with equal zeal unite.
Both gain'd by wond'rous acts immortal fame;
The ſame their valour, and their end the ſame;
And both hereafter ſhall—but ſoft; the muſe
No longer the unequal taſk purſues;
Two living monarchs aptly to deſign,
Requires an abler pen, and ſtronger pow'rs than mine.

To the Marquis de VILLETTE; *by the ſame.*

HOW few are thoſe who teach while they delight!
How few, like thee, who think as well as write!
But reaſon with the ſiſter graces join'd,
To give thee perfect empire o'er the mind;
Thus with his lyre Apollo wins our hearts,
And kills the ſerpent Pytho with his darts.
'Tis the ſame great, the ſame all-pow'rful god,
Who quells the ſavage monſters of the wood,
As he whoſe active and enliv'ning ray
Gives warmth to nature, and lights up the day.
But more a god he is, when to the charms
Of love he yields, and ſports in Daphne's arms.

ODE

ODE *for his* MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY, June 4, 1770.

Written by William Whitehead, *Esq*; *Poet Laureat, and set to Music by Dr.* Boyce, *Master of the King's Band of Musicians.*

DISCORD hence! the torch resign—
Harmony shall rule to-day.
Whate'er thy busy fiends design
Of future ills, in cruel play
To torture or alarm mankind,
Lead the insidious train away,
Some blacker hours for mischief find,
Harmony shall rule to-day.

Distinguish'd from the vulgar year,
And mark'd with heaven's peculiar white,
This day shall grace the rolling sphere,
And ling'ring end its bright career,
Unwilling to be lost in night.
Discord lead thy fiends away,
Harmony shall rule to-day.

Is there, intent on Britain's good,
Some angel hovering in the sky,
Whose ample view surveys her circling flood,
Her guardian rocks that shine on high,
Her forests, waving to the gales,
Her streams, that glide through fertile vales,
Her lowing pastures, fleecy downs,
Towering cities, busy towns;
Is there who views them all with joy serene,
And breathes a blessing on the various scene?

O if there is, to him 'tis given,
(When daring crimes almost demand
The vengeance of the Thunderer's hand,)
To soften, or avert the wrath of Heaven.
O'er Ocean's face do tempests sweep,
Do civil storms blow loud
He stills the raging of the deep,
And madness of the crowd.

He too, when Heaven vouchsafes to smile
Propitious on his favourite Isle,
With zeal performs the task he loves,
And every gracious boon improves.

Blest Delegate, if now there lies
Ripening in yonder pregnant skies

Some great event of more than common good,
Though envy howl with all her brood,
Thy wonted power employ,
Uſher the mighty moments in
Sacred to harmony and joy,
And from this æra let their courſe begin!

ODE *on his* MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY.

Said to be written by a very great Lady on the 4th of laſt June.

I.

WHEN monarchs give a grace to fate,
And riſe as princes ſhou'd,
Leſs highly born than truly great,
Leſs dignify'd than good;

II.

What joy the natal day can bring
From whence our hopes began,
Which gave a nation ſuch a king,
And being ſuch a man!

III.

The ſacred ſource of endleſs pow'r
Delighted ſees him born,
And kindly marks the circling hour
That ſpoke him into morn.

IV.

Beholds him with the kindeſt eye
Which goodneſs can beſtow;
And ſhews a brighter crown on high,
Than e'er he wore below.

A Specimen of Saragon *Poetry, from* Aubalfidal Annales Moſlemici.—
On a Cat killed in a Dove-houſe.

I.

SWEET puſs, whom as a child I lov'd,
And as a child now mourn!
From home, ungrateful, haſt thou rov'd,
Ah, never to return!

II.

Nor doubts you felt, nor fears expreſs'd,
Though creeping to your fate;
While on my fond preſaging breaſt
Unbidden bodings ſate.

III.

Into the dove-cot ſoft and ſlow
You ſteal your cautious way;
But once an entrance found, not ſo
You ſeize your fluttering prey.

IV.

But in thy ſteps ſwift vengeance treads,
And winds thee in her ſnare:
The hunter, where the toils he ſpreads,
Himſelf ſhould periſh there.

V.

The tender dove with curious ſcent
Say, wherefore you purſu'd;
Nor reſted, wretched puſs, content
With mice thy proper food?—

VI.

That ever food, of life the ſpring,
Should be of life the bane!
Curſt be ſuch dainty feaſts as bring
Deſtruction in their train.

The HORSE *and the* OLIVE.

By the late Archdeacon Parnell, *not yet printed in his Works.*

WITH moral taſte let ancient wiſdom move,
Whilſt thus I ſing to make the moderns wiſe:
Strong Neptune once with ſage Minerva ſtrove,
And riſing Athens was the victor's prize.

By Neptune, Plutus, (guardian pow'r of gain),
By great Minerva, bright Apollo ſtood;
But Jove ſuperior bade the ſide obtain,
Which beſt contriv'd to do the nation good.

Then Neptune ſtriking, from the parted ground
The warlike horſe came pawing on the plain,
And as it toſt its mane, and pranc'd around,
By this he cries, I'll make the people reign.

The Goddeſs, ſmiling, gently bow'd her ſpear,
And rather thus they ſhall be bleſs'd, ſhe ſaid:
Then upwards ſhooting in the vernal air,
With loaded boughs the fruitful Olive ſpread.

Jove ſaw what gift the rural powers deſign'd,
And took th' impartial ſcales, reſolv'd to ſhow,
If greater bliſs in warlike pomp we find,
Or in the calm which peaceful times beſtow.

On

On Neptune's part he plac'd victorious days,
Gay trophies won, and fame extending wide;
But plenty, ſafety, ſcience, arts, and eaſe,
Minerva's ſcale with greater weight ſupply'd.

Fierce war devours whom gentle peace would ſave;
Sweet peace reſtores what angry war deſtroys;
War made for peace, with that rewards the brave,
While peace its pleaſures from itſelf enjoys.

Hence vanquiſh'd Neptune to the ſea withdrew,
Hence wiſe Minerva rul'd Athenian lands;
Her Athens hence in arts and honours grew,
And ſtill her Olives deck pacific hands.

From fables thus diſclos'd, a monarch's mind
May form juſt rules to chuſe the truly great,
And ſubjects weary'd with diſtreſſes find,
Whoſe kind endeavours moſt befriend the ſtate.

E'en Britain here may learn to place her love,
If cities won, her kingdom's wealth have coſt;
If Anna's thoughts the patriot ſouls approve,
Whoſe cares reſtore that wealth the wars had loſt.

But if we aſk, the moral to diſcloſe,
Whom her beſt patroneſs Europa calls,
Great Anna's title no exception knows,
And unapply'd in this the fable falls.

With her nor Neptune or Minerva vies;
Whene'er ſhe pleas'd, her troops to conqueſt flew;
Whene'er ſhe pleaſes, peaceful times ariſe:
She gave the Horſe, and gives the Olive too.

On throwing by an old Black Coat.

OLD friend, farewell—with whom full many a day,
In varied mirth and grief, hath roll'd away.
No more thy form retains its ſable dye,
But, like grey beauty, palls upon the eye—
That form which ſhone ſo late in faſhion's bloom!
How fallen!—ere while the glory of the loom!
Late, wrapt ſecure within thy woollen folds,
I brav'd the ſummer rains, and winter colds.
Fearleſs of coughs, catarrhs, which Eurus brings,
Or dark November, on his noiſome wings,
Whiſtling a tune, like Cymon in the ſong,
Through filthy ſtreets and lanes I've trudg'd along;

Nor heeded aught the Hackney Coachman's cries,
Though *coach your honour* ſounded to the ſkies,
And ſhall I then forget thy brighter hue,
Sell thee a ſlave to yonder hoarſe-mouth'd Jew?
Forbid it gratitude—forbid it ſhame—
That were a deed would blacken Clodio's name.
Thou poor old man, who's brow is ſtreak'd with care,
Stretch'd on the clay-cold earth, thy boſom bare,
Had I but half that Clodio's ſhining ſtore,
Thy breaſt ſhould heave with miſery no more:
Yet take the ſcanty pittance I beſtow,
This coat ſhall ſhield thee from the drifting ſnow.
But ere we part—indulge the moral lay,
Hear it, ye fools, who flutter life away:
Vain are the rich man's toils, the proud man's brags,
Men turn to duſt—and broad cloth turns to rags.

The EXPOSTULATION, *To* DELIA, *by Lord* G.

I.

FOR ever, O! mercileſs fair,
Will that cruel indifference endure?
Can thoſe eyes look me into deſpair,
And that heart be unwilling to cure?

II.

If I love, will you doom me to die,
Or, if I adore you, upbraid?
Can that breaſt the leaſt pity deny
To the wretch which your beauty has made?

III.

How oft what I felt to diſguiſe
Has my reaſon imperiouſly ſtrove,
Till my ſoul almoſt fell from my eyes,
In the tears of the tendereſt love!

IV.

Till render'd unable to flow,
By the torture's exceſs which I bore,
That nature ſunk under the woe,
Or only recover'd to more.

V.

Then Delia determine my fate,
Nor let me to madneſs be drove;
But, O! do not tell me you hate,
If you even reſolve not to love.

The

The REPLY. *By Lady* MARY S.

I.

O! Ceaſe to mourn, unhappy youth,
Or think this boſom hard:
My tears, alas! muſt own your truth,
And wiſh it could reward.

II.

Th' exceſs of unabating woe,
This tortur'd breaſt endures,
Too well, alas! muſt make me know,
The pain that dwells in yours.

III.

Condemn'd like you to weep in vain,
I ſeek the darkeſt grove,
And fondly bear the ſharpeſt pain
Of never-hoping love.

IV.

My waſted day, in endleſs ſighs,
No ſound of comfort hears,
And morn but breaks on Delia's eyes
To wake her into tears.

V.

If ſleep ſhould lend her friendly aid,
In fancy I complain,
And hear ſome ſad, ſome wretched maid,
Or ſee ſome perjur'd ſwain.

VI.

Then ceaſe thy ſuit, fond youth, O ceaſe,
Or blame the fates alone;
For how can I reſtore your peace,
Who quite have loſt my own?

A PRAYER *to* INDIFFERENCE. *By Mrs.* G——.

Found in Richmond Garden.

OFT I've implor'd the gods in vain,
And pray'd till I've been weary;
For once I'll ſtrive my wiſh to gain,
Of Oberon, the fairy.

Sweet airy being, wanton ſprite,
Who liv'ſt in woods unſeen,
And oft by Cynthia's ſilver light,
Tripp'd gaily o'er the green;

If e'er thy pitying heart was mov'd,
(As antient ſtories tell,)
And for th' Athenian maid, who lov'd,
Thou ſought'ſt a wond'rous ſpell;

Oh! deign once more t'exert thy pow'r;
Haply ſome herb or tree,
Sov'reign as juice from weſtern flow'r,
Conceals a balm for me.

I aſk no kind return in love,
No tempting charm to pleaſe;
Far from that heart ſuch gifts remove,
Which ſighs for peace and eaſe.

Nor eaſe, nor peace, that heart can know,
That, like the needle true,
Turns at the touch of joy or woe,
But, turning, trembles too.

For as diſtreſs the ſoul can wound,
'Tis plain in each degree;
Bliſs goes but to a certain bound,
Beyond 'tis agony.

Then take this treacherous ſenſe of mine,
Which dooms me ſtill to *ſmart:*
Which pleaſure can to pain refine,
To pain new pangs impart!

Oh! haſte to ſhed the ſov'reign balm,
My ſhatter'd nerves new ſtring;
And for my gueſt, ſerenely calm,
The nymph, Indifference, bring!

At her approach, ſee hope, ſee fear,
See expectation fly;
With diſappointment, in the rear,
That blaſts the purpos'd joy.

The tears which pity taught to flow,
My eyes ſhall then diſown;
The heart which throbb'd for other's woe,
Shall then ſcarce feel its own.

The wounds which now each moment bleed,
Each moment then ſhall cloſe;
And peaceful days ſhall ſtill ſucceed
To nights of ſweet repoſe.

Oh, fairy elf! but grant me this,
This one kind comfort ſend;
And ſo may never-fading bliſs
Thy flowery paths attend!

So may the glow-worm's glimmering light
Thy tiny ſootſteps lead,
To ſome new regions of delight,
Unknown to mortal tread!

HENRY *and* SOPHY.

HENRY and Fortune now are friends,
His many ſorrows all are paſt;
Fortune, to make him full amends,
Gives to his wiſhing arms at laſt

The long-lov'd Sophy; faireſt maid
That ever caus'd or felt love's ſmart;
In her moſt richly were diſplay'd
The lovelieſt form and trueſt heart.

Long had their friends, with ſouls ſevere,
Oppos'd the lovers happy fate;
But chang'd, they ſmiling now appear,
And with them at the altar wait.

Deep in the maiden's roſeate bloom
Grief's canker-worm had waſteful fed,
To ſnatch his Sophy from her tomb,
Invited, love-lorn Henry ſped.

The holy prieſt pronounc'd aloud
The Gordian wonder-working ſpell;
While Love and Hymen both avow'd,
"Shrin'd in their breaſts they'd ever dwell."

"And art thou mine," the Bridegroom cry'd,
"With all thy wond'rous truth and charms?"
She ſmil'd—ſhe would have ſpoke—ſhe ſigh'd—
And ſtreight expir'd within his arms.—

Too weak to bear Joy's ruſhing flow,
Her tender frame reſigns her breath;
This moment in Love's arms—and now
Enfolded in the arms of Death.

In vain, in vain you fly for aid,
Life ſhall no more that form reſume;
The marriage-bed, ill-fated maid,
For thee ordain'd, is a cold tomb.

While floods of tears, and piteous moan,
A genuine ſorrow teſtify,
Silent, poor Henry's ſeen alone,
No tear bedews poor Henry's eye.

Homeward his Sophy's corpſe he tends,
Frantic his Sophy he enfolds;
That friendly night his ſorrow ends,
One grave the new-wed lovers holds.——

We graſp at joys within our reach;
We graſp and catch a wat'ry bow;
Leſſons like theſe ſhould mankind teach,
True joy exiſts not here below.

To FEAR.

O Thou, dread foe to honour, wealth and fame,
Whoſe tongue can quell the ſtrong, the fierce can tame,
Relentleſs Fear! ah! why did fate ordain
My trembling heart to own thy iron reign?
There are, thrice happy! who diſdain thy ſway,
The merchant wand'ring o'er the wat'ry way;
The chief ſerene before th' aſſaulted wall,
The climbing ſtateſman thoughtleſs of his fall;
All whom the love of wealth or pow'r inſpires,
And all who burn with proud Ambition's fires:
But peaceful bards thy conſtant preſence know,
O thou of ev'ry glorious deed the foe!
Of thee the ſilent ſtudious race complains,
And Learning groans a captive in thy chains.
The ſecret wiſh when ſome fair object moves,
And cautious Reaſon what we wiſh approves,
Thy gorgon front forbids to graſp the prize,
And ſeas are ſpread betwixt, and mountains riſe.
Thy magic arts a thouſand phantoms raiſe,
And fancy'd deaths and dangers fill our ways;
With ſmiling Hope you wage eternal ſtrife,
And envious ſnatch the cup of joy from life.
O leave, tremendous pow'r! the blameleſs breaſt,
Of guilt alone the tyrant, and the gueſt;
Go, and thy train of ſable horrors ſpread
Where Murder meditates the future deed,
Where Rapine watches for the gloom of night,
And lawleſs Paſſion pants for others right;
Go to the bad, but from the good recede,
No more the foe of ev'ry glorious deed.

Une

Une traduction eſt deſirée.

FORTUNE *the* FOUNDATION *of* FAME.

Tranſlated from Rouſſeau.

HOW, heav'ns! when Rome is on fire,
Can I the mad Sylla admire?
Or can fierce Alexander be prais'd,
Who with fire ev'ry nation has blaz'd?

Shall I call that a virtuous rage
Which can murderous valour infuſe,
Which no cries, no diſtreſs can aſſuage,
Which its ſteel in my boſom embrues?
Can I make my mouth ſpeak 'gainſt my mind,
And force it to praiſe all the ravage
Which is made by a hero, a ſavage
Who is born for the grief of mankind.

What horrible pictures I ſee!
Ye conquerors, deaf to pity,
Vows broken, and projects conceiv'd,
And kings of their kingdoms bereav'd,

City walls all encompaſs'd by fire,
Men and ſtones to the flame fall a prey.
With blood all the conqu'rors perſpire,
And death ſweeps a nation away;
Mothers, pale and diſfigur'd with blood,
Snatch their daughters from infamy's hold,
From the arm of a ſoldier that's bold,
From a graſp that's inhuman and rude.

Magnanimous warriors, diſplay
Your courage in full open day;
Let it quickly, ye warriors, be ſhewn,
How your hearts will ſuſtain Fortune's frown;
When Fortune gives aid to your arms,
You are conquerors great of the earth;
Your glory our reaſon diſarms,
Your glory like Phœbus breaks forth.
But ſhould Fortune her ſuccour deny,
The maſk falls from before your pale face,
You ſeem then of but human race,
And the hero is fled from the eye.

The PETITION *of the* FOOLS *to* JUPITER.

A FABLE.

(*Supposed to be writtten by* David Garrick, *Esq.* *Addressed to the Earl of* Chesterfield.)

FROM *Grecian* ÆSOP, to our GAY,
Each fabulist is pleas'd to say,
That JOVE gives ear to all petitions,
From animals of all conditions;
Like earthly kings, he *hears* their wants,
And like them too, not always *grants*.
Some years ago—the *Fools* assembled,
Who long at STANHOPE's wit had trembled,
And with repeated strokes grown sore,
Most zealously did JOVE implore,
That he would shield them from that wit,
Which, pointed well, was sure to hit:
'Twas hard, they said, to be thus baited,
That were not by themselves created;
And if they were to folly prone,
The fault, they hop'd, was not their own.
JOVE smil'd, and said—Not quite so fast:
You were, indeed, made up in haste;
With little care I form'd your brain,
But never made you pert and vain:
STANHOPE himself would be your friend,
Did you not strive my work to mend,
And wildly straying from my rules,
Make yourselves fops, whom I made fools:
But tell me how, for I am willing,
To grant your wish, on this side killing,
And shield you for the time to come.—
"Strike CHESTERFIELD deaf, blind, and dumb."
"First, in his *tongue* such terrors lie,
"If that is stop'd he can't reply:
"To stop his *tongue*, and not his *ears*,
"Will only multiply our fears;
"He'll answer both in prose and verse,
"And *they* will prove a lasting curse:
"Then stop, O sire of gods and men,
"That still more dreadful tongue, his pen:
"Spare not, good JOVE, his lordship's *sight*,
"We ne'er shall rest, if he can write."
Hold, hold—cries JOVE, a moment stay;
You know not, fools, for what you pray:

Your

Your malice, ſhooting in the dark,
Has driv'n the arrow o'er the mark.
Deaf, *dumb*, and *blind*, ye ſilly folk!
Is all this rancour for a joke?
Shall I be pander to your hate,
And mortals teach to rail at fate?
To mend a little your condition,
I'll grant one *third* of your petition;
He ſhall be *deaf*, and you be free
From his keen, brilliant repartée,
Which, like high-temper'd poliſh'd ſteel,
Will quicker wound, than you can feel:
With fear, with weakneſs we comply,
But ſtill what malice aſks, deny:
How would APOLLO, HERMES, ſwear,
Should I give ear to all your pray'r,
And blaſt the man, who from his birth
Has been their fav'rite care on earth?
What, tie his tongue, and cloud his ſight,
That he no more may talk and write!
I can't indulge your fooliſh pride,
And puniſh all the world beſide.

An Anſwer, in the Name of Lord Cheſterfield.

GARRICK, I've read your *Fool's Petition*,
And thank you for the compoſition;
Though few will credit all you ſay,
Yet 'tis a friendly part you play;
A part which you perform with eaſe,
Whate'er you act is ſure to pleaſe.
But give me leave, on this occaſion,
To make one little obſervation:
Though no good reaſon is aſſign'd,
At leaſt not any I can find,
Why I ſhould be *deaf*, *dumb*, or *blind*;
Yet ſince it was reſolv'd above
By this ſame fool-obeying JOVE,
I muſt not ſpeak, or hear, or ſee,
Surely to ſoften the decree,
He might have left the *choice* to *me*.
Were that the caſe, I would diſpenſe
With ſight, and wit, and eloquence,
Still to retain my fav'rite ſenſe;
For grant, my friend, we ſhould admit,
What ſome may doubt, that I have wit;

What

What are the mighty powers of ſpeech,
What uſeful purpoſe do they reach?
When vain and impotent you ſee,
Ev'n down from *Socrates* to *me*,
All the *bons mots* that e'er were ſaid
To mend the heart, or clear the head,
Fools will be fools, ſay what we will,
And raſcals will be raſcals ſtill.
But rather I your caſe would be in,
Say you, than loſe the pow'r of ſeeing;
The face of nature you will ſay
Is ever chearful, ever gay,
And beauty, parent of delight,
Muſt always charm the raviſh'd ſight.
This choice perhaps I might commend;
But here, you have forgot, my friend,
That Nature's face, and Beauty's heav'n,
Loſe all their charms at ſeventy-ſeven;
The brighteſt ſcenes repeated o'er,
As well you know, will pleaſe no more;
The proſpect's darken'd o'er with age,
The Drama can no more engage,
We wiſh, with *you*, to quit the ſtage.
In ſhort, it is a point I'm clear in,
The beſt of ſenſes, is our hearing;
Happy who keeps it ſtill, and he
Who wants muſt mourn the loſs like me;
For though I little ſhould regret
The table's roar where fools are met,
The flatt'ring tribe who *ſing* or *ſay*
The lies or tattle of the day;
Still have I cauſe for diſcontent,
Still loſe what moſt I muſt lament;
The *converſe* of a *choſen few*,
The *luxury* of—*hearing* YOU.

A WISH *to the* NORTH. *By a Lady.*

O Liberty! bleſt gift of Heav'n,
Why ſighs my breaſt for thee in vain?
Alas! by tyrants far thou'rt driven,
And rude conſtraint uſurps thy reign.
O wert thou mine! no more confin'd
To doze out life in one calm dream,
Ye Surry vales I'd leave behind,
And ply my bark on Humber's ſtream.

Fair ſtream! tranſported would I view
  Thy fruitful vallies, blooming groves;
There would my raviſh'd mind purſue,
  Such ſcenes as contemplation loves.
Thy ſumptuous dwellings, ſtately piles,
  Thy wealthy, ample, wide domains,
Where Amaltheas' bounty ſmiles,
  And ſwells the tribute of thy plains.
Or if to penſive thought inclin'd,
  I'd read thy mournful annals o'er,
And view the time when wars combin'd,
  To chaſe theſe bleſſings from thy ſhore.
When thorny roſes ting'd with blood,
  Rais'd fierce commotion through the land,
And victory ſuſpended ſtood,
  And wav'd the laurel in her hand.
Ill-fated Henry! then I'd mourn
  The ſtormy tempeſt of thy reign!
Thy weeping conſort left forlorn,
  Thy ſon too number'd with the ſlain!
A tear ſhould blot the guilty page,
  Where Rutland dies in early bloom,
Fell'd by the hand of ſavage rage,
  And doom'd by ſlaughter to the tomb.
And when from hiſt'ry's tragic ſtores
  I turn'd to view theſe horrors ceaſe,
I'd bleſs the pow'r that guards our ſhores,
  And ſuppliant aſk eternal peace.
But ceaſe, my Muſe, theſe lays of art,
  Nor more prolong th' ambiguous plea,
Ah! Love forgive, my conſcious heart
  Revokes the ſtrain, and turns to thee!
Thine is the wiſh that fondly roves,
  That thus inſpires th' enraptur'd theme,
That leads the Muſe to Northern groves,
  And wafts her ſighs to Humber's ſtream.

To a ROBIN, *which has lately taken up his Reſidence in the Cathedral at* Briſtol, *and accompanies the Organ with his Singing.*

SWEET, ſocial bird! whoſe ſoft, harmonious lays
  Swell the glad ſong of thy Creator's praiſe,
Say, art thou conſcious of approaching ills?
Fell Winter's ſtorms—the pointed blaſt that kills?
Shunn'ſt thou the ſavage North's unpitying breath?
Or cruel man's more latent ſnares of death?
Here dwell ſecure; here, with inceſſant note,
Pour the ſoft muſic of thy trembling throat.

Here,

Here, gentle bird, a ſure aſylum find,
Nor dread the chilling froſt, nor boiſt'rous wind.
No hoſtile tyrant of the feather'd race,
Shall dare invade thee in this hallow'd place;
Nor while he ſails the liquid air along,
Check the ſhrill numbers of thy chearful ſong.
No cautious gunner, whoſe unerring ſight
Stops the ſwift eagle in his rapid flight,
Shall here diſturb my lovely ſongſter's reſt,
Nor wound the plumage of his crimſon breaſt.
The truant ſchool-boy, who, in wanton play,
With viſcid lime involves the treach'rous ſpray,
In vain ſhall ſpread the wily ſnare for thee,
Alike ſecure thy life and liberty.
Peace then, ſweet warbler, to thy flutt'ring heart;
Defy the rage of hawks, and toils of art:
Now ſhake thy downy plumes; now gladlier pay
Thy grateful tribute to each riſing day;
While crowds *below* their willing voices raiſe,
To ſing with holy zeal *Jehovah*'s praiſe,
Thou, perch'd *on high*, ſhalt hear th' adoring throng,
Catch the warm ſtrains, and aid the ſacred ſong,
Increaſe the ſolemn chorus, and inſpire
Each tongue with muſic, and each heart with fire.

Part of the LAST CHORUS *of the Second Act of* Seneca's Troades.

FRAIL is the ſtate of viſionary man,
His pleaſures tranſient, and his life a ſpan:
At morn he blooms, with conſcious pride elate,
At eve he ſhrinks, and dreads impending fate.
So the gay flow'r that decks the woodland glade,
Is doom'd to bloſſom, and is doom'd to fade.
When Fate demands our tributary breath,
Then ſay, O reas'ner! what thou dread'ſt in death?
Oft, on a dunghill, Virtue's left to rot,
Its worth neglected, and its charms forgot;
Whilſt gaudy villains reap the wiſh'd-for prize,
And ill-got trappings ſtrike our wond'ring eyes.
How round the heart the ſoft affections twine,
When the tear falls at injur'd Virtue's ſhrine?
But oft we ſtretch our aid to worth in vain,
And pity adds but to a life of pain.
The roſe that ſcents the zephyr's balmy wing,
Beneath its leaves retains a poignant ſting.
No real joys from wealth or fortune flow,
Nay length of life is but protracted woe.

Then

Then what is death? Why ſhould the name affright,
The empty bugbear of a winter's night?
Why ſhould we ſhudder at this final blow
Which ſoothes each care, and drowns the voice of woe?
Let minds which float on Fancy's airy wing,
Paint fields Elyſian and eternal ſpring;
Let ſad enthuſiaſts form a dreary cave,
And feel the blaſt which curls Cocytus's wave:
Be mine the lot to paſs unheeded through
Life's mazy path, and take a tranſient view
Of fleeting bliſs, while now and then a ſmile
Plays on my lips, each ſorrow to beguile;
Not over-fond of life, nor fearing death,
Content and tranquil I'll reſign my breath;
For, though with airy joys our fancies teem,
Sure life and death are but an anxious dream.

FAME *and his* COMPANIONS.

A poetical Fable. By the Rev. Mr. R——.

IT happen'd once upon a time,
(A phraſe made choice of for the rhime)
Water and Fire agreed to ſtray,
With Fame, the partner of their way.
Fire was a noiſy, rattling blade,
Water, a baſhful, gentle maid.
Nor let the wiſe with wonder read
That two ſuch contraries agreed;
For greater oppoſites than theſe,
The love of Fame unites with eaſe.
Through various realms they travell'd long,
Went often right, but oft'ner wrong.
Fire ſometimes miſs'd his proper road,
And in a Miſer's chimney glow'd;
Water, miſtaking her deſign,
Intruded frequently on wine,
While Fame, deluded by the crowd,
Lodg'd with the crafty and the proud.
Thus, men of diff'rent taſte, in vain
Attempt one project to ſuſtain;
For while they dream of doing wonders,
They lead each other into blunders.
At length, with various errors tir'd,
Their firſt deſign a change requir'd;
Water and Fire, to gain their ends,
Propos'd to part—but part as friends:
Each was to leave ſome mark behind him,
That t'other, at a pinch, might find him.

" Where ſprightly verdure decks the ground,
(Says Water) " I ſhall ſtill be found.
" With wealth and pow'r ſometimes I dwell,
" But oftener in the hermit's cell.
" Baniſh'd from feaſts by nobler claret,
" I ſeek the raptur'd poet's garret;
" Where trade prevails, my torrents flow,
" My ſtreams where bending oſiers grow."
' Where circling clouds of ſmoke aſpire,
' You're ſure to meet with me (ſays Fire);
' Deep in the bowels of the mine,
' And in the ſtars above, I ſhine;
' In every houſe on winter nights,
' In every verſe the poet writes;
' Illuminate, as whims prevail,
' A city, or a glow-worm's tail."
" Comrades, (ſays Fame) I own I'm loth
" To tell my temper to you both;
" When lov'd and courted by my friends,
" My care their ev'ry ſtep attends;
" When view'd with a neglectful eye,
" Stung with th' affront, at once I fly.
" Since this the caſe, from either ſide,
" It gives me ſorrow to divide;
" You, when you pleaſe, by certain ſigns,
" When Love or Intereſt inclines,
" Again may meet, tho' now you ſever;
" But—whom I leave, I leave for ever."

Written by a Brewer's Daughter, on her Father's diſcharging his Coachman for getting in Liquor.

HONEST William, an eaſy and good-natur'd fellow,
Wou'd a little too oft' get a little too mellow:
Body Coachman was he to an eminent Brew'r,
No better e'er ſat on a box to be ſure;
His Coach he kept clean—no Mother or Nurſes
Took more care of their Babes, than he took of his Horſes:
He had theſe, aye, and fifty good qualities more,
But the buſineſs of *tippling* could ne'er be got o'er;
So his maſter effectually mended the matter,
By hiring a man who drank nothing—but water.
Now William, ſays he, you ſee the plain caſe;
Had you drank as he does, you'd have kept a good place.
Drink water! quoth William,—had all men done ſo,
You ne'er would have wanted a coachman, I trow;
For 'tis *Soakers* like me, whom you load with reproaches,
That enable you *Brewers* to ride in your Coaches.

The

WISDOM *and* HEALTH.

COME roſeate Health, my temples bind
With thy celeſtial wreath;
And thou, bleſt Wiſdom, on my mind
Thy choiceſt odours breathe.

As deareſt friends together live,
Like them you pine apart;
Health gone, not Wiſdom e'er can give
Pure rapture to the heart.

If Wiſdom fly the youthful breaſt,
Not ſmiling Health can gain
To it the cordial balm of reſt,
A mind exempt from pain.

Come then, twin-daughters of the ſkies,
Here make your ſocial ſtay;
The moment either from me flies,
Death ſnatch my ſoul away.

On the DEATH *of the* MARQUIS *of* GRANBY.

WHAT makes the ſoldier's breaſt inceſſant ſigh?
Why fall the ſtreaming tears from ev'ry eye?
The noble RUTLAND's brow, with ſadneſs ſpread,
Proclaims that GRANBY, generous GRANBY's dead!
To fate all muſt ſubmit, the great, the brave,
The ſage philoſopher, and courtly ſlave;
And when pale death diſſociates the ſoul
From her weak tenement, the manſion whole,
To native earth return'd, there mould'ring lies,
But virtue pure exiſts, and death defies:
Hence all thy anceſtors, O GRANBY! live,
Their noble deeds our faithful annals give:
Nor ſhall thy worth be leſs inroll'd with fame,
As great thy merit, and belov'd thy name.

T. L.

ANOTHER.

OF courage, honour, charity the boaſt,
Was noble GRANBY—, but though early loſt,
Though early mingled with the honour'd dead,
Each Muſe a tear upon his hearſe ſhall ſhed;
Shall ſtrive the memory of his worth to ſave,
And plant with laurels his diſtinguiſh'd grave.

An ACCOUNT of BOOKS for 1770.

A Journey from London *to* Genoa, *through* England, Portugal, Spain, *and* France. *By* Joſeph Barretti, *Secretary for foreign Correſpondence to the Royal Academy of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture.* [*In* 4 *vols.* 8*vo.*]

THE author of theſe volumes (whom we have formerly had occaſion to make favourable mention of as a writer, from his account of the cuſtoms and manners of Italy, publiſhed in the year 1768) is a foreigner; nor will the attentive reader want any proofs of it. Indeed from the *general* purity and propriety of the diction, we ſhould almoſt ſuſpect, that theſe little trips in the language, were not undeſigned; but were left by the author as a ſort of mark, to prove his title to the work.

We have mentioned the propriety of the diction, but it were doing great injuſtice to this gentleman, to confine his praiſe as a writer to meer propriety of diction; we muſt do him the honour of owning, that he has attained to that maſterly command of the language, that would not diſcredit the very beſt of our own writers.

The work before us is the ſtory of a journey, digeſted into letters; and in the character of epiſtolary writing, we have not, perhaps, in the language, any thing more to be commended. It preſerves the true genius of that mode of compoſition; and we cannot but regret, that the fourth volume is rather a diary, and conſequently wants that engaging and intereſting manner that characterizes the three firſt volumes.

The author ſeems in his preface to apologize in ſome ſort for his frequent egotiſm, and his venturing to make himſelf the hero of his own tale: but in fact, the man who writes his own journey muſt be his own hero. Beſides which, the circumſtance of drawing his remarks on the cuſtoms and manners of the people, from incidents of the journey, and thereby making them, as it were, part of a ſtory, is a very happy and dexterous method of inſtruction. The *Fandango*, for one example out of a thouſand, we all knew was a Spaniſh dance; but Mr. Barretti carries us with him, we find the people here and there, and every where employed in the dance; we make one in the party; and are more convinced of his opinion that the Spaniards are a lively people, than if he had ſpent an hundred pages to confute the vulgar notion of their unconquerable gravity. Though the ſcene is laid in Portugal, of ſome of the extracts that we ſhall make upon this occaſion; yet as the dance, and the manners in this inſtance, are the ſame in both countries, and the actors here, compoſed of both nations;

nations; the following account, while it includes the one, gives an expreſſive deſcription of the other.

Our author giving an account of the maſks, who danced in the ſtreets at Eſtremor, proceeds as follows:

"A number of them ſtopped in a ſtreet where ſome ladies ſat in a balcony, and there they began a dance. A young fellow amongſt them ſingularly attracted my attention, and indeed that of the whole company, with his nimble capers and graceful motions. I have already ſeen the Portugueſe dance in Liſbon, and to give them their due, no nation (of thoſe that I have ſeen at leaſt) has any dance performed by two perſons, ſo exhilarating as their Fandango. The Treſcone of the Tuſcans, the Furlana of the Venetians, the Corrente of the Monferrines, and the Minuet or the Aimable of the French, are flat performances in compariſon of that gallant one which I ſaw executed before that balcony, by that young man and a boy dreſſed in woman's cloaths. But dances cannot be deſcribed by words, nor can I convey to you any idea of the Fandango, but by telling you that every limb was in ſuch a motion as might be called with propriety a regular and harmonious convulſion of the whole body. I have heard a French maſter in Liſbon blame it much, and ſay it was no dance at all: but what dance will be approved by a Frenchman that is not a production of his country? He has no idea of gracefulneſs but what is practiſed on the opera-ſtage at Paris.

The inhabitants of this country, as well as the Andaluſians and the Granadans, were famous for dancing ſo far back as the times of the Romans, and their young women uſed then to go and dance at Rome and in other parts of the Roman empire, where they eaſily captivated the hearts of conſuls and proconſuls, as the female dancers of France go now to Italy, Germany, and England, to enamour *Signors*, *Minheers*, and *Mylords*. Martial mentions with ſatyrical peeviſhneſs the Betick and the Gaditan female dancers; and the eldeſt Scaliger, ſomewhere in his poeticks, ſays ſomething of the dancing anciently uſed in the provinces that lie this way. You are lucky, my brothers, that I travel without a *Martial* and a *Scaliger*. Had I their books, I would not let this opportunity ſlip without making as great a waſte of erudition as our Bartoli the antiquarian does ſo often."

We ſhall now attend our traveller to Elvas, where he ſays:

"I was ſhewn up ſtairs into a kind of gallery, which opened into ſeveral rooms full of people. This gallery was ſpread with men who ſlept wrapped up in their cloaks. As I advanced amongſt them I felt the floor ſhaking: and as my head has been filled with earthquakes ever ſince I reached Portugal, it occurred on a ſudden that the ground was ſhaking; but preſently was ſenſible that the concuſſion was cauſed by my moving along that ill-conſtructed floor.

As I was walking and waiting for my ſupper, ſome young muleteers came out of the ſide-rooms. One of them began to tickle his guittar, and another produced a ſong to the tune. They had ſcarcely gone on three minutes with their performance, when the ſleepers ſtarted up,

while more than thirty people came out of thoſe ſide-rooms; and a dance was begun. A man cut a caper by way of reverence to a woman, and the woman advanced immediately to dance the Fandango with him. There is no poſſibility of conveying to you any juſt idea of their hilarity, nimbleneſs, and elaſticity. There were four Spaniſh and ſix Portugueſe females. Out of the ten I took only notice of three. One was a browniſh girl called Tereſuela, whom I ſoon found to be the beſt ſinger of them all. The other two were ſiſters; the younger ſo renowned in the towns around for a beauty, that ſhe goes under the appellation of *la bella Catalina*. The elder is not ſo handſome, but has ſuch eyes! What a pity the compariſon of the ſtars is no more in faſhion!

The dreſſes of theſe women were all gaudy, eſpecially the Spaniſh, who are come from Badajos with ſome male friends to ſee Elvas-fair. I muſt repeat it, that I have ſeen various dances from Parenzo in Iſtria to Derby in England; but none of them is comparable to what I ſaw here to-night. It is true that their geſtures and attitudes are ſometimes not ſo compoſed as one could wiſh: yet, if I was poſſeſſed of the abilities of Martial, inſtead of running down the Fandango and the Seguedilla, which I ſuppoſe were the dances he ſatyrized, I would write a thouſand epigrams in praiſe of them, of Tereſuela, of Catalina, and moſt particularly of Paolita, who has thoſe eyes I mentioned! Oh this Paolita!

Both the Fandango and the Seguedilla are danced either at the ſound of the guittar alone, or the guittar accompanied by the voice, which is an advantageous addition when the guittariſt happens to have a good voice. Both men and women, while dancing, give a double clap with their thumbs and middle fingers at every cadence, and both dances (the Fandango eſpecially) are rather made up with graceful motions and quick ſtriking of their heels and toes on the ground, than with equal and continued ſteps. They dance cloſe to each other, then wheel about, then approach each other with fond eagerneſs, then quickly retire, then quickly approach again, the man looking the woman ſteadily in the face, while ſhe keeps her head down, and fixes her eyes on the ground with as much modeſty as ſhe can put on.

I had ſlept but poorly for three nights together, and was ſo much tired with this day's journey, performed a-foot for the greateſt part, that I was juſt debating whether I ſhould, or not, go ſupperleſs to bed. But this unexpected feaſt changed my thoughts inſtantly, and inſtead of going to reſt, I ſtood there gazing with my whole ſoul abſorbed in delight.

The fellows who but a moment before were ſleeping on that floor, without the leaſt ceremony, or the leaſt ſhame of their rags, danced away with the gaudy, as well as with the dirty women (for ſome of them were dirty enough); nor did any of the company ſhow the leaſt partiality to age, to dreſs, or to beauty, but all ſeem'd to dance merely for dancing ſake. I was a little ſurprized to ſee a ſhabby raſcal take up ſo clean a girl as Tereſuela, who was the fineſt of

them all, and look ſweeter upon her than any *petit maitre* would at Paris upon a rich and tender widow. This would not have been allowed in any of the countries I have viſited, where the ill-dreſſed keep company with the ill-dreſſed, and the fine with the fine, without ever dreaming of ſuch mixtures as are practiſed in this part of the world.

In a corner of this gallery there is a large table. Upon the table the cloth was laid, and my ſupper placed. There I ſat down to eat without ceremony or ſhame in my turn.

Having almoſt done, Batiſte put before me a large Engliſh cake made by Madam Kelly. This cake I cut up into ſlices, and placing them pyramidically upon a plate, I went to preſent it round to the ladies, paying them a Caſtilian compliment that I had been a quarter of an hour in compoſing. Each of them with the moſt diſembarraſs'd countenance picked up her ſlice, ſome with a bow, ſome with a ſmile, and ſome with a kind word.

The cake being thus diſpoſed, I turned to the gentlemen (muletteers, aſs-drivers, and all) and calling them Fidalgo's and Cavallero's, invited them to drink the health of the *amables Baylarinas (amiable ſhe-dancers)*, which they all did with the nobleſt freedom and greateſt alacrity; and much was the general joy encreaſed by this ſudden piece of outlandiſh manners. Several of them, who till then had ſcarcely deigned to look on the Eſtrangeiro, or ſeemed afraid to ſpeak to him, now ſhook him by the hand, and each had ſomething to ſay to me either in Spaniſh or Portugueſe.

To the ladies after the cake I ordered glaſſes of water, becauſe I knew that to offer them wine would have ſpoiled all the good I had done, and the offer conſtrued into a groſs affront; in ſuch eſteem is ſobriety amongſt theſe people. One of them, who was with child, ſent to aſk a ſlice of the ham, and her example was followed by the reſt."

To fill up the picture, we ſhall now attend our author to Madrid, where, in the account he gives of the Carnival cuſtoms, we again meet the *Fandango*, as we do indeed upon many other occaſions.

"The carnival-cuſtoms have undergone ſome change at Madrid, as the King has built there a very grand hall, called *el Amphitheatro*, where thouſands reſort twice a week during the carnival-time. Any body maſked is admitted there for only twenty reals (not quite five ſhillings) and paſſes there the whole night with as much pleaſure as ſuch a place can afford. There the dancing place is ſpacious enough for three hundred couples to dance at a time, and there are ſeats round it, amphitheatrically diſpoſed, with three large galleries over, which admit five or ſix thouſand people more. The hall has four ſpacious ſtair-caſes at the four corners, that lead up to the galleries, and to ſeveral large rooms, where people may have hot and cold ſuppers at choice, coffee, chocolate, lemonades, and other refreſhments, every thing near as cheap as at home. A conſiderable number of waiters attend, all uniformly dreſſed in pompadour-colour. Beſides theſe conveniences, there are two large rooms with four beds in each, one for the men,

the other for the women, who ſhould happen to be taken ſuddenly ill; and there are phyſicians and ſurgeons regularly attending, as well as four dancing-maſters to direct the country dances, and teach their various motions and evolutions to thoſe who do not know them well. Nor muſt I omit to mention two ſmall rooms with inſcriptions over their doors, one *Jaula por los páxaros*, the other *Joula por las páxaras*; that is, a cage for the cock-birds, a cage for the hen-birds; in plain language, a jail for the men and a jail for the women. Should any body raiſe any diſturbance, or behave with any indecency there, he would be ſhut up for the night, by the guards attending at the entrance door.

I have ſeen above ſix hundred people dance at once the Fandango in that amphitheatre; and it is not poſſible to give an idea of ſuch a rapturous diverſion. The enthuſiaſm that ſeizes the Spaniards the moment that the Fandango is touched, is a thing not to be conceived. I ſaw hundreds of them at ſupper, quit inſtantly the tables, tumble precipitouſly down the ſtair-caſes, throng promiſcuouſly into the dancing place, face about for a partner that was found in an inſtant, and fall a dancing both men and women with ſuch a vigour as to beggar all deſcription. Was the place ample enough, there is not one of them that would remain a ſimple ſpectator, as many are forced to be. Thoſe who are forced to it, ſtand gazing from the ſeats below or the galleries above, with ſparkling eyes and limbs trembling, and encourage the dancers with clamour and clapping of hands. There is a ſmall printed book, intitled, *Bayle de maſcaras, &c.* printed at Madrid in 1763, that ſets forth the laws to be obſerved at the amphitheatre. Should any body contravene any of thoſe laws, he would inſtantly be thruſt into one of the Jaulas. The band there conſiſts of forty inſtruments, that play alternately twenty at a time, ſo that the dancing is never ſtopped ſo long as the night laſts; that is, from nine o'clock at night till ſix in the morning."

The great objects of travel, and what would draw the attention of the ſtateſman, the lawgiver, or the commercial politician, were not to be comprehended in the ſhort ſpace of time that Mr. Barretti allowed himſelf to ſpend on his tour; he, however, ſpent that little time ſo agreeably to him and his readers, that we muſt regret that he did not afford himſelf more leiſure. He went very faſt indeed through Portugal, which does not appear to be his favourite country. He ſeems there to feel ſome of thoſe national prejudices that we all complain of, are all aſhamed of, and perhaps have all experienced more or leſs. But our author, for the moſt part, generouſly carries the antidote for the poiſon which he may have ſcattered in his haſte.

In Spain, our author's prejudices (if he has any) are all on the good-natured ſide; and as this country had ſeemed to him an object more engaging to his affections, and more worthy of his attention; we regret that he did not ſojourn a while longer in it. While his prejudices contribute to his ſatisfaction, and render him a kind ſpectator of what he ſaw, we are

pleaſed

pleaſed to indulge his prepoſſeſſions; but when he blindly adopts the wild infatuated politics of an uninformed bigotted people, we are obliged to quit him, and to lament that he has rendered himſelf liable to objections that no other writer of this age is ſubject to: he is indeed the only man who, at this time, can find either good ſenſe or good policy in the cruel treatment which the Moriſcoes met with in that country. So neat a maſter in language, could not, however, omit an attention to the various tongues that are ſpoken in that kingdom, and the reader may be curious to ſee an extract from his diſſertation on the Biſcayan language.

"The Biſcayan language, or Baſcuenze, as they call it, according to the idea that I have been able to form of it, muſt be divided at leaſt into three dialects; of which the firſt, or mother-tongue, muſt be called Biſcayan, the ſecond Navarran, and the third Baſque.

The Biſcayan dialect, or mother-tongue, I take to be that, which is ſpoken through that part of Biſcay, the inhabitants of which conſider the town of Bilboa, or rather that of Orduna, to be their capital. The chief ſeat of this dialect, or tongue, I take to be that, which is ſpoken in either of thoſe towns, only ſix leagues diſtant from each other.

The Navarran dialect I call that, which is ſpoken through the beſt part of the little kingdom of Navarre: and as Pampeluna is the capital of that kingdom, it is to be ſuppoſed that the pureſt Navarran is ſpoken at Pampeluna.

The Baſque dialect I term that, which is ſpoken through that tract of country called Païs de Baſque by the French, to whom it belongs. That Païs is chiefly formed by thirty-three villages, and their territories, all ſubject to the ſpiritual juriſdiction of the biſhoprick of Bayonne. And as the moſt conſiderable of thoſe thirty-three villages is San Juan de Luz, there, I ſuppoſe, the beſt Baſque is ſpoken, the chief people of the Païs de Baſque reſiding in that village, which the French term a *bourg* or *ville*, to give ſome pre-eminence over the reſt of thoſe villages.

The moſt capital Baſcuenze-work is doubtleſs the folio Dictionary, compiled by father Laramendi, a Jeſuit. The dictionary bears the title of Trilingue, becauſe it runs in Baſcuenze, Caſtilian, and Latin. As it has been printed only once, it is now become ſo ſcarce, that I could not find a copy of it any where, much to my diſappointment, as I am informed that its preface, though penned in a moſt turgid ſtrain, contains a great deal of rare erudition.

Next the Dictionary comes the Grammar, compoſed by the ſame author, and oddly intitled *El impoſſibile vencido, The impoſſibility conquered*. In that grammar the Baſcuenze is explained by the Caſtilian. I am told it has gone through ſeveral editions. I have that which was printed at Salamanca, in 1729, and have repeatedly looked into it; but not yet to any purpoſe. In the prologo, or preface, it is ſaid, that *el Baſcuenze es una lengua que congenia poco con las otras, The genius of the Biſcayan bears no great affinity to that of other languages*; and my reader will

eaſily give credit to this aſſertion, when he is told, that you ſay in Spaniſh, for inſtance, that bread is good *para aquel que lo come*, "*for him who eats it*;" which phraſe is rendered in the Biſcayan language by one word only: *jatenduenarentzat*. But, though this is only one word, ſays father *Laramendi*, we muſt conſider it as a compound of ſeveral; as *jaten* ſtands for the verb *comér*; *du* for the accuſative *lo*; *en* or *end* for the relative *que*; and *arentzat* for the pronoun *aquél* followed by the article *para*.

How eaſily a language thus conſtructed is to be learned, this only ſpecimen may poſſibly give an idea. But, were it ever ſo eaſy, no great proficiency could be made in it by ſtudying it out of the country where it is ſpoken, as, beſides *Laramendi*'s dictionary and grammar, the number of books printed in Baſcuenze is, as I ſaid, quite inconſiderable. Eleven ſmall volumes of Spiritual Diſcourſes and Pious Meditations, a tranſlation of Kempis's Imitation of Chriſt, another tranſlation of Scupoli's Spiritual Combat, a ſhort Catechiſm, about half a dozen ſmall Collections of Prayers in proſe, and of Spiritual Songs in verſe, are almoſt the only works to be found printed in this language. I leave my reader to judge whether it would be poſſible to learn it out of the country by means of the ſmall portion of it, that is contained in ſo limited a library. But, was it even poſſible, would it be worth the while?

I remember to have once read in an Engliſh magazine an account of an Iriſh prieſt, who, travelling through Biſcay, could make ſhift with his Iriſh tongue, to underſtand the Biſcayans and be underſtood by them. But whether the author of that account impoſed upon the public or not, let the reader determine by the help of the following tranſcription of the Lord's-prayer in Biſcayan and Iriſh."

We muſt refer our curious readers to the original for this ſpecimen, in which the Lord's-prayer is divided into ſentences, and given in Latin, in Biſcayan, and in Iriſh, and by which the two latter languages ſeem to have no connection or reſemblance.

The Life of Edward *Lord* Herbert *of* Cherbury. *Written by himſelf.*

THE ingenious editor of this work, with all that juſt and natural admiration which an editor commonly bears to his author, admits that his hero had *perhaps* ſome *vanity*, *ſurely* ſome wrongheadedneſs: the admiſſion is indeed not a forced one. But allowing his vanity, and his wrongheadedneſs, which was very much the conſequence of his vanity, he was, whether you conſider him as a public or a private man, a perſon of conſiderable merit, which will induce the good-natured reader, more to lament than condemn a ſort of feminine vanity, that led him to a too ſolemn avowal of perſonal qualities, that are, as he ſays, indeed ſcarcely credible, and if they were, are of no merit; and yet he calls God to witneſs to their truths, as of things in themſelves excellent and praiſe-worthy.

We can ſcarce however agree with the ingenious editor, that the whole relation throws ſingular light on the manners of the age. The age he lived in, does not ſeem to have conſidered our author as a much

much leſs ſingular perſon, than we conſider him at this day: Sir Edward Sackville, who was a man of as much rank and conſideration as himſelf, declined to have any thing to do in his wanton quarrel with the governor of Lyons. In all probability, he was in his own time conſidered, as he muſt be now, as a very troubleſome and yet reſpectable member of ſociety. Perhaps we have the advantage of our anceſtors in this particular, as Lord Herbert is a much better character to read than to have lived with; but his life, and the life of every man who has at all ſtood in a conſpicuous light, will be a pleaſant and poſſibly an inſtructive entertainment, who writes from his real feelings, as Lord Herbert certainly does: it is in fact the hiſtory of his ſervants and of his horſes, as well as of himſelf, and thereby carries us moſt agreeably through all his ſcenes: we will therefore preſent the reader with his boar-hunt, which is told in a natural and lively manner, and poſſibly the reader may find himſelf almoſt as much intereſted for the dogs as for the knight.

"One time alſo it was my fortune to kill a wild boar in this manner; the boar being rouzed from his den fled before our dogs for a good ſpace, but finding them preſs him hard, turned his head againſt our dogs, and hurt three or four of them very dangerouſly. I came on horſeback up to him, and with my ſword thruſt him twice or thrice without entering his ſkin, the blade being not ſo ſtiff as it ſhould be; the boar hereupon turned upon me, and much endangered my horſe, which I perceiving rid a little out of the way, and leaving my horſe with my lacky, returned with my ſword againſt the boar, who by this time had hurt more dogs, and here happened a pretty kind of fight, for when I thruſt at the boar ſometimes with my ſword, which in ſome places I made enter, the boar would run at me, whoſe tuſks yet by ſtepping a little out of the way I avoided, but he then turning upon me, the dogs came in, and drew him off, ſo that he fell upon them, which I perceiving ran at the boar with my ſword again, which made him turn upon me, but then the dogs pulled him from me again, while ſo relieving one another by turns, we killed the boar. At this chace Monſieur Diſancour and Mennon were preſent, as alſo Mr. Townſend, yet ſo as they did endeavour rather to withdraw me from than aſſiſt me in the danger."

Our next extract will give a pretty good idea of the work and of the man; as it is a ſketch of his miniſterial conduct, and a ſample of his perſonal whims.

"And now I ſhall mention ſome particular paſſages concerning myſelf, without ent'ring yet any way into the whole frame and context of my negotiation, reſerving them, as I ſaid before, to a particular treatiſe; I ſpent my time much in the viſits of the princes, counſel of ſtate, and great perſons of the French kingdom, who did ever punctually require my viſits: the like I did alſo to the chief ambaſſadors there, among whom, the Venetian, Low Country, Savoy, and the united princes in Germany ambaſſadors did bear me that reſpect, that they uſually met in my houſe, to adviſe together concerning the great affairs of that time; for as the Spaniard then was ſo potent that he ſeemed to affect an uni-

univerſal monarchy, all the above-mentioned ambaſſadors did in one common intereſt ſtrive to oppoſe him: all our endeavours yet could not hinder, but that he both publickly prevailed in his attempts abroad, and privately did corrupt divers of the principal miniſters of ſtate in this kingdom. I came to diſcover this by many ways, but by none more effectually than by the means of an Italian, who returned over by letters of exchange the moneys the Spaniſh ambaſſador received for his occaſions in France; for I perceived that when the ſaid Italian was to receive any extraordinary great ſum for the Spaniſh ambaſſador's uſe, the whole face of affairs was preſently changed, inſomuch that neither my reaſons, nor the ambaſſadors above-mentioned how valid ſoever cou'd prevail; tho' yet afterwards we found means together to reduce affairs to their former train; 'till ſome other new great ſum coming to the Spaniſh ambaſſador's hand, and from thence to the aforeſaid miniſters of ſtate, altered all. Howbeit divers viſits paſt betwixt the Spaniſh ambaſſador and myſelf, in one of which he told me that tho' our intereſts were divers, yet we might continue friendſhip in our particular perſons; for ſaid he, it can be no occaſion of offence betwixt us, that each of us ſtrive the beſt he can to ſerve the king his maſter: I diſliked not his reaſons, tho' yet I cou'd not omit to tell him that I wou'd maintain the dignity of the king my maſter the beſt I cou'd; and this I ſaid becauſe the Spaniſh ambaſſador had taken place of the Engliſh in the time of Henry the Fourth in this faſhion, they both meeting in an anti-chamber to the Secretary of State, the Spaniſh ambaſſador leaning to the wall in that poſture that he took the hand of the Engliſh ambaſſador, ſaid publickly, I hold this place in the right of the king my maſter, which ſmall punctilio being not reſented by our ambaſſador at that time, gave the Spaniard occaſion to bragg that he had taken the hand from our ambaſſador. This made me more watchful to regain the honor which the Spaniard pretended to have gotten herein, ſo that tho' the ambaſſador in his viſits often repeated the words above-mentioned, being in Spaniſh, Que cada uno haga lo que pudiere por ſu amo; let every man do the beſt he can for his maſter; I attended the occaſion to right my maſter; it happened one day that both of us going to the French king for our ſeveral affairs, the Spaniſh ambaſſador between Paris and Eſtampes, being upon his way before me in his coach, with a train of about 16 or 18 perſons on horſeback, I following him in my coach with about 10 or 12 horſe, found that either I muſt go the Spaniſh pace, which is ſlow, or if I haſted to paſs him, that I muſt hazard the ſuffering of ſome affront like unto that our former ambaſſador received; propoſing hereupon to my gentlemen the whole buſineſs, I told them that I meant to redeem the honor of the king my maſter ſome way or other, demanding further whether they wou'd aſſiſt me? which they promiſing, I bid the coachman drive on; the Spaniſh ambaſſador ſeeing me approach, and imagining what my intention was, ſent a gentleman to me, to tell me he deſired to ſalute me, which I accepting, the gentleman returned to the ambaſſador, who alighting from his coach attended me in the middle of the high-

highway, which being perceiv'd by me I alighted alſo, when ſome extravagant complements having paſt betwixt us, the Spaniſh ambaſſador took his leave of me, went to a dry ditch not far off, upon pretence of making water, but indeed to hold the upper hand of me while I paſt by in my coach, which being obſerved by me I left my coach, and getting upon a ſpare horſe I had there, rode into the ſaid dry ditch, and telling him aloud, that I knew well why he ſtood there, bid him afterwards get to his coach, for I muſt ride that way: the Spaniſh ambaſſador who underſtood me well, went to his coach grumbling and diſcontented, 'thô yet neither he nor his train did any more than look one upon another in a confuſed manner; my coach this while paſſing by the ambaſſador on the ſame ſide I was, I ſhortly after left my horſe and got into it; it hap'ned this while, that one of my coach horſes having loſt a ſhoe, I thought fit to ſtay at a ſmith's forge, about a quarter of a mile before; this ſhoe could not be put on ſo ſoon, but that the Spaniſh ambaſſador overtook us, and might indeed have paſſed us, but that he thought I wou'd give him another affront: attending therefore the ſmith's leiſure, he ſtayed in the highway to our no little admiration, untill my horſe was ſhoed; we continued our journey to Eſtampes, the Spaniſh ambaſſador following us ſtill at a good diſtance.

I ſhould ſcarce have mentioned this paſſage, but that the Spaniards do ſo much ſtand upon their pundonores; for confirming whereof I have thought fit to remember the anſwer a Spaniſh ambaſſador made to Philip the ſecond king of Spain, who finding fault with him for neglecting a buſineſs of great importance in Italy, becauſe he cou'd not agree with the French ambaſſador about ſome ſuch pundonore as this, ſaid to him, como a dexado una coſa di importancia per una ceremonia! how have you left a buſineſs of importance for a ceremony; the ambaſſador boldly replied to his maſter, como por una ceremonia? vueſſa majeſta miſma no es ſino una ceremonia: how, for a ceremony? your majeſty's ſelf is but a ceremony.

Howſoever the Spaniſh ambaſſador taking no notice publickly of the advantage I had of him herein, diſſembled it as I heard 'till he cou'd find ſome fit occaſion to reſent this paſſage, which yet he never did to this day.

I ſhall relate now ſome things concerning myſelf, which 'thô they may ſeem ſcarce credible yet before God are true: I had been now in France about a year and an half when my taylour, Andrew Henly of Baſil, who now lives in Black-fryars, demanded of me half a yard of ſatin to make me a ſuit more than I was accuſtomed to give, of which I required a reaſon, ſaying, I was not fatter now than when I came to France; he anſwered, it was true, but you are taller: whereunto when I would give no credit, he brought his old meaſures, and made it appear that they did not reach to their juſt places; I told him I knew not how this hap'ned, but howſoever he ſhou'd have half a yard more, and that when I came into England, I wou'd clear the doubt, for a little before my departure thence, I remember William Earl of Pembrook and myſelf did meaſure heights together at the requeſt of the Counteſs of Bedford,

and

and he was then higher than I by about the breadth of my little finger; at my return therefore into England I measured again with the same Earl, and to both our great wonders found myself taller than he by the breadth of a little finger; which growth of mine I cou'd attribute to no other cause but to my quartan ague, which when it quitted me, left me in a more perfect health than I formerly enjoyed.

I weighed myself in ballances often with men lower than myself by the head, and in their bodies slenderer, and yet was found lighter than they, as Sir John Davers Knight, and Richard Griffiths now living can witness, with both whom I have been weighed; I had also, and have still a pulse on the crown of my head; it is well known to those that wait in my chamber, that the shirts, waistcoats, and other garments I wear next my body are sweet, beyond what either easily can be believed, or hath been observed in any else, which sweetness also was found to be in my breath above others, before I used to take tobacco, which towards my latter time I was forced to take against certain rheumes and catarres that trouble me, which yet did not taint my breath for any long time."

The following specimens of his conduct at the siege of Juliers, will be sufficient to give an idea of his knight-errantry.

"One day Sir Edward Cecill and myself coming to the approaches that Monsieur de Balagny had made towards a bullwark or bastion of that city, Monsieur de Balagny in the presence of Sir Edward Cecill and divers English and French captains then present, said "Monsieur, On dit, que vous êtes un des plus braves de vôtre nation, et je suis Balagny, allons voir qui faira le mieux; They say, you are one of the bravest of your nation, and I am Balagny, let us see who will do best; whereupon leaping suddenly out of the trenches with his sword drawn, I did in the like manner as suddenly follow him, both of us in the mean while striving who shou'd get foremost, which being perceived by those of the bullwark and cortine opposite to us, three or four hundred shot at least, great and small, were made against us. Our running on forwards in emulation of each other was the cause that all the shots fell betwixt us and the trench from which we sallied. When Monsieur Balagny, finding such a storm of bullets, said, "Par Djeu il fait bien chaud, it is very hot here;" I answered briefly thus, "Vous en ires primier, autrement Je n'iray jamais; You shall go first or else I will never go;" hereupon he ran with all speed, and somewhat crouching towards the trenches, I followed after leasurely and upright, and yet came within the trenches before they on the bullwark or cortine could charge again, which passage afterwards being related to the Prince of Orange, he said it was a strange bravado of Balagny, and that we went to an unavoidable death.

I could relate diverse things of note concerning myself, during the siege, but do forbear, least I should relish too much of vanity; it shall suffice that my passing over the ditch unto the wall, first of all the nations there, is set down by William Crofts Master of Arts, and soldier, who hath written and printed the history of the Low-Countries."

After

After relating a quarrel which happened between him and Lord Walden, he goes on thus:

"Being among the French, I remembered myſelf of the bravado of Monſieur Balagny, and coming to him, told him, I knew how brave a man he was, and that as he had put me to one trial of daring, when I was laſt with him in his trenches, I would put him to another; ſaying I heard he had a fair miſtreſs, and that the ſcarf he wore was her gift, and that I would maintain I had a worthier miſtreſs than he, and that I would do as much for her ſake as he, or any elſe durſt do for his; Balagny hereupon looking merrily upon me, ſaid, if we ſhall try who is the abler man to ſerve his miſtreſs, let both of us get two wenches, and he that doth his buſineſs beſt, let him be the braver man; and that for his part he had no mind to fight on that quarrel; I looking hereupon ſomewhat diſdainfully on him, ſaid, he ſpoke more like a Paillard than a Cavalier, to which he anſwering nothing, I rid my ways, and afterwards went to Monſieur Terant, a French gentleman that belonged to the Duke of Montmorency, formerly mentioned; who telling me he had a quarrel with another gentleman, I offered to be his ſecond, but he ſaying he was provided already, I rode thence to the Engliſh quarters, attending ſome fit occaſion to ſend again to the Lord Walden; I came no ſooner thither, but I found Sir Thomas Sommerſet with 11 or 12 more in the head of the Engliſh, who were then drawing forth in a body or ſquadron, who ſeeing me on horſeback, with a footman only that attended me, gave me ſome affronting words, for my quarrelling with the Lord of Walden; whereupon I alighted, and giving my horſe to my lacky, drew my ſword, which he no ſooner ſaw but he drew his, as alſo all the company with him; I running hereupon amongſt them, put by ſome of their thruſts, and making towards him in particular, put by a thruſt of his, and had certainly run him through, but that one Lieutenant Prichard, at that inſtant taking me by the ſhoulder, turned me aſide, but I recovering myſelf again ran at him a ſecond time, which he perceiving, retired himſelf with the company to the tents which were near, although not ſo faſt but I hurt one Proger, and ſome others alſo that were with him; but they being all at laſt got within the tents, I finding now nothing elſe to be done, got to my horſe again, having received only a ſlight hurt on the outſide of my ribs, and two thruſts, the one through the ſkirts of my doublet, and the other through my breeches, and about 18 nicks upon my ſword and hilt, and ſo rode to the trenches before Juliers, where our ſoldiers were."

A Sketch of the Philoſophical Character of the late Lord Viſcount Bolingbroke. *By* Thomas Hunter, *Vicar of* Weverham, *in* Cheſhire.

THE good intention, as well as the good execution of this work, will naturally recommend it to the friends of piety and religion, which are we hope ſo numerous a body, that the work may flatter itſelf with a general good reception.

The author has it ſeems had the misfortune

misfortune to loſe his ſight, which he modeſtly pleads as an apology, for any defects the too diſcerning critic may ſee in his work. We however perſuade ourſelves, that the humane and candid reader will find himſelf prejudiced in the favour of a man, who, though deprived of the greateſt bleſſing of our human ſtate, can ſtill exert his faculties for the good of human kind; and ſurely there cannot be a greater ſervice to men, than that of expoſing the futility and falſeneſs of thoſe bold and bad reaſoners, who, like the ſerpent of old, pretending to raiſe and ennoble our nature, and to teach us wiſdom, carry us away from that humble path of ſimplicity and obedience, wherein it has pleaſed God to permit and direct that poor creature man to look for his ſalvation.

While we give every praiſe to the intention, and allow the merit of the execution of this work, we have ſtill our doubts whether theſe kind of writers, who dignify themſelves with the ſtile of free-thinkers, are not, eſpecially after a time, beſt anſwered with diſdain: while the weakneſs of mankind, and their madneſs for novelty, gives a kind of weight to theſe ſorts of works, they ſeem to call for anſwers, leſt a ſilence on the ſide of truth ſhould give confidence to falſhood; but when their novelty is worn off, the leſs notice is taken of them, the leſs they are remembered.

In reality our modern free-thinkers have been but copiers, and it is ſome reſpect to truth, that while ſhe remains one and the ſame, the falſe reaſoner availing himſelf of the forgetfulneſs of mankind, gets a momentary credit by retailing, in ſomewhat perhaps of a new mode and garb, the forgotten errors and follies of paſt times, and then lies by himſelf unheeded and unregarded, till ſome new ſophiſt, fed and foſtered upon his exploded errors, glories in being a new ſeducer of the unwiſe and unwary: we cannot, however, quite agree with our author, that the noble writer uſefully and handſomely employs his reaſon and his rhetoric in decrying ſchool divinity, nor that his lordſhip's teſtimony added to the church of England writers, is any increaſe of ſtrength to our cauſe; his lordſhip's object was to deſtroy the reverence of our church, as much as that of Rome, and we believe it were better to ſtand wholly on our own firm ground, than to accept the treacherous aſſiſtance of ſo profane an hand.

Our author, with all his zeal againſt the philoſophical or irreligious writings of Lord Bolingbroke, ſeems almoſt of an opinion with his Lordſhip in his political works, which, however, are fallen nearly into as much diſrepute as his philoſophical, and poſſibly not without reaſon; there is, however, a pompouſneſs of phraſe, a ſhew and affectation of learning, and a ſort of glair of elocution, that ſeems at leaſt to excuſe, if not to juſtify the admiration that his works once excited.

Our author, however, exempts from his praiſe the noble Lord's political works, that were wrote for the ends of party, or to gratify paſſion, or feed reſentment.—This is indeed ſuch an allay, as we fear leaves the noble Lord very little matter of praiſe behind.

The following extracts will give an idea of our author's manner,

and enable our readers to form a concluſion on the obſervations we have made.

" The knowledge of human nature was eaſy, and clear to a mind capacious and penetrating like Lord Bolingbroke's, and like his, familiar by practice and theory, by converſation and reading, with the hiſtory of mankind: — this is the proper ſchool of the paſſions, where they appear not delineated in the lifeleſs draught, and with the inſipid formality of a recluſe profeſſor, or the vague or crude hypotheſis of ſome new adventurer in moral philoſophy, but in their cauſes and combinations, their workings and progreſs by immediate effects, or remoter conſequences, cloathed with circumſtances and realized, and as I would ſay, embodied by fact and experience: but he ſaw ſtill further, not only the general current, but the particular turnings and windings of the human paſſions; — not only their ſimple uniform operation, but their effects when combined and complicated, or when operating upon particular parties, from particular principles or intereſts, or upon ſingle characters and in ſingular circumſtances: and how each, or all, contributed to the forming in the views of human wiſdom, that political criſis, which, according to his lordſhip's deductions, influenced the ſubject of his preſent examination.

We muſt except from this merit of his political works, the eſſays that were written to ſerve the ends of a party, to gratify paſſion, and feed his reſentment. In theſe he has practiſed ſome of that ſubtilty he condemns in the ſchoolmen. And after all the applauſe that is given, and is due to his great political ſagacity, it muſt be acknowledged, that he has ſometimes a refinement in his reflections, and in his deriving effects from remote cauſes, that would eſcape the obſervation of common ſenſe, and will be found of little uſe to the common good; as his building ſo much—nay, the whole ſucceſs on a prudence without piety, and a courſe of nature without providence, is the baſeleſs fabric of a political viſion! and which, civil hiſtory might have ſhewn his Lordſhip, had been by ſeeming accidents, to appearance the moſt trifling, demoliſhed in a thouſand inſtances.

We may perhaps not without reaſon apply to his lordſhip the remark, which Montaigne has made upon Guicciardini: 'I have obſerved, ſays he, this of him, that 'of ſo many perſons and ſo many 'effects, ſo many motives and ſo 'many councils as he judges of, he 'never attributes any of them to 'virtue, religion, or conſcience, as 'if all theſe were utterly extinct in 'the world.' — The Frenchman adds, 'This makes me ſuſpect that 'his own taſte was vicious; from 'whence it might happen, that he 'judged other men by himſelf.' I wiſh there was no reaſon to apply this to his lordſhip: but his confeſſed admiration of Tacitus might eaſily lead him to, or at leaſt confirm him in, both his ſcepticiſm concerning providence, and his ill opinion of mankind. He gives you a general, but ſtriking review of times paſt, juſt obſervations on preſent objects, and rational conjectures of future conſequences: he ſtates facts, balances different intereſts, and weighs oppoſite powers: the genius of the ſeveral nations, the temper of the court and

of

of the people are tranſiently, yet very expreſſively preſented to the reader: he is preciſe, yet not minute, as he is general, yet not confuſed, ſpeculative yet practical, refined yet rational and juſt. He reaſons with ſtrength and calmneſs, debates with temper, contradicts with decency, cenſures with modeſty, and condemns with ſeeming juſtice and impartiality.

But his excellencies, as a writer, are not confined to politics, and political ſpeculations: he has with much elegance repreſented, or rather expoſed ſchool-divinity and metaphyſics: his reaſon and his rhetoric are both uſefully and handſomely employed upon this occaſion; and ſubtilties and nonentities exiſt no where ſo gracefully, as in his lordſhip's confutation of them. The ſcandalous corruptions of Chriſtianity by the church of Rome had been abundantly diſplayed by the proteſtant divines, by thoſe of the church of England in particular; yet his lordſhip's teſtimony to thoſe corruptions, deduced from perſonal obſervation and hiſtorical records, and a particular develope of the intrigues of emperors and popes, is by no means contemptible or inconſiderable; as the Lord Bolingbroke had no party or paſſion to ſerve by his judgment on this ſubject, nor was prejudiced in favour of any particular communion of Chriſtians. His indignation is here proper; his figures magnificent, maſterly, and ſtrong; and if d'Holbein is a great original, my lord is a copier or commentator, whom few can equal. If he is any where more happy, it is in the picture he has given us, of the folly, foppery, ſuperſtition and idolatry of the church of Rome: here we perceive he drew from the life, and had his ſubject clearly before him. The pencil plays its part in the moſt admirable manner: the features are ſtrong and ſtriking; the colours glow, and the figures move. The ſubject was indeed proper, and ſuited to his hand: ſpiritual truth was not to be expreſſed, but a gaudy and a pompous ceremonial to be deſcribed: a temple, where marble, guilding, imagery, architecture, make ſo principal a figure; rendering it a ſcene, much more ſuited for the imagination of a painter, than the habitation of a God. If his lordſhip is warm, it here becomes him, and his reſentment is pious.

He inveighs with propriety enough, becauſe with juſtice, againſt the licentiouſneſs of ſacred interpreters, and their arbitrary practice of giving ſo many different ſenſes to the ſame paſſages of the Bible. It muſt be further confeſſed, that much truth has been ſaid by his lordſhip, though invidiouſly enough, of the corruptions of the clergy: and as truth is always on the ſide of virtue, much good uſe may be made of his lordſhip's labours, on this ſubject: it may teach this venerable body, if at this day they had need of teaching, that by a conduct contrary to their profeſſion, they give occaſion to the enemies of the croſs of Chriſt, and arm infidelity with the keeneſt weapons againſt that church, of which they are members and miniſters."

THE

THE

CONTENTS.

HISTORY OF EUROPE.

CHAP. I.

State of the Belligerent Powers. Ruſſia. Conduct of the Neutral Powers. Probable conſequences of the war. Turky. Firmneſs of the Grand Signior. Probability of a peace. Spain. Falkland's Iſlands. Great Britain. Portugal. p. [1.

CHAP. II.

War on the Danube. State of the armies during the winter. Account of the countries that were the ſeat of the war. Battle at the river Larga, in which the Kan of the Tartars is defeated. Grand Vizir croſſes the Danube. Great battle fought between the Pruth and the Cahul, in which General Romanzow gained a compleat victory. The Turks purſued to the Danube, and obliged to croſs that river with great loſs. [11

CHAP. III.

Bender beſieged by Count Panin. Brave defence made by the garriſon and inhabitants. The Governor in a fit of deſpair poiſons himſelf; another choſen by the garriſon in his room. Globe of compreſſion; a kind of mine ſo called by the Ruſſians. The place taken by ſtorm and burned; a great ſlaughter made. Budziac Tartars conclude a treaty with the Ruſſians. General Romanzow fixes his head quarters at Calpouk, near the Danube. Ibrailow beſieged. Kilia Nova taken. Bialogrod taken by Baron Ingleſtrom. Turks abandon the citadel of Ibrailow, after a long ſiege. The Turks being entirely driven beyond the Danube, the Ruſſian armies go into winter quarters. War in Georgia. [20

CONTENTS.

CHAP. IV.

Ruſſian expedition to the Mediterranean. Count Orlow arrives in the Morea. Inſurrection of the Greeks; cruelties committed by them. Miſitra, Arcadia, and other places taken. Meſſalongi taken. Coron beſieged. Navarino taken. Patras taken, and the caſtle beſieged. Several other places ineffectually beſieged. Greeks maſſacred at Patras, and the city burnt. Mainotes defeated. Turkiſh army arrives in the Morea. Execution of ſeveral of the principal Greeks. Modon beſieged by ſea and land; actions between the beſiegers, and a body of the Turks and Albanians; the ſiege finally raiſed. Ruſſians and Greeks totally ſeparate; the latter retire to Navarino, and ſoon after abandon the Peninſula. Admiral Elphinſtone's ſquadron arrives from England. Engagements at ſea. Turkiſh fleet deſtroyed in the harbour of Ciſme. Captain Pacha beheaded. Levant trade ruined. Smyrna in danger. Caſtle of Lemnos beſieged; relieved by Haſſan Bey. Enormities committed by the runaway ſailors and deſerters. Plague at Conſtantinople. Revolution in Egypt. Aly Bey. [27

CHAP. V.

Unhappy ſtate of Poland; the plague breaks out in that country. Germany. Conduct of the Emperor. Of the King of Pruſſia. Pruſſian troops enter the territories of Dantzick. Changes in the miniſtry at Copenhagen. Daniſh expedition againſt Algiers. Sweden. Difference between the ſtates of Holland and the Elector Palatine. [41

CHAP. VI.

France. Sufferings of M. de Chalotais. Proſecution commenced againſt the Duke d'Aiguillon, at Verſailles. A bed of juſtice held, at which the King puts a ſtop to the proſecution by his Letters Patent. Conduct of the Princes of the blood. Arret of the parliament of Paris againſt the Duke. The King iſſues an arret, by which that of the parliament is annulled. Grand deputation from the parliament to Verſailles; the King's anſwer. Conduct of the other parliaments. Deputation from the parliament of Britany; two of its members ſent to priſon. The King arrives ſuddenly at Paris, and holds a bed of juſtice, at which all the papers relative to the proſecution are ſeized, and the decrees of the parliament eraſed from the Regiſters. Violent meaſures taken with the other parliaments. Arret from the King's council of ſtate. Diſtreſſes of the people from the ſcarcity of proviſions. Corſica: Expedition to Tunis. State of Italy. [47

CHAP. VII.

State of affairs previous to the meeting of parliament. General diſcontent upon the determination on the Middleſex election. Addreſſes: Petitions the conſequence

CONTENTS.

conſequence of the addreſſes. Parliament meets. Speech from the throne. Debates. Amendment propoſed to the addreſs: Affair of the petitions violently agitated: Amendment rejected. Reſignations. Motion tending to define the juriſdiction, in caſes of conteſted election; amendment to the motion. Motion in the Houſe of Lords. Proteſt. [56

CHAP. VIII.

Motion for diſqualifying certain officers of the revenue from voting for the election of Members of parliament: oppoſition to it: the motion over-ruled. Civil liſt. Repeal of part of the late revenue act, for impoſing duties in the colonies: duty upon tea continued. Act for regulating the proceedings on controverted elections. London remonſtrance: great debates: Addreſs to his Majeſty. [69*

CHAP. IX.

State of affairs in Ireland, at the meeting of the new parliament. Augmentation bill paſſed. Privy-Council money bill rejected. Supplies raiſed in the uſual manner. Lord Lieutenant's ſpeech and proteſt; parliament prorogued. Conſequences thereof. Motion made here for the Iriſh papers; rejected. Motion, and reſolutions, relative to American affairs; over-ruled. Bill for reverſing the adjudications relative to the Middleſex election. Debates on the anſwer to the remonſtrance of the city of London. Reſolutions propoſed in the Houſe of Lords relative to the colonies. King's ſpeech. Parliament breaks up. [85*

The CHRONICLE. [65

Births for the year 1770 [178
Marriages [179
Principal promotions [181
Deaths [186

APPENDIX to the CHRONICLE.

Two Proteſts of the Houſe of Lords [193
The humble Addreſs, Remonſtrance, and Petition, of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of the City of London; with his Majeſty's Anſwer [199
The humble Addreſs, Remonſtrance, and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council of the City of London; with his Majeſty's Anſwer, and the Lord Mayor's Reply [201
A Letter from the Lord Mayor of the City of London, to the Lords of the Admiralty [203
A Letter from the Lords of the Admiralty to the Lord Mayor, in Anſwer to the preceding [204

CONTENTS.

Copy of a Letter tranſmitted by the Lords of the Admiralty to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor [205

The humble Addreſs, Remonſtrance, and Petition, of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London; with his Majeſty's Anſwer [ibid.

Account of the Proceedings at the County Meeting at York [206

A Letter of Thanks from the Freeholders of the County of York to Sir George Saville, Bart. and Edwin Laſcelles, Eſq; and their reſpective Anſwers [208

Account of the unhappy Riot at Boſton in New England [211

Caſe of Captain Thomas Preſton [215

Account of the Trial of Captain Preſton [218

Account of the Trial of Mungo Campbell, for the Murder of Alexander Earl of Eglingtoun [219

Genuine Copy of a Letter ſent by the Committee of the Supporters of the Bill of Rights, to the Hon. Houſe of Aſſembly of South Carolina, in Anſwer to one from the Aſſembly [224

Abſtract of an Act to regulate the Trials of controverted Elections, or Returns of Members to ſerve in Parliament [226

Abſtract of an Act, for the better Preſervation of the Game [227

Abſtract of an Act, for preventing the ſtealing of Dogs [228

Abſtract of an Act, for regiſtering the Prices at which Corn are ſold in the ſeveral Counties of Great Britain [ibid.

Abſtract of an Act, to prevent Delays of Juſtice, by reaſon of Privilege of Parliament [229

Extraordinary Conduct of the Regulators in the back Settlements of North-Carolina [230

The Lord Mayor's Queries in reſpect to the Legality of Preſs-Warrants [232

The humble Addreſs of the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Commons, and Citizens of the City of Dublin [ibid.

Supplies granted by Parliament for the Year 1770 [234

Ways and Means for raiſing the Supplies [239

STATE PAPERS.

His Majeſty's moſt gracious Speech to both Houſe of Parliament, on Tueſday the 9th of January 1770; with the humble Addreſſes of both Houſes on the Occaſion, and his Majeſty's moſt gracious Anſwer [244

The humble Addreſs of the Right Hon. the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament aſſembled, preſented March 23 to his Majeſty; with his Majeſty's Anſwer [248

A Proclamation for encouraging Seamen to enter themſelves on board his Majeſty's Ships of War [249

His Majeſty's moſt gracious Speech to both Houſes of Parliament, on Saturday the 10th Day of May, 1770 [250

The humble Addreſs of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common-Council aſſembled, preſented to his Majeſty on Wedneſday May 30, 1770, on the Birth of another Princeſs, with his Majeſty's Anſwer [251

CONTENTS.

His Majesty's most gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament, on Tuesday the 13th Day of November 1770; with the humble Addresses of both Houses on the Occasion, and his Majesty's most gracious Answer — [252

CHARACTERS.

Of the Russians; from the Account of a Journey into Siberia, made by order of the King of France — — — 1
Some Account of the Tartars of Kasan, under the Government of Russia 16
An Account of the Wotiaks — — — 18
Some Account of the Life, Misfortunes, and Character of the celebrated Favourite, Prince Menzikoff — — — 20
Some Account of Count Biron, late Duke of Courland — — 27
Of the Cossacks, and the singular Customs of the Zaporavian Republic 29
Of the ancient Scandinavians — — — 32
Of Rollo, the Conqueror of Normandy — — 40
Some Account of the Albigenses — — — 43
The Character of Constantine the Great — — 44
An Account of the Circoncelliones, in Africa — — 50
Character of Lewis XIII. of France — — — 51
A short Character of the late Sir Joseph Yates — — 52
Genuine Anecdotes of the Life of the late Peter Collinson, F.R.S. 53
Memoirs of the Rev. Mr. George Whitefield — — 58

NATURAL HISTORY.

An extraordinary Case of three Pins swallowed by a Girl, and discharged at her Shoulder — — — 64
A Letter from the Hon. Wm. Hamilton, his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary at Naples, to Matthew Maty, M.D. F.R.S. containing some farther particulars on Mount Vesuvius, and other Volcanos in the Neighbourhood 68
Extract of a Letter from Mr. B. Gooch, Surgeon, of Shottisham, near Norwich, to Mr. Joseph Warner, F.R.S. concerning a cuticular Glove; with the History of the Case relative thereto — — 70
Of the different Quantities of Rain, which appear to fall, at different Heights, over the same Spot of Ground — — 72
Experiments to prove that the Luminousness of the Sea arises from the Putrefaction of its animal Substances — — 74
Of a singular Disease, with which two Butchers of the Royal Hospital of the Invalids in France were seized — — 77
The Case of the Rev. Mr. Winder, who was cured by Lightning of a Paralytic Disorder — — — 80
Account of the Needles, in the Isle of Wight — — 82
An Account of the Tailor Bird, with a Description of an Indian Forest 83

CONTENTS.

ANTIQUITIES.

The Thirty-second Fable of the Edda, or the ancient Icelandic Mythology; Of the Twilight of the Gods — 86
The Thirty-third Fable; or, the Sequel of the Conflagration of the World 88
The Runic Chapter, or the Magic of Odin — 92
Extracts from the Ode of King Regner Lodbrog — 93
Some Account of the Arabic Manuscripts at the Escurial, with a Translation of some curious Passages on Arabic Poetry — 96
Dress of the Ancient French — 101
Clause in the Salic Law — 102
Case of the unhappy Chundon — 103
Advantages which France derived from the ancient Monks — ibid.
State of Trade in the 8th and 9th Centuries — 104
Specimen of the Wit and Satire of the Middle Ages — 105
A Dissertation on Joduta, the Idol of Saxony, and of the Marche — 106
Anecdote of Shakespeare, never printed in his Works — 107

USEFUL PROJECTS.

A Letter from Mr. J. Moult to Dr. Percival, of Manchester, F. R. S. containing a new Manner of preparing Salep — 108
Some Account of an Oil, transmitted by Mr. George Brownrigg, of North Carolina. By William Watson, M. D. R. S. S. — 109
Improvements and Experiments in Agriculture:—Of Potatoes, and the amazing Crops which they produce by a proper Culture — 111
Of Cabbages — 116
Of Carrots — 123
Of Lucerne — 124
Of Sainfoine — 129
On the Number of Draught Cattle used in Tillage — 130

MISCELLANEOUS ESSAYS.

Anecdotes of the Court of Petersburgh in the Reign of the Empress Anne 133
Three Letters, supposed to have been written by the celebrated M. Montesquieu — 139
Letter from Voltaire to the Duke of Valiere — 143
A Letter from M. Voltaire to Mr. Rousseau of Toulouse, concerning a Letter inserted in the St. James's Chronicle of July, 1762 — 149
An Account of the noble Aqueduct of Alcántara, by which Lisbon is supplied 150
An Account of the Manner in which the Punishment of the Knout was inflicted on the celebrated Madam Lapouchin, at Petersburgh; with some Observations on the Russian Punishments, and the Effects they produce; and several curious

CONTENTS.

curious Particulars relative to the Baniſhment of Count Leſtoc and his Lady into Siberia — — — 151
Account of a Debauch at the preſent King (then Prince) of Pruſſia's Court, at Rheinſberg — — — 157
Extracts from the Abbé Millot's Elements of the Hiſtory of England 159
Letter from the late Miſs Talbot, to a New-born Child — 161
Remarks on a Sentence in the Law, called Pein forte et dure — 163
An Eſſay on Flattery — — 165
The Adventures of Scarmentado; a ſatyrical Novel by Voltaire 169
The moſt criminal not always the moſt unhappy. A moral Tale — 174
A Fortune with a Wife no ungenerous Demand in a Huſband — 175
A Dehortatory Speech by a well-affected Tanner, to the County of Berkſhire, met at Abingdon the 2d of April 1649, for the Election of Pembroke, to be Knight of the Shire — — — 177
A godly Speech ſpoken by Philip Herbert, late Earl of Pembroke, &c. as it was heard with much Content without an Oath — 178
Eſſay on good Humour — — — 180
On the Origin of Signs denoting Trades — 181
The Folly of Self-tormenting — — 186
An original Letter which was written by the celebrated Sir Walter Raleigh, to Prince Henry, eldeſt Son of James the Firſt — 188
The Hiſtory of a popular Character in France, very much mentioned, but very little known in England — 190
Diſſertation on the Virtues and Abilities of Caligula's Horſe — 192
Subject of a Picture, now painting by Sir Joſhua Reynolds — 194
Tranſlation of a Letter from the Empreſs Queen, to the Dauphin of France, on his Marriage with the Archduchеſs her Daughter — 195
Extract from the Records of the Town of Arundel — ibid.

POETRY.

Extract from the Deſerted Village; a Poem, by Dr. Goldſmith — 197
Ode for the New Year, 1770. By William Whitehead, Eſq; — 201
Ode to the Hon. Miſs Yorke, (afterwards Lady Anſon.) By her Brother, the late Hon. Charles Yorke, Eſq; — — ibid.
To a Lady with a Preſent of Pope's Works. By the ſame — 204
Stanzas in the Manner of Waller; occaſioned by a Receipt to make Ink, given to the Author by a Lady. By the ſame — ibid.
Aminta. An Elegy. By John Gerrard, Curate of Withycombe in the Moor, Devon — — — 205
An Epiſtle from an unfortunate young Gentleman to a young Lady. By the ſame — — — — 207
A Tranſlation of Dr. King's Latin Epiſtle, entitled, Antonietti's Advice to the Corſicans, concerning the Choice of a King. By Mr. Ruſſell — 210
The Poet and Straw. A Fable — — 217
The Two Kings. A Fable — — 218
On our Modern Comedies — — 219
Bacchus. By the late Dr. Parnell — — 220

The

CONTENTS.

The Beggar — 222
To the King of Prussia, on his Recovery. By M. de Voltaire; translated by Dr. Franklin — 223
To the Marquis de Villette. By the same — ibid.
Ode for His Majesty's Birth-day, June 4, 1770 — 224
Ode on His Majesty's Birth-day. Said to be written by a very great Lady on the 4th of last June — 225
A Specimen of Saragon Poetry, from Aubalfidal Annales Moslemici. On a Cat killed in a Dove-house — ibid.
The Horse and the Olive. By the late Archdeacon Parnell — 226
On throwing by an old black Coat — 227
The Expostulation: To Delia. By Lord G. — 228
The Reply. By Lady Mary S—— — 229
Prayer to Indifference. By Mrs. G——: Found in Richmond Garden — ibid.
Henry and Sophy — 231
To Fear — 232
Fortune the Foundation of Fame. Translated from Rousseau — 233
The Petition of the Fools to Jupiter. A Fable — 234
An Answer; in the Name of Lord Chesterfield — 235
A Wish to the North. By a Lady — 236
To a Robin, which has lately taken up his Residence in the Cathedral at Bristol, and accompanies the Organ with his Singing — 337
Part of the last Chorus of the Second Act of Seneca's Troades — 238
Fame and his Companions. A poetical Fable. By the Rev. Mr. R—— — 239
Written by a Brewer's Daughter, on her Father's discharging his Coachman for getting in Liquor — 240
Wisdom and Health — 241
On the Death of the Marquis of Granby — ibid.
Another on the same — ibid.

An Account of Books published in the Year 1770.

A Journey from London to Genoa, through England, Portugal, Spain, and France. By Joseph Barretti, Secretary for Foreign Correspondence to the Royal Academy of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture. 4 vol. 8vo. 242
The Life of Edward Lord Herbert of Cherbury. Written by himself — 248
A Sketch of the Philosophical Character of the late Lord Viscount Bolingbroke: By Thomas Hunter, Vicar of Weverham in Cheshire — 253

THE END.